

Warrant  
for Condee - See also note 25

Statue Daily

Sale  
If Price



Reduced to \$27.50  
Best of the popular  
and Chester cloth in  
suits, also black  
four button jacket  
off fitted model, and  
in self material and  
with or without vest  
skirt in self and  
in \$10 to choice

7.50  
Hosiery  
in pairs during the  
winter season, also  
black and plain  
hosiery and socks.

1.25 Life Hose  
in pairs during the  
winter season, also  
black and plain  
hosiery and socks.

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# The Los Angeles Times

Seven Parts and Magazine: 112 Pages

ON ALL NEWS STANDS, 5 CENTS

SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 29, 1905.

## Amusements and Entertainments.

**AMERICAN AUDITORIUM—**  
One Night Only, Monday, Jan. 30  
THE MOST FAMOUS OF ALL CHOPIN INTERPRETERS

**VLADIMIR DE PACHMANN**  
The Celebrated Russian Pianist.

SONE OF THE PRINCIPAL NUMBERS TO BE PLAYED:  
The Russian and New York critics unite in proclaiming him the equal of Liszt.  
The complete program of the concert will be found on page 2, part V.

**MANCHARD HALL—5 Eves. at 8:15—**  
L. E. BERTNER

**BURTON HOLMES**

**TRAVELOGUES**  
"RUSSIA" (SPECIAL)  
MOTION PICTURES

SEATS 50c, 75c and \$1.00—Sale Now On

**AMERICAN AUDITORIUM—(HAROLD'S PAVILION)**  
TWO NIGHTS ONLY TUESDAY WEDNESDAY Jan. 31, Feb. 1.

**Grand Opera, Sung in English by World-Famous Artists.**

**ME. MANTELLI**  
Late Prima Donna of Metropolitan Opera House, N. Y., and Covent Garden, London.

**"Il Trovatore" "CARMEN" and "FAUST"**

**"Fifty Musicians ..."**

**THE GREAT ELLERY BAND**  
FERULLO, Director.

**THIS EVENING IN THEATRE**

**MUTES BASEBALL PARK—**  
CAPT. THOS. S. BALDWIN'S

**Airship Flies**  
Sunday, Jan. 29, 3:00 p.m.

**ASCOT PARK**  
Los Angeles Jockey Club

**RACES—RACES—RACES—**

**RACES START AT 1:40 P.M.**

**Dr. McIVOR-TYNDALL**

**"REVIVALISM."**

**WILSON OSTRICH FARM—**  
150 Gigantic Birds

**PLUNGE—North Beach, Santa Monica—**

**Superb Routes of Travel.**

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## BRIEF WEATHER REPORT.

**EASTERN TEMPERATURE.** (Chicago, 30; New York, 34; Buffalo, 10; Washington, 18; Pittsburgh, 22; Cincinnati, 22; Chicago, 4; St. Paul, 8; Kansas City, 22; Jacksonville, 24.  
**FORECAST for Los Angeles and vicinity:** Cloudy; light west wind.  
**TEMPERATURE:** Maximum temperature, 70 deg.; minimum, 48 deg.; wind 5 a. m. north, velocity light; 5 p. m. west, velocity 6 miles. At midnight the temperature was 54 deg.; clear.  
**TODAY:** At 5 a. m., the temperature was 51 deg.; clear.  
**FORECAST for San Francisco and vicinity:** Fair; light north winds.  
The complete Weather Report, including comparative temperatures, will be found on page 2, part V.

## POINTS OF THE NEWS IN TODAY'S ISSUE OF

**The Times**

**THE SUNDAY PAPER**  
Consists today of seven parts and the regular Magazine, as follows:

Part I.  
I. First News Sheet.....10  
II. Editorial Sheet.....8  
III. The Pink Sheet (Sporting).....8  
IV. First Line Sheet.....10  
V. Second Line Sheet.....10  
VI. The Cream Sheet.....10  
VII. Tri-Color Sheet (Juvenile).....8  
The Sunday Magazine.....32  
Total pages, large and small.....112

## INDEX.

Part I.  
1. Big Battle Raging, Blinding Storm.  
2. Advertising California.  
3. California Patronage.  
4. Inquiry in on at Whittier.  
5. Our Neighboring Counties.  
6. Los Angeles County News.  
7. The City in Brief: Paragraphettes.  
Part II.  
1. Boy Weeps at Leaving Papa.  
2. On the Desert Roaming.  
3. Warrant Out for Condee.  
4. Editorial Page: Paragraphs.  
5. The Lancer.  
6. The Public Service.  
7. Dangerous Resort Opened.  
8. Dorothy of Our Town.  
Part III.  
1. Looks Dark for Racing.  
2. Records Go at Malibu.  
3. Paces Hill Outside Pale.  
4. Hunt Sport on Tiburon.  
Part IV.  
1. Weekly Real Estate Review.  
2. Daily Weather Report.  
3. Classified Advertising.  
4. Real Estate Review Continued.  
Part V.  
1. The Drama: Music and Musicians.  
2. Art and Artists.  
3. Men and Women in Society.  
4. House and Home: Newest Fancies.  
5. Following America.  
6. The Labor Situation.  
7. The Field of Fresh Literature.

## SYNOPSIS.

**THE CITY.** Warrant out for arrest of Bob Condee...Escape of Charles Clark of Los Angeles and companions from murderous Yagel Indians in Sonora...J. E. Huntington buys 200 acres of Campbell-Johnson ranch for golf club for millionaires...Golden Gate Masonic Lodge to build \$30,000 Masonic temple...Tear-compelling scene in courtroom when Prof. Warren's little son refused to be parted from him...Henderson sues to police that he was cheated in brace polo game at Kentucky Club...Local oil wells stop pumping...School children sing in great inner festival...Anarchists start new club on East Second street...Japanese fatally burned by explosion of stove...Fire-engine problem passed up to City Council...Nunnally on trial by Civil Service Commission...Werners win their suit...Ordinance to be passed to shut off spouters in Central Park...Pickpockets operate in revival meeting through...Junkies' fusible convicted of murder, invokes aid of Mexican government...Tom Hays gives \$18,000 more ball on new indictments—Maj. Dias to be arraigned tomorrow...Building ordinance held up.

**SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.** Disappearance of President Wood, wife friends for money...Seven hundred thousand acres in Fresno, Tulare and Kern counties to be opened to entry Tuesday...Heavy blow at sneak divorce at San Bernardino...Riverside grand jury report tells about graft...Carnegie offers \$10,000 for public library for Monrovia...Soldiers' Home cemetery crowded with dead and to be extended...Electric lighting for Gardens...Talking big consolidated pumping plant for Claremont community...Fine stallions purchased at Santa Ana...Ocean Park wants to be treble...End of Santa Monica's Calton ruffian gang...Former Mayor Barber of Santa Barbara dead.

**PACIFIC SLOPE.** Promotion committee holds important meeting...Lewis and Clark fair will be open Sunday...Redding jury brings in unique verdict and is fined for false testimony...Prominent eastern railroad men at San Jose...Gov. Farney will appoint aldermen for San Diego...Proposed State tax on liquor traffic.

**WASHINGTON.** Senator Flint already interested in California patronage...Senator Perkins endorses the late Senator Hoar...Secretary Taft makes strong plea for free trade with Philippines...Bryan scheming to lead Democratic party again...Baker T. Washington once more in the White House...President attends dinner of Gridiron Club...Powell may succeed Brodie as Governor of Arizona.

**THE GREAT WAR.** Great battle being fought along the Hun River; Japs recover lost ground and desperately fight to preserve their lines of communication...Rumors of peace soon...Oyama's left wing reported broken...France getting sick of her Russian alliance...Russians lose 1000 men.

## BIG BATTLE RAGING IN BLINDING STORM.

Heavy Fighting Reported on Both Sides of the Sha River.

Battleground Extends Westward Across Hun River Into Mountain Ridges—Center and Right of Japanese Army Involved—Russians Defeated With Great Loss at Chenchiepao—General Engagement on.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] A special to The Press from Liao Yang says a great battle, which threatens to involve the center and right of the Japanese army, is under way on both sides of the Sha River, west of the railroad. The battleground extends through the valley of the Sha west to the Hun River and across that stream into the mountain ridges at Kewang.

The engagement on Gen. Oku's left last Thursday, followed on Friday morning by a more general attack, was at first supposed to be a reconnaissance in force, with not more than three regiments of the enemy involved, but on Friday afternoon it was observed that a Russian army, at least three divisions strong, was coming down the west bank of the Hun River to the extent of more than an army corps. Their artillery had been brought up during the night through Chenchiepao Valley and was well placed for the attack. Hand-to-hand fighting was opened against the Japanese position at Heikoutai and Chenchiepao.

Friday afternoon the right of the Russian center, which for two months had rested north of Peking, began a forward movement in a snowstorm of great intensity. The approach of infantry was signalled by a heavy bombardment against all Japanese positions south of the river. At night the assaulting force on the left of the Japanese army had penetrated several villages held by the Japanese.

The Japanese, outnumbered by the Russians more than three to one, and fighting with great ferocity for possession of the military line south of the Sha River to the south and with reinforcements at 5 o'clock, in the morning, engaged the front line of the Russian army on the extreme right of the Russian position.

When the last news reached this city, at 1 o'clock this afternoon, more than 5000 Japanese soldiers were attempting to hold the communications of the left army, between the Hun and Shih River and the Twenty-seventh regiment had been sent to assist the Russian army.

It was impossible to bring up guns over the ice-clad hills to meet the Russian fire, but a considerable detachment of Japanese infantry crossed the Shih River to the south and with reinforcements at 5 o'clock, in the morning, engaged the front line of the Russian army on the extreme right of the Russian position.

## FRANCE SICK OF ALLIANCE.

French Attitude Toward Russian Loan May Hasten End of War.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The Sun's Paris correspondent says: "Nothing more significant touching the Far Eastern situation occurred during the week than the announcement that the Russian loan will not be offered until April, and the cool reception accorded Premier Rouvier's declaration in the Chamber of Deputies concerning a continuance of the Franco-Russian alliance.

"The truth is, the French public, saturated with Russian securities to a point of bursting, and utterly out of sympathy with Russia's motives in the war, is heartily sick of France's position, and will take the first opportunity of releasing themselves from the alliance. Russia is so heavily indebted to France that depreciation of the former's securities means an enormous loss to the saving class of the republic. It is estimated that no less than two billions of French money is invested in Russian bonds.

"Advocates of peace see in the French attitude a strong reason to believe that the end is much nearer than the world thinks. The question arises: If France, Russia's ally, is not willing to lend more money, where will the Czar go to raise the enormous sums needed to carry on the struggle?"

## RUSSIAN CANNONADE.

IN CONTINUOUS SNOWSTORM. (BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS-P.M.)

MUKDEN, Jan. 28, via Tien-Tsin.—The most important cannonade since the first battle on the Shihke River was maintained all yesterday, in a continuous snowstorm, against the Russian left, which Field Marshal Oyama has been reinforcing with reinforcements from Port Arthur since Gen. Mischenko's attack. The attack was centered about seven miles west of Shihke Station, and it resulted in the Japanese withdrawal from Holantal and Funchuang-Chiatua, which the Russians have occupied.

The cannonading and snowstorm continues undiminished today. It is considerably colder.

The cannonading indicates that an extended contest is progressing. The driving wind and snow favors the Russians, thus offsetting the advantage the Japanese had last October when the sun shone in the Russian's eyes. Today's reports indicate that the Japanese are continuing to fall back, while the Russian cavalry have, it is understood, advanced their lines ten miles.

## POLAND STORMY.

Hundred Thousand Go on Strike.

Foreign Refugees from St. Petersburg Think Calm There is Portentous.

[BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS-P.M.]

BOSTON, Jan. 28.—For two hours tonight, a procession of several hundred Russian revolution sympathizers, led by a band of drum corps, marched through snow-filled streets with a huge blood-red flag fluttering beside the Stars and Stripes, while lettered signs proclaimed the object of the demonstration. At times the marchers sang "The Marseillaise" and cheered such sentiments as "Long live the revolutionists!" and "Down with the Russian government!"

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 28.—[By Atlantic Cable.] Despite the fact that the strike in Russia is spreading in the Baltic provinces and in Po-

land, the situation at Moscow somewhat more threatening, but well in hand.

Idea on New York Stock Exchange Change that Trouble Will Soon End War.

[BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS-P.M.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] From same source whence emanated the first reports of the fall of Port Arthur, comes news today that Gen. Kourapatkin and Marquis Oyama have entered into preliminary negotiations pending signing a peace protocol between Russia and Japan.

The fighting south of the Shihke River is said to have ceased, and the two vast armies now are resting on their arms, pending the decision of the tribunals at St. Petersburg and at Tokyo.

Information was received in London from two different sources in St. Petersburg, saying Kourapatkin had sent telegrams of grave import to the War Office, which led to a hasty council of war. It has been an open secret for days that Kourapatkin has been in a serious position because of dissatisfaction among his men.

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LOS ANGELES AT 8 P.M.  
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The largest agent on the  
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chains, jewelry, etc.,  
etc. Watches, American  
made. Swiss, German,  
and for photographing.

[illegible]

**PRISON FACES LABORITE.**  
 Ernest Ruck, former Chicago busi-  
 ness agent of the Teamsters' Union,  
 found guilty today in St. Louis  
 of the charge of assault and conspir-  
 acy and will probably get two years  
 in the penitentiary. Ruck was one of  
 eleven sent from Chicago to "assist"  
 the St. Louis teamsters' strike  
 in clashes against Chicago's O'Brien  
 and Albin J. Teamsters' Union  
 officials, indicted with Ruck, are still  
 in jail.

**GAMBLING IN MID-RIVER.**  
 (DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)  
 LOUIS, Jan. 23.—[Exclusive  
 Dispatch.] Details of police from this city  
 to East St. Louis started this evening  
 to break up gambling, which has  
 been in full blast for a week upon the  
 Mississippi River. The river has  
 been frozen pretty completely, and  
 thousands of bridge-fraud and  
 gambling devices have been  
 set up to attract the pedestrians.

**DUEL OVER DAUGHTER.**  
 (DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)  
 ST. LOUIS, Jan. 23.—[Ex-  
 clusive Dispatch.] William Nunes, a  
 doctor, shot and probably fatally  
 wounded his son-in-law, Fred De Frei-  
 while in the principal street here  
 today. After attending a theater to-  
 gether, after a quarrel caused be-  
 cause Nunes told his daughter, who  
 married two months ago, that she  
 did not come here if De Freitas did not  
 come with her well.

**MRS. ARMOUR INJURED.**  
 (DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)  
 CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 23.—[Ex-  
 clusive Dispatch.] While returning to  
 her suburban home of Julian G.  
 in Chicago, the son of a Federal  
 judge, Mr. K. B. Armour of Kansas  
 and Chicago, was seriously in-  
 jured when the carriage was wrecked  
 by a suburban electric car. Mr. and  
 Mrs. Armour were in the carriage.  
 It is feared Mrs. Armour has sus-  
 tained an injury of the spine.

**KIDNABING IN NEW MEXICO.**  
 (DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)  
 SANTA FE (N. M.) Jan. 23.—[Ex-  
 clusive Dispatch.] Last night at  
 Santa Fe, in New Mexico, a 12-  
 year old, killed Manuel  
 Martinez with a knife and disem-  
 boweled Francisco Martinez. The youth  
 had another man, whose name is  
 not known, in his attack was unprovoked  
 and unexpected. The father of the  
 had two knives in his pocket and  
 shot one out when the time ap-  
 proached for the fray. Father and son  
 were taken to the hospital.

**HARRIES LOS ANGELES MAN.**  
 (DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)  
 HAWAIIAN ISLANDS (O.) Jan. 23.—[Ex-  
 clusive Dispatch.] Miss Grace Martin  
 met a man here last night who  
 is a Los Angeles man. The  
 marriage was the result of a re-  
 cent correspondence.

of the M. E. Smith Dry Goods Company, the former just across the street from the burning structure, and latter directly across Howard street.

Despite the fact that the entire fire was at work on the building, the entire equipment of the fire department throwing half a dozen streams on the interior of the burning place continued to spread for several hours. They ate their way into the building occupied by Porter, Riordan & Hoobler, manufacturing chemists, shortly before 2 o'clock a series of explosions followed, and the flames to spread with great vigor.

Joining Snyder's commissary on the north were four other confection houses, and the fire had enveloped these places before streams could start on them.

**SOON IN ASHES.**

These firms occupied the first and the basement of the five-story building on the corner of Eldon and Howard streets, and the four floors were occupied by the M. E. Smith Dry Goods Company as a house. The building ran clear to the street, and the walls of the firm were soon in ashes. The fire early threatened the five-story building occupied by the R. P. Kirkendall Company covering up a block. Notwithstanding heroic efforts of the firemen, the fire soon ate its way into the upper stories of the Kirkendall building and down the elevators, shafts and stairways. This structure was an entire loss, together with stock of the Kirkendall Company.

To the west of this building was Martin-Cott Hat Company, a salar, whose stock was almost entirely destroyed. The flames then spread to the Porter, Riordan, Hoobler Company, destroying the stock and building by 2 o'clock the building occupied by the Carpenter Paper Company, occupying a quarter of a block at Taylor street was also threatened.

**HEAVY LOSSES.**

The losses at that hour were estimated at:

M. E. Smith Dry Goods Company, \$150,000; five commission houses, \$100,000; N. Snyder, C. H. Mullen, Marsh, R. Bingham & Co., Tremble, Moore, \$20,000; Vogel & Dinning, \$20,000; wholesale confectioners, Porter, Riordan & Hoobler, manufacturing chemists, \$75,000; Kirkendall Company, \$100,000.

**\$5.00 ORDERS**  
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road station within 100  
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when cash accompan-  
ies order.

**Lister's To-  
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Antiseptic-San-**

Price per Bottle, medium  
Light in weight, easy, con-  
venient. Strong, never be-  
comes rancid. For use when traveling  
in apartment  
trifling, less than 2c.

**Patent Medic-**  
**At "The Owl's" Cur-**

You will find every standard  
at "The Owl's" stores, and  
always less than at other

Gude's Pepto-  
Mangan  
Cuducous  
Resolvent, 80c and.....  
Hugard's  
Levin Pinkham's  
Compound  
Pinkham's  
Pills  
McDade's Sucus  
Alterus  
Head's Sucus  
Sarsaparilla  
Furo  
No. 10  
Kennedy's Medical  
Discharge  
Warner's Safe  
Cure  
Pierce's  
Carter's Liver  
Pills  
Penicryl (Chelenteral)  
Pills  
Alcock's Porcus  
Liquosone  
Ile and  
Lingine  
No. and  
Humphrey's Remedies.  
See also for  
Belladonna  
Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets  
Ale and  
Martine Kase  
Remedies  
Casacerta  
No. 90c and  
Pile's Consumption  
Cure  
Syrup of Pigs  
Genuine California  
Castoria  
Genuine Fletcher's  
Peppermint  
Extract  
Vigor's Hair  
Vigor  
Dandruff  
No. 50c and

## TWO STORES (32 BR)

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When you bring  
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**Prices**

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## Fulton Renal Com

The great specific for  
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### Medicinal at “The Cut Pier

Only such liquors w-  
“The Owl” stores as  
high class medicinal  
California Port Wine  
quart bottle  
Imported Port Wine  
quart bottle  
California Sherry  
Wine  
Imported  
sherry  
California Brandy,  
quart bottle  
Imported Cognac Br-  
quart bottle  
Holland Gin,  
quart bottle  
Imported gin,  
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Martin’s Bourbon  
Whisky  
Martin’s Rye Whiske-  
quart bottle  
Jockey Club Rye Wh-  
quart bottle  
Blue Grass Bourbon,  
quart bottle  
“Owl” Bourbon,  
special brand  
Canadian Club Whiske-  
quart bottle  
G. & W. Canadian Ry-  
quart bottle  
Hunter Rye,  
the genuine  
Marquette Rye,  
quart bottle  
Dewar Scotch  
Whisky  
Black and White Scot-  
Whisky

**Owl" Prescr**  
 a prescription to either of  
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 Bright's Disor  
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 For, the benefit  
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**Kirk's Iri  
 Balsam—25c**  
 A quick cure.  
 cure for any co  
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 At our Spring  
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**ONES** (SPRING ST. 569) (BROADWAY 855) (EITHER PHONE)

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The Owl" stores  
pharmacists—not a  
drugs, as pure as  
checking system  
"The Owl" pre-  
cure, are always

**ian Club**  
**Whiskey**  
**c \$1.00**

of Eastern visitors  
to Hiram Walker  
ian Club Whiskey  
have been using at  
per \$1.50 per bottle  
the genuine article  
e.

**h Moss Cough**  
**Small—Large 50c**  
safe cure, a sure  
cure of cold—a speedy  
cure of whooping  
cough, bronchitis and  
lung affections.

**Owl's"**  
**Department**

street store we have  
the true department  
in charge of a true  
he has spent years  
with elastic stock-  
bandages, etc. He  
assistant for fitting  
is a room arranged  
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We call upon you.  
perfect fit, at a price  
you would pay a self-  
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**To**  
**At**

Every  
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Yvette F.  
Powder  
Room  
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Culinary  
Soup  
Williams  
Soap  
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SAVING	
"The Owl's" prices are 25 per cent. to 50 per cent. lower than at any other drug stores.	
<b>Let Requisites be Owl's Cut Prices</b>	
Everything you require for the toilet, bath room, bath necessities, luxuries in a wide assortment.	
French Rice	35c
.....	15c
.....	15c
.....	20c
Shaving	10c
.....	25c
.....	20c
.....	20c
.....	35c
.....	25c
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.....	40c
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.....	20c
.....	5c
.....	20c
.....	25c
.....	30c
.....	20c
.....	15c
.....	22c
<b>Murton's</b>	
<b>Ear Remedy</b>	
<b>Price 85c</b>	
A remedy for the immediate cure of all forms of earache and ulcerative. This is a natural remedy, and is disease in the blood.	











### ***Finds Prisons of State in Crowded Condition.***

United States Attorney.  
 Juan Moreno was arrested and  
 charged with perjury, committed in  
Spain case.

[illegible]

\_\_\_\_\_

527-529 South Broadway.

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Special at 10c the yard.



Specials

AND TUESDAY

of January.

and Plaid Ribbons.

chiefs, 15c value.

(seamless) 12c

1.00 value.

27c

and Drawers, 50c

35c

te and black, \$1.00

50c

medium weight) 39c

20c

0 value.

1.00 value.

20c

25c value.

18c value.

value, paper.

GOODS

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RUGS

One Week More

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Do not fail to take

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THE DAYLIGHT STORE Phone: MAIN or HOME 132.  
**Jacoby Bros**  
331-333-335 South Broadway.



**Spring's Prettiest Styles in Silk Waist Suits \$12.50**

Just as you would expect we are showing the prettiest and newest silk waist suits in the city. Over forty of them just arrived from New York by express. Made of a splendid quality of taffeta in black, brown, blue, green, and fancy checks. As an evening leader we have priced them at \$12.50.

**Women's Sample Gloves 39c Values Up to \$2.00**

This lot comprises over 500 sample gloves in silk or fine lace, some of them in glove lengths, also several hundred pairs of mitts in lace or silk. Many different colors and dozens of different styles. Values up to \$2.00. Your choice 39c. Mocha Gloves \$1.00—the most serviceable, the best fitting, the softest and the most durable. Mocha gloves in the city.

**Mill Ends of 85c Damask 52c**

Short factory lengths of Table Damask, measuring from 2 to 3 yards. Popular designs. Regular 85c grade, special 52c.

**35c Muslin de Soie 25c Yard**

These soft, clinging goods are the most popular materials at present. Come in plain and fancy dotted effects. Regular 35c grades, special at 25c a yard.

**85c Cotton Voiles 19c**

Many Cotton Voiles and canvas, all new patterns. 25c value. Special at 19c the yard.

**White Goods 25c Yard**

First showing of new Spring white fabrics; include satinet, fancy do canvas cloth, oxford, madras and fancy piques. Yard, 25c.

**\$1.00 Infants' Caps 50c**  
Infants' silk caps, slightly soiled, all sizes in the lot but not all sizes in each style. Values to \$1.00. Special 50c.

**Mail Orders Filled**  
Send for any goods advertised or write for special prices and samples. We gladly supply out-of-town patrons with any information on matters of change in style, or any other particulars of dress.

**Eight Buyers East**  
Eight department managers are now in the East buying spring merchandise. Watch daily advertisements for special arrivals every day.

THE DAYLIGHT STORE Phone: MAIN or HOME 132.  
**Jacoby Bros**  
331-333-335 South Broadway.

## Winter Coats and Jackets Tremendous Reductions

In order to entirely close out all winter coats and jackets we have marked them down to prices that will appeal to every woman. These are not old styles from past seasons, but the very newest January and February styles, made in silk, velvet, broadcloth, kersey, fancy mixtures, etc. These coats and jackets are on sale as follows:

**\$24.50 silk and velvets, \$7.95** **\$35.00 broadcloths, \$22.50**  
**\$24.50 wool mixtures, \$13.45** **\$42.50 velvets at \$22.50**  
**\$16.50 kersey and mixtures, \$5.00**

**Tailor Made Suits \$5.00**

Values up to \$16.50

There are fifty neat, stylish suits in this lot, coming in tweeds, kersyes and chevots. Come in black, blue, tan and mixtures. Nicely trimmed, man tailored. Values up to \$16.50. Your choice of the lot, \$5.00.

**Winter Suits \$17.50**

Values from \$28.50 to \$37.50  
Some very stylish winter chevot and broadcloth suits at less than cost. Come in black, blue, tan, plum, gray and mixtures. While they last, \$17.50. Worth from \$28.50 to \$37.50.

**Shirt Waists \$3.49**

Values up to \$10.50

These waists go on sale tomorrow morning at less than actual manufacturer's cost. They come in the latest and newest styles in velvet, crepe de chene, and taffeta, also fancy wool, beautifully trimmed with lace insertions, silk applique, tuckings, and shirings. Values up to \$10.50. Special \$3.49.

**Fine Wool Suits \$11.95**

Values from \$18.50 to \$24.50

About fifty in this lot. They include chevots, broadcloth, tweeds and mixtures. Colors are brown, tan, blue, black and mixtures. These suits were priced from \$18.50 to \$24.50. Monday, \$11.95.

**Fancy Mixed Suits \$8.45**

Values \$12.50 to \$18.50  
Sixty handsome wool suits in fancy mixtures. Colors are black and blue. Come in tweeds, kersey and chevot. These garments sold at \$12.50 to \$18.50. To close them out Monday, your choice \$8.45.

**\$2.75 Shirt Waists \$1.95**

Fancy wool waists, made of flannels, albatross, brillantines, etc., in red, blue, gray, brown and cream. Regular \$2.75 values. Monday \$1.95.

**Special Waists at 95c**

Odds and ends of wool waists, many different styles. Values up to \$3.00. To close out 95c.

**12c Flannelette 7c Yard**

New flannelette in the most desirable patterns. 75 pieces in the lot. Special for Monday and Tuesday, 7c a yard.

**75c Embroidered Flannels 49c Yard**

These come with hemstitched and embroidered edges, fully 50 inches wide. Suitable for infants' garments. 75c values, special at 49c a yard.

**\$2.50 New Silk Belts 98c**

A big showing of the newest ideas in silk belts. Come in black, ombre effects, and all the new shades. Worth \$2.50, special 98c.

**65c Women's Vests 47c**

Ladies' Swiss ribbed vests with high neck and long sleeves, silk trimmed. Come in pink, blue, and black. All sizes. Tights to match. 65c values, special at 47c.

**35c Women's Vests 25c**

Neat Jersey ribbed vests with high neck, long sleeves, light and medium weight. Lace trimmed pants to match. 35c values, special at 25c.

**65c Union Suits 43c**

Ladies' union suits in cream or gray, one-piece style, or buttoned down the front. Neck lined, all sizes. Ankle length. 65c values, special at 43c.

**LINING SPECIALS—(Monday and Tuesday)**

Black saten, mercerized. Regular 25c, special 18c. All silk lining, full range of colors, regular 39c, special 29c. Fast black spun glass lining, regular 15c, special 10c.

## From Dress Goods Dept. 75c Stylish Wool Mixtures 39c

Over 2000 yards of imported wool dress goods to go on sale tomorrow morning at 39c. These come in Scotch mixtures, fancy chevots and homespuns, measuring from 36 to 46 inches wide, in brown, gray and black and white effects, etc., etc. Worth 75c, your choice 39c.

**\$2 Broadcloths \$1.39**

52-inch Broadcloths, a range of twenty-seven colors, high luster. Special, \$1.89.

**\$1.25 Crepe de Paris 85c**

28 pieces of beautiful, fine dress goods, including Crepe de Paris, silk and wool Crepe, and silk sublime. All colors in the lot, but not all colors in each line.

**From Our Silk Department**

**\$1.00 and \$1.50 Fancy Silks \$1.19**

A big line of the most desirable fancy silks suitable for dresses and shirt waist suits. Standard \$1.25 and \$1.50 values. Monday and Tuesday \$1.19.

**\$1.25 Black Taffeta 89c**

27 inch guaranteed black taffeta, guaranty woven on the selvage. Used for both dresses and drop skirts. Special 89c.

## Entire Stock of Children's Wool Dresses Reduced

We have taken our entire line of children's wool dresses and divided them into the following five lots to close out at big reductions. These come in plaids, cashmere, serges, in blue, brown, and red, effects. Ages 6 to 14.

- Lot 1, 98c for dresses worth up to \$2.00
- Lot 2, \$1.38 for dresses worth up to \$2.50
- Lot 3, \$2.25 for dresses worth up to \$4.00
- Lot 4, \$3.18 for dresses worth up to \$6.00
- Lot 5, \$4.98 for dresses worth up to \$10.00

**Samples of Leather Bags \$2.95**

Values Up to \$15.00

This is a big sample line of the finest leather bags manufactured. Over 100 different styles and shapes in seal, walrus, Japanese leather, mottled Persian calf, some of them lined with fine, soft leather, others with rich silk. Many of them have elaborate fittings. The lot includes shopping bags, envelope bags, vanity bags, with long or short straps, worth up to \$15. Your choice \$2.95.

**Women's Sample Hosiery 39c**

Values up to \$1.00

This is not a very big sample line, but still plenty for all those who come early. The lot includes extra high grade qualities in women's fine hosiery, mostly in black, in all over lace effects or lace boot patterns. Others in fine, plain lisle. Worth up to \$1.00. Special 39c.

## Unusual Opportunity Women's Tailoring Dep't.

Our women's tailoring department is rapidly becoming one of the favorite features of our establishment, and you should not miss the opportunity of securing high grade tailoring at an exceptionally low price. Our designer is the most capable expert on the coast. Our tailoring surpasses anything that has hitherto been procurable in Los Angeles, and our prices are oftentimes half what you would pay at an individual tailoring house. We make evening costumes, reception gowns, tailor-made suits, jackets, coats, skirts, etc. As an introductory offer we will make you a plain, man tailored skirt entirely free of charge, providing you purchase the materials at our establishment.

## WOMEN'S CLUBS.

**Wednesday Morning Club**  
The Wednesday Morning Club celebrated its seventh birthday with a Danish Nuptial social Thursday evening. The festive took place in the assembly hall of the East Side Congregational Church. The rooms were prettily decorated. The president, Mrs. H. C. Brown, attended, but the entertainment was in charge of the first vice-president, Mrs. W. H. Harrison. A program was presented which included a solo by Miss Nora Dickenson, a piano solo by Miss Gordon, a F. F. Brown was the prize, a copy of "Daughter." The president, Mrs. Harrison, lighted the significant tapers and cut the huge birthday cake.

## HARVARD CLUB DINES.

**Men at Annual Banquet**  
The Harvard Club of Southern California held its fourth annual dinner last night at the Angelus. Twenty-five men and their wives were present. The officers of Old Harvard presided in the decorations, poinsettias and the flowers used. A handsome and unique souvenir of the occasion was presented to the guests. The evening was spent in the singing of songs and the playing of games. The following officers were elected: President, Charles H. Smith; secretary, Holdridge O. Smith; treasurer, W. H. Brown.

## GARDENA.

**NO HAVE ELECTRIC LIGHTS.**  
GARDENA, Jan. 28.—Police have been erected and wires are being run for electric lights, the current being furnished for the purpose by the Gardena Railway Company. Contracts have been let for lighting the principal streets and the business district and for the houses and dwellings of Gardena.

## DAUGHTER DIES.

A young daughter of Martin F. Brown, Commissioner, died of diphtheria.

## Association Affairs Sound, Say the Commissioners

**Finances of Continental Building and Loan Undergo Rigid Examination.**

**Found to Not Only Have Its Patrons' Money Safely Invested, But a Large Surplus Has from Year to Year Been Put Aside As Extra Security.**

San Francisco, January 21, 1905.  
To the stockholders of the Continental Building and Loan Association, we are in a position to know, and do know, that its business is on a sound basis and is being honestly and ably conducted, and we know further that the association is in a position to pay its stockholders \$100,000 for dollar on their investment.

WASHINGTON DODGE, President.  
JAMES McCULLOUGH, Vice-President.  
J. G. CRAWFORD, Secretary.

**Under State Supervision.**

It should be borne in mind that the Continental Building and Loan Association is under the strict supervision of the California Building and Loan Commission, a fact which renders its operations eminently safe and confined to strict lines of business. It is required to make periodical reports to this commission, which must be properly verified under oath by its executive officers. To the principal officers of the association who have downed the yellow paper politically at every point and practically compelled it to retire from the field, we are indebted for the following:

**Friend of Wage-Earners.**

It has been the practice of the Continental Building and Loan Association, since the date of its incorporation, to publish semi-annually in the press of both cities its financial condition.

The Examiner has on many occasions published reports in which it spoke of the association as being a credit to the moneyed institutions of the state, but when the paper's political aspirations have been frustrated by two of the association's leading officers it is the poorest managed financial concern in the state, and it must be disrupted at any cost, even if it ruins stockholders and depositors alike.

Here is the true statement of the Examiner's attacks, and the patrons of the association should know no more about their investments in the Continental Building and Loan Association than they do about the Continental Building and Loan Association.

San Francisco, January 20, 1905.  
To the Honorable Board of Commissioners of the Building and Loan Associations, Glendale Building, San Francisco:

Gentlemen: This morning an article appeared in the San Francisco Examiner charging me with defrauding the stockholders of the Continental Building and Loan Association of large sums of money. The purpose of this attack is, of course, an attempt to discredit the association in the minds of the public. They have for various political reasons been laying the groundwork for this attack for some time.

While you made an examination of the affairs of this association several months ago, respectfully ask that you make a special examination at this time in order that the same may be made public for the benefit of the community and especially our stockholders. Yours truly,

WM. CORBIN.  
Secretary and General Manager Continental Building and Loan Association.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA.  
D. W. FIELD, C. M. SHORTRIDGE, Commissioners.  
OFFICE OF  
BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS  
OF THE  
BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS  
218 CLUNE BUILDING

San Francisco January 21, 1905.

To the Board of Directors of the Continental Building and Loan Association, San Francisco, Cal.

Gentlemen:-

In response to your request, we have made an examination of the books, accounts and assets of your institution, up to and as of the close of business on January 20th, (yesterday), and find its books and accounts correct, its assets in good condition, and its business sound and prosperous.

We feel satisfied your institution is in position to repay to every stockholder every dollar invested and have a large surplus remaining on hand.

Very truly, Yours,  
D. W. Field  
C. M. Shortridge  
Commissioners.

Secretary.

Certificate of the Building and Loan State Commissioners that the financial condition of the Continental Building and Loan Association is sound.







D. D. S.  
OPHYLACTIC DENTIST  
S. Spring St.  
Home Phone 1111

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**RS** Made to order  
remodeled.  
277, Furrie, 212 S. 2nd

# We Prepay Freight

To nearly all towns in Southern California, and pack goods free of charge. Our own wagons deliver goods in Pasadena, Hollywood, and other near-by towns. Mail orders promptly filled. We send more goods out of town than all the trust stores combined.

## \$10 Iron Crib \$7.50

These are made with the best worn wire springs, pretty designs, removable sides; price \$10; Brent's price, \$7.50.

## \$125 Odd Chairs 90c, 85c, 80c, 75c and 70c

We have about 100 odd chairs; one two, three and sometimes four of a kind; these are all good, substantial chairs; all are worth \$1.25. Special prices, 90c, 85c, 80c, 75c, and 70c.

## \$2.25 Dining Chairs \$1.40

Dining room chairs in plain effects, with broad backs, circular seats, strongly made and well finished. Trust price \$2.25; Brent's price \$1.40.

## \$3.75 Office Stools \$2.50

Office stools with screw top; strongly made; good finish. Trust price \$3.75; Brent's price \$2.50.

## \$20.00 Roll Top Desk \$15.75

Solid oak roll top office desk; 3 feet wide, 48 inches high; come with enclosed panel back, well supplied with pigeon holes and drawers; pedestal on one side containing three drawers the full depth of the desk and one drawer conveniently divided for books. Trust price \$20.00; Brent's price \$15.75.

## \$25 Roll Top Desk \$19.75

These come in solid oak, 4 ft. wide, 30 inches deep, double pedestal, containing two drawers on one side and three on the other; one drawer being conveniently divided for books; well supplied with pigeon holes and other compartments. Trust prices \$25.00; Brent's price \$19.75.

Our full line of roll top and ladies' desks priced in the same proportion as above.

## \$10 Office Chairs \$7.50

These are similar to the chair described above; comes with leather seat. Trust price \$10; Brent's price \$7.50.

## \$9 Office Chairs \$6.50

These are made of solid quartered oak, with cane or wood seats; latest patent spring, screw adjustment. Trust price \$9.00; Brent's price \$6.50.

## \$25 Oak Wardrobe \$17.50

Solid oak wardrobe with mirror front; size 18 by 40. Trust price \$25.00; Brent's price \$17.50.

## \$5 Kitchen Safe \$3.95

Hardwood kitchen safe, wire front, convenient size, well made; golden oak finish, \$5.00 values. Special at \$3.95.

## \$12 Golden Oak Wardrobe \$8.50

These are pretty wardrobes in a golden oak finish; medium size, well made, drawer at the bottom; \$12.00 values at \$8.50.

## \$7.50 Chiffoniers \$5.25

Handsome chiffoniers with a golden oak finish; three large and two small drawers; convenient size, well constructed; \$7.50 values. Special at \$5.25.

## \$12 Cook Stoves \$8.50

These burn wood or coal; come with a 14-in. oven; made with oven and back shelves. Trust price \$12.00; Brent's price \$8.50.

## \$3.50 Gas Hot Plate \$2.50

Gas hot plate with two saved burners; convenient size; these are guaranteed; \$3.50 values at \$2.50.

## \$4.50 Gas Hot Plate \$3.50

Gas hot plate with three saved burners; guaranteed; \$4.50 values at \$3.50.

## \$5 Gasoline Stoves \$3.75

These come in the standard make; two burners; Japan finish, regular \$5.00 values. Special at \$3.75.

Our full line of gas hot plates, ranges and gasoline stoves marked in the same proportion. We sell the popular "Quick Meal" gasoline stove.

## \$1.40 Axminster Carpets \$7½c


Axminster carpets in handsome new patterns; beautiful colors; every yard guaranteed; no remnants. Sewed, laid and lined at 87½c per yard.

## \$1.65 Inlaid Linoleum \$1.35 Yard

Best grade of inlaid linoleum; new patterns just arrived. Laid on your floor at 41.35 per yard.

# Brent's

# THE FURNITURE SITUATION




## 10 Holdups IN ONE WEEK

Five of them by members of the trust

### Be Prepared

Go Armed With Prices From



# JOSEPH'S

625 So. Broadway

# To Rupture Sufferers

Los Angeles, January 28, 1905.

I take great pleasure in writing these few lines for the benefit of rupture sufferers. Eleven years ago my son became afflicted with a severe case of double rupture which puzzled physicians. He had tried all kinds of what is called trusses and bandages, but instead of getting better was worse. At last my house-physician said my son would have to undergo an operation, which discouraged me very much. When the doctor saw how I felt about it he then advised me to go with my son to Prof. Joseph Pandey, of 642 E. Main st., our city, as he is the only one known who has cured rupture by his method, without operation. We made up our mind to go and see Prof. Pandey and after a few minutes' conversation with him we found out that his method was without operation, injection, medicine or any further danger. This gave my son new courage. Prof. Pandey fitted my son with his surgical appliances of his own invention, gave my son the full instructions with advice, and he felt relief before we left Prof. Pandey's office. The instructions were followed to the letter and in three months' time my son was cured, which up to date is eleven years ago. The cure has been substantial and complete, with never a sign of its return. Through all these eleven years my son never had to wear bandages of any kind. This will give an idea of what a happy father I must be to know that my son is sound of rupture cures which he still performs, not only in our city and surroundings, but his name and reputation is known and has spread far and wide, too well and never make a mistake by consulting Prof. Pandey. Any sufferer who will follow his instructions, which does not interfere with occupation of any kind, can be cured the same as my son, and many more of whom personally know.

J. A. BROWN,  
150 W. Sixteenth St., Los Angeles, Cal.

**KOMEL**

"The drink that made Milwaukee jealous."

**OATMAN'S SUNNY MOUNTAIN NAVELS**

Especially adapted for  
S. C. & W. Co., Inc., agents







\_\_\_\_\_

PHONES  
HOME 1100  
SUNSET MAIN 836

*Gridley & Hamilton*

225  
WEST  
2nd ST  
LOS ANGELES

**Sawn**





*Cold Wave Sends Peddlers in  
and Depresses Sales.*

Accepted Design

This is the accepted design for the altar cloth to be used in the shape of a Greek cross, for the altar of St. Louis Rey, Santa Barbara, Dolores

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The building is to be con-  
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originality.

\$1.50, will be refunded. Mail orders  
KORINE CO., Washington, D. C. Off  
Co., 234 South Spring street.

2, Broadway Consultation Free



This is the accepted design for the California State building at the Lewis and Clark Exposition, Portland, Oregon. The building is in the shape of a Greek cross, 200 feet square, and will be a compound in design. The plans have been made by Louis Fay, Santa Barbara, Dolores and Carmel. Its finish and architecture throughout will be of distinctive



... Auctioneer ...  
... 3. Spring St. ...

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# San Bernardino, Riverside and Orange Counties.

(NEWS REPORTS FROM TIMES CORRESPONDENTS.)

## HEAVY BLOW AT SNEAK DIVORCE.

### SUPREME BENCH REMANDS CASE FOR A NEW TRIAL.

Eye of Last Court is Upon Persons Who Seek Residence Merely to Acquire Legal Separation—San Bernardino Finds Against Santa Fe Strikers.

SAN BERNARDINO, Jan. 28.—The Supreme Court has declared against the practice of eastern people flocking to California to secure divorces, and in a decision handed down in the case of Estelle Berry against J. Ward Berry of Boston, arraigned the practice severely, on the grounds that the evidence shows that Mrs. Berry came to California solely to secure a divorce and to lessen the possibility of having her husband arrested.

The judgment of the local Superior Court is reversed and the case sent back for retrial. There were also other grounds upon which the reversal is based. Mrs. Berry had been in California two years ago and settled with her parents at Highland, where they have been ever since awaiting the result of the appeal which was taken by the husband. She had been in California long enough to acquire the legal right to begin proceedings when the suit was filed, her principal allegation being that her husband was cruel and that their child was born and refused to pay the doctor's bill and the costs of the child's maintenance. She also alleged desertion and failure to provide for the child. The court found that the husband had been in California for a long time and that the child was born in California. The court also found that the husband had been in California for a long time and that the child was born in California.

The question of the purpose for which the wife came to this State is raised. Berry avowing that it was for the sole purpose of obtaining a divorce, the court found that the husband had been in California for a long time and that the child was born in California.

The committee appointed by the Board of Trade to investigate the strike situation filed its report last night. It is calculated to make a stir among the alleged strikers and their admirers. The report finds that the Santa Fe employees have been interfered with, their families insulted, even the children of the strikers have been going to and from school; that the strikers are maintaining pickets about the shops; all of the alleged strikers and their families are being harassed.

The former Board of Supervisors is bitterly arraigned and a pertinent section is devoted to the construction of the new Courthouse, and the discharge of the Inspector, J. W. Carroll, for protesting against the shoddy, if not dangerous, work.

The theory of the Supervisors seems to have been that the county was paying Mr. Carroll not to protect the interests of the taxpayers. In the language of Chairman Dunbar, he was to "stand pat and keep mum." The report goes on to tell of the change in specifications after the contract was made. It has applied for the guardianship of Elsie, Chester and Nellie Story, the three children of Mr. and Mrs. O. Story, who were victims of the murder of a Santa Fe train.

The funeral of Mrs. T. A. Snellson took place from the family residence this morning.

REDLANDS. WANDERER RETURNS. REDLANDS, Jan. 28.—Paint for food, weary to the point of exhaustion, and totally unable to explain where he had spent the last days and a half, William Winham returned to his home on Fourth street early yesterday morning, with apparently the same unconscious with which he left Tuesday. The demand was perfectly tractable and quiet, and responded readily to a suggestion that he go to Patton to see Dr. Williamson, the superintendent, in regard to a release. He was placed in Dr. Williamson's care, and will be kept under surveillance hereafter.

At the annual meeting of the Country Club last evening H. P. Lyon, A. B. Hubbard and E. H. Joffe of Ontario, Samuel Evans of Riverside, and Judge F. F. Oster of San Bernardino. The Sunset Telephone Company has installed night service in Colton.

Mrs. C. F. Wachter, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac G. Crane, Mrs. Jane Crane, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Crane and Mr. and Mrs. B. P. Wilcox of Colton yesterday from this. They will remain here a week or more, night-seeing.

SANTA ANA. FINE STALLIONS PURCHASED. SANTA ANA, Jan. 28.—Two imported stallions, which are pronounced the best horses of their kind ever seen in this vicinity, have just been purchased and brought here by local stockmen. The animal was bought for \$600, said to be the highest price with a single exception ever paid in America for an imported draft stallion. The animal

weighs 2450 pounds and has won in competitive exhibitions first prizes at the recent World's Fair and at the International Livestock Exhibition at Chicago in 1903.

The other stallion was bought by James McFadden of this city for \$400. It is 3 years old and weighs 2050. It is the Percheron stallion Violon, winner of prizes and medals both in the United States and abroad. Both animals were sold through the agency of McLaughlin Bros. of Los Angeles.

SAYS HAVE RIGHT TO JURY. Judge West yesterday afternoon entered orders in the Superior Court granting to Henry Gibbs and W. Wilson new trials in the cases where they were convicted of illegal liquor selling without jury trial in the City Recorder's court. The cases and arguments are the same as those of a week ago, where Gibbs on another count was granted a new trial because in the lower court the right of jury trial had been denied by Recorder Wilson. The Recorder stipulates that the new trial, when held, shall be conducted, not in the Recorder's court, but in the Superior Court, and before a jury unless the right of a new trial is waived.

SANTA ANA LOCALS. The Junior B class of the High School had a spread last night at McFadden's Hall, spending the evening in playing games and with music. The night was chartered by the class teachers.

Mrs. Nancy Reed Jordan, wife of O. M. Jordan of East St. street, died last night at the residence where funeral services will be held tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock.

"STAND PAT: KEEP MUM." RIVERSIDE GRAND JURY TELLS ABOUT GRAFT. Pertinent Remarks About Supervisor Dunbar—Courthouse Declared to Have Cost Hundreds of Thousands of Dollars More than Original Pledges Given by Board.

RIVERSIDE, Jan. 28.—One of the most industrious grand juries in the history of the county completed its labors this morning, received the thanks of the board and was discharged.

The jury has been in session since April 7, 1904, and in that time has considered many complaints affecting the welfare of the county which were fully set forth in the report submitted to Judge Noyes today.

Composing the jury were: M. C. Paxton, foreman; Bradford Morse, secretary; George Frost, C. W. Dickson, W. M. Bartee, J. S. Castleman, W. J. Kirkpatrick, H. C. Thompson, James M. H. H. Holston, H. W. Leighton, D. P. Chapman, George N. Reynolds, A. P. Johnson, Harry Santa, E. P. Clark, B. W. Tarwater, D. E. Meyers and Judson Rowan.

The former Board of Supervisors is bitterly arraigned and a pertinent section is devoted to the construction of the new Courthouse, and the discharge of the Inspector, J. W. Carroll, for protesting against the shoddy, if not dangerous, work.

The theory of the Supervisors seems to have been that the county was paying Mr. Carroll not to protect the interests of the taxpayers. In the language of Chairman Dunbar, he was to "stand pat and keep mum." The report goes on to tell of the change in specifications after the contract was made. It has applied for the guardianship of Elsie, Chester and Nellie Story, the three children of Mr. and Mrs. O. Story, who were victims of the murder of a Santa Fe train.

has bought of Mrs. A. C. Doughty of Los Angeles a ten-acre orange and lemon grove in Orange Heights; consideration named, \$6000.

Minnie and J. A. Owings have sold the brick cottages and three lots at Eighth and Victoria streets to W. W. Chester for a price said to be \$2000.

SANTA BARBARA. FORMER MAYOR BARBER DEAD. (SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.) SANTA BARBARA, Jan. 28.—Peter J. Barber, ex-Mayor and ex-postmaster, and long one of the most respected citizens, died very suddenly last night of heart failure. He was aged 74 years. Barber went out in his carriage last night, and returned about 11 o'clock. Without putting his horse away, he went into his office, adjoining his residence, to rest a moment. As he sat in his chair death came to him as quietly as if he had fallen asleep. He was found soon afterward, still upright in his chair.

Mr. Barber had been a resident of Santa Barbara since 1890, and had always taken an active part in the administration of the city and other public affairs, having been elected Mayor in 1890 and 1890. During his term as Mayor he manipulated some of the most extensive city improvements, such as the city's Ocean boulevard and the outfall sewer, which stand as lasting evidence to his sound judgment and business ability.

In the year 1899, at San Francisco, he was married to Mary J. Barber, who still lives. The following-named children are the issue of their marriage: Sylvia S. Barber, now Mrs. H. A. Rogers, and Samuel M. Barber, this city; Ella P. wife of R. M. Woods, and Alice F. wife of W. J. Andrews, San Francisco. Barber was a prominent member of the Channel City Lodge of Odd Fellows and was connected with other fraternal orders.

The funeral services will be held Monday afternoon under the auspices of the local I.O.O.F.

BURKE GETS BAIL. Edmund E. Burke, ex-County Tax Collector, arrested Wednesday on a charge of embezzling \$1710.40 of the county's money, was released last evening, on bail, raised by his friends, James Stewart, A. M. Rusk, James B. Quintero, Louise E. Quintero, Antonio Echarren and S. H. Garfield.

MRS. OTT DEAD. Mrs. Mary I. Ott, wife of Adam Ott, died at her home last night at 12 o'clock after a lingering illness, the immediate cause of death being acute pneumonia. She had been a resident of this city many years and was highly esteemed by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

LIFE JOURNEY ENDED. (SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.) VENTURA, Jan. 28.—Two well-known pioneers of this county passed away today. One was Robert Bell, and the other, a little after midnight, Capt. A. W. Browne died of apoplexy, at the residence of Robert Bell, at Santa Barbara. He had been a few days ago, Capt. Browne's end came suddenly. Although having been somewhat indisposed for the past week or two, he was in comparatively good health when he retired last night. Deceased was 52 years of age and a native of Pennsylvania. He came to this county in 1874, and had been closely identified with the history of the county since that time, having held many positions of importance. The father of Capt. Browne was a native of Philadelphia, where he was postmaster under Lincoln. Deceased leaves a widow and five children. The funeral will take place under the direction of the Elks on Monday.

James Berg, for years in the blacksmithing business here, passed away at his home this morning in the forty-eighth year of his life. He was well known in the county, and was an early day. Mr. Berg was an Odd Fellow. He leaves a widow and three children to mourn. The funeral will be conducted by Odd Fellows Monday afternoon.

GOSLINGS HERE. "Mother Goose," the Klav & Er-langer spectacle, came into town yesterday with a trainload of people and scenery. "Mother Goose" has more than 300 goings with her, and the theaters of the town were alive with mothers last night.

THE VALUE OF CHARCOAL. Few People Know How Useful it Is in Preserving Health and Beauty.

Nearly everybody knows that charcoal is the safest and most efficient disinfectant and purifier in nature, but few realize its value when taken into the human system for the same cleansing purpose.

Charcoal is a remedy that the more you take of it the better; it is not a drug at all, but simply absorbs the gases and impurities always present in the stomach and bowels, and carries them out of the system.

Charcoal sweetens the breath after smoking, drinking or after eating onions and other odorous vegetables. Charcoal effectively clears and improves the complexion, it whitens the teeth and further acts as a natural and eminently safe cathartic.

It absorbs the injurious gases which collect in the stomach and bowels; it disinfects the mouth and throat from the poison of catch.

All druggists sell charcoal in one form or another, but probably the best charcoal and the most for the money is in Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges, they are composed of the finest powdered Willow charcoal, and other harmless antiseptics in tablet form or rather in the form of large, pleasant tasting lozenges, the charcoal being mixed with honey.

The daily use of these lozenges will soon tell in a much improved condition of the general health, better complexion, sweeter breath and purer blood, and the beauty of it is, that no possible harm can result from their continued use, but on the contrary, great benefit.

A Buffalo physician, in speaking of the benefits of charcoal, says: "I advise Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges to all patients suffering from gas in stomach and bowels, and to clear the complexion and purify the breath, mouth and throat; I also believe the liver is greatly benefited by the daily use of them; they cost but 25 cents a box at drug stores, and although in some sense a patent preparation, yet I believe I get more and better charcoal in Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges than in any of the ordinary charcoal tablets."

CORONA. CIRCLE CITY RUNAWAY. CORONA, Jan. 28.—E. Stobbs's team, with which he was hauling boxes into his ranch yesterday, took fright and ran away, throwing him to the ground. Stobbs escaped with bruises, but the frightened horses did considerable damage.

George D. Wernle of Los Angeles has exchanged Iowa property for the George L. Hudson orange grove adjoining the Temescal road.

The roads in the Abundance colony are being widened and graded.

Mrs. Sarah J. Paine of Berkeley, Ill.

## Geo. P. Taylor

Tailor and Haberdasher

CORRECT EVENING DRESS FOR MEN

Our selections comprise all the accessories of men's evening dress—shirts, neckwear, waistcoats, gloves, socks, etc. Gentlemen may feel assured that all articles shown are correct and of fine quality.

We have a new dress waistcoat, especially designed for young men.

HABERDASHERY DEPARTMENT GROUND FLOOR.

No. 525 S. Broadway New Taylor Bldg. Former Cio. Ladies' Tailors. Third Floor.

MARRIAGE LICENSES. Sven A. Peterson, aged 28, a native of Sweden, and Selma M. Johnson, aged 24, a native of Sweden; both residents of Los Angeles.

Sipriano Olivias, aged 21, a native of Texas, and Carunella Trabucco, aged 22, a native of Arizona; both residents of Los Angeles.

Alvin Rosson, aged 34, a native of Michigan, and Elma Rowe, aged 19, a native of California; both residents of Los Angeles.

Wilbur A. Polson, aged 28, a native of Massachusetts, and Marion A. Mathews, aged 22, a native of Wisconsin; both residents of San Diego.

William E. Wilkes, aged 33, a native of California and resident of Glenview, Kern county, and Mrs. Margaret De Agerton, aged 23, a native of New York and resident of Los Angeles.

Harvey C. Cox, aged 34, a native of Indiana and resident of Los Angeles, and Nancy G. Marlin, aged 19, a native of Kentucky and resident of Pomona.

Benjamin E. Silveria, aged 23, a native of California, and Ines H. Farmer, aged 20, a native of California; both residents of Vallejo.

Ralph W. Curtis, aged 19, a native of Illinois and resident of Los Angeles, and Jodie C. Knox, aged 18, a native of Texas and resident of Colton.

Turners Defeat Y.M.C.A. At the Turner Hall gymnasium last night the Turner basketball team defeated the Y. M. C. A. Rushers, 19 to 11. It was a fast game before a very large crowd. The Turner forwards were Holden and Golding; center, Cunningham; guards, Karens and Walters. Y. M. C. A. forwards, Hutton and Simmons; center, Clifford; guards, Dove and Coplin.

CLIPPING FROM LOS ANGELES TIMES, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25.

Get Wednes- day's Times and

Read the Whole Article

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## SECURITY SAVINGS BANK

LARGEST SAVINGS BANK IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$600,000.00

DEPOSITS OVER \$10,000,000.00

RESOURCES OVER \$11,000,000.00

3% INTEREST PAID ON ORDINARY DEPOSITS

4% INTEREST PAID ON TERM DEPOSITS

Essential points to be considered in the selecting of a Savings Depository: Capital and Surplus, Resources, Conservative Management, Safety and Convenience.

The strongest and most convenient in the city. Large and small boxes for rent. Prices \$2.00 a year and upward.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS

Small polished steel "Home Savings Banks" furnished on request.

4 PER CENT INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF THE HOME SAVINGS BANK

R. J. WATERS, President; W. F. SWAYZE, Vice-President; SPRINGER, Vice-President; O. J. WIGGOLD, Cashier; A. H. ELLYN, WM. MEEK, J. M. HALE, H. J. WHITLEY, C. R. HAYWARD.

HOME SAVINGS BANK

Money to loan on approved real estate.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN SAVINGS BANK

CORNER FIRST AND MAIN STREETS

Pays 4 per cent on deposits and solicits the accounts of systematic savers. Open Saturday Evenings.

M. K. AVERY, President. GAIL B. JOHNSON, Vice-President. W. F. CALLAHAN, Cashier.

Clearinghouse Banks

NAME OFFICERS

Broadway Bank and Trust Compy. WARREN GILLEN, President. R. W. KENNY, Cashier.

Central Bank. WILLIAM MEAD, President. W. C. DUNN, Cashier.

Southwestern National Bank. JOHN S. CHAVENS, President. A. B. JONES, Cashier.

N. W. Cor. Second and Broadway. W. A. BONTING, President. C. N. FLINT, Cashier.

Commercial National Bank. J. M. ELLIOTT, President. W. T. S. HAMMOND, Cashier.

First National Bank. J. M. ELLIOTT, President. W. T. S. HAMMOND, Cashier.

S. E. Cor. Second and Spring. J. M. ELLIOTT, President. W. T. S. HAMMOND, Cashier.

Farmers & Merchants Nat'l Bank. I. W. HELLMAN, President. CHAS. SEYLER, Cashier.

Los Angeles National Bank. W. C. PATTERSON, President. G. E. BITTINGER, Cashier.

N. E. Cor. First and Spring. G. E. BITTINGER, Cashier.

## WE CURE ME

For \$12.50

We Will Cure Any Single Ailment, Except Rupture and Poison, for \$12.50 for the Fee Until February 1.

Others May Treat, But We Cure

You must come to us sooner or later; why not now? Refuse to suffer longer on promises of others.

WE CURE

LOST VITALITY

(According to age) 40 to 60 days.

Special Diseases

(Recently contracted) 7 days.

Varicocoele

(Without an operation) 10 to 20 days.

Blood Poison

(No mercury or potash) 20 to 30 days.

Kidney and Bladder Troubles

(Either acute or chronic) 25 to 40 days.

NOT A DOLLAR NEED BE PAID UNTIL CURED

You do not pay us until you are satisfied and you are restored to health.

Many men do not hesitate to consult us on account of having been cured of their ailments.

is no cure for them, but we want an opportunity to treat just such cases as yours.

no difference whether you have a dollar or not, as we never accept pay for our method.

Write if you cannot call. All correspondence strictly confidential and sent in plain envelopes. Enclose 2-cent stamp to insure reply.

DR. GROSS & CO.

2454 S. SPRING ST. Hours 9 to 8 Daily. Sunday

## MISSING WEED SEEKS MONEY.

ADENA MAN WHO DESERTED FAMILY WIVES FRIENDS.

Clubs Climbs Porch and Makes With Chinese Laundry Treasures—Shakespeare Club Night of Handwork Women's Novice Field Meet.

ADENA, Office of The Times, Jan. 28.—A young man, who was a participant in some sort of a scheme to defraud a woman, has been located and is being returned to Pasadena.

His interest in the whereabouts of his creditors has been telegraphed to two different friends of his in this city pleading to be sent money with which to himself out of trouble. He hints that he was a participant in some sort of a scheme to defraud a woman, and that he is now in the hands of the law.

But his Pasadena acquaintances do not seem to think that any of their will go far for him.

Blacksmith establishment on Colorado street. He was in partnership with William Ralston. Mrs. Ralston lives with her two sons in Pasadena. She says that she kept her money in a bank, but that the bank failed.

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## THE CITY IN BRIEF.

## PUBLIC ADVERTISING—NEW TO DAY.

(1.) Notice of civil-service examination. This advertisement will be found on page 7, Part II.

## BREVITIES.

"GOOD ENOUGH" is what conservative investors say about our 6 per cent. paid-up income certificates. We pay 6 per cent. interest per annum on these certificates, and the interest is payable semi-annually—on January 10 and July 10. This 6 per cent. is strictly net. There is no premium or charge of any kind, nor brokers' charges to obtain this "good-enough" investment. Hundreds of the best people in California hold these certificates, and they are considered by many as "good-enough" in every respect; and many others would rather have them than government bonds, because they pay twice the interest and can be used as collateral, and can be withdrawn at the end of the term, whether it be one, two, three or five years. The professional man, whose time is money, can not find anything better in the market, bearing the same rate of interest. Information cheerfully given upon request. Ask for booklet. Address: W. G. Blewett, Secretary, The Protective Savings Mutual Building and Loan Association, 161 North Broadway, Los Angeles.

We want you to take your Sunday dinner at Carlson's Café, 429 S. Spring street today. That is the place where you get those good turkey dinners, with all accessories for only 35c. Toothsome, wholesome made dishes as low as 15c; and—do not take the reasonable price as a criterion of quality—no better cooks ever made a sauce or seasoned a soup than those he employs. Tomorrow try a Mercantile lunch.

Jacoby Bros. buyers in the East. Mr. W. O. Jacobs, head of department and buyer of dry goods; Mr. G. I. Jacobs, head of department and buyer of ladies' garments; and Mr. A. Le Chasse, head of department and millinery buyer, in conjunction with Miss Brown, head trimmer, all assisted by the numerous staff of our New York buying office, are at present busily engaged in making spring purchases in their various shops.

Ladies should not neglect their hair at this season of the year. Mrs. George Merrill-Murray is supplied with the latest vibratory machines for the care of the hair and face. Electric light baths for ladies, exclusively, 1736 South Broadway. Phone Home 1076. Main 1028.

Mrs. M. E. Smith's New Store. Mrs. M. E. Smith will remove to her new store, 215 West Third street, about March 1. Mrs. Smith is now in New York buying the spring goods and will return with a full line of imported and New York hats, and all the latest novelties in fine and exclusive millinery. Great reductions on all winter goods in stock.

For Sale—Martin Villa on Catalina street, Redondo, Cal., containing twenty-four rooms, suitable for rooming-house or hotel; newly built and re-fitted, gas, electric light and all conveniences. Usual commission to agents procuring purchaser who buys. Inquire J. L. Murphy, owner, 202 New High street, Los Angeles.

Go to Mosgrove's, No. 119 So. Spring St. (The oldest cloak and suit house in Los Angeles.) Annual cleanup sale before stock-taking. All goods reduced. Suits, skirts, fur, feather boas, capes, silk coats, petticoats, waists, etc. Remember the old address, No. 119 So. Spring St.

Make house cleaning easy. Will get your carpets, rugs and mattresses, thoroughly clean them from all dust and moths; latest improved machinery for doing this work. City Steam Carpet Cleaning Works, 507 S. Flower st.; both phones, M. 47. John Blocher, Bennett Toilet Parlors, northeast corner Fifth and Spring streets.

It pays to take care of your eyes! Wear crystal reading lenses in ten-year gold-filled frames for \$1.50. Other lenses ask \$2 to \$5 for the same. Three graduate blue-registered opticians in attendance. Clark's, 351 S. Spring, near Fourth street.

convenient place to write, rest or read. Stationery provided for correspondence. Both phones available. Take elevator in business office. All are welcome.

Woman's Exchange, 328 S. Broadway, will be in their new rooms, Pay building, about February 15. Date announced later.

Mrs. Rose Pillsbury, suite 600, Pacific Electric building, specialist in scalp and facial massage, shampooing, hair dressing.

W. T. Woods will form a class for beginners in dancing Monday evening, February 6, 745 S. Figueroa street.

Oaxaca Indian blankets, quaint designs, perfect harmony of colors, prices reasonable. 246 S. Spring street.

The San Francisco office of The Times is located in room 10, Chronicle Building, Telephone Red 5381.

Dr. E. E. McLean, hair physician, room 807, H. W. Hellman Building, cor. Fourth and Spring streets.

Mrs. Ella Baughman will do English Eyelid Embroidery and Stamping at 646 South Grand avenue.

Dr. J. C. Solomon, eye, ear, nose and throat, removed to 308-10 Wilcox building.

Pacific Wireless Telegraph Company stock at \$4 per share. Phone West 41. Curtis-Newhall Co., advertising agency, moved to 228 Mercantile Place.

Geo. D. Blake Law Offices removed to 25 S. Broadway.

Hersee, pianos tuned. Exton's.

There are undelivered telegrams at the Western Union office for Adelaide E. Allen, August Loeb, Frank Mooney, Adam Jung, Martin Fung, Mrs. Ida Caston, H. Bailey, Fred Wolitz, Mrs. C. W. Lewis, Arthur Spring, E. M. Burk, E. M. Walcott, E. R. Lloyd, Joseph Stangor, Stanley and Wood Co., Harry Mills, Charles A. Werner, Judge George E. Otis, Miss May Malcolm, Pye Strock, Dennis Hayes.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC. Complimentary to the guests of the Westlake Hotel, a musical and dramatic recital was given last night. Miss Beanie Bell Thew, dramatic reader, gave selections from Riffy, Kipling and others, making a great hit, and Miss Adele May Spencer gave several soprano solos, with Miss Mildred Allen Spencer as accompanist. One hundred guests enjoyed the entertainment.

BIRTH RECORD. TARNELL, To Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Tarnell, daughter, January 3.

ZIGOLD, In Los Angeles, January 21, to Mr. and Mrs. Louis B. Zigler, a son.

DEATH RECORD. SILVERMAN, In this city, Jan. 19, 1930, David (David) Silverman, aged 68 years, of New York, died at his home, 100 S. Broadway, at 3 o'clock, of pneumonia. Burial at 3 o'clock, at the funeral home of Dr. J. H. Brown, 100 S. Broadway.

MARKHAM, In this city, Jan. 19, 1930, Anna E. Norton of Pasadena, formerly of Los Angeles, died at her home, 100 S. Broadway, at 3 o'clock, of pneumonia. Burial at 3 o'clock, at the funeral home of Dr. J. H. Brown, 100 S. Broadway.

GOODWIN, At the family residence, No. 301 West Twelfth street, January 19, 1930, Dr. John W. Goodwin, aged 66 years, father of William L. Goodwin, died at 10 o'clock, of pneumonia. Burial at 1 o'clock, at the funeral home of Dr. J. H. Brown, 100 S. Broadway.

WALL, In this city, Jan. 19, 1930, D. P. Wall, aged 41 years, died at his home, 100 S. Broadway, at 3 o'clock, of pneumonia. Burial at 3 o'clock, at the funeral home of Dr. J. H. Brown, 100 S. Broadway.

DUNKERLEY, At the residence of his daughter, Mrs. W. W. Mason, 100 S. Broadway, at 3 o'clock, of pneumonia. Burial at 3 o'clock, at the funeral home of Dr. J. H. Brown, 100 S. Broadway.

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## MEN'S THIN MODEL GOLD FILLED WATCH \$10.00

Waiting till "by and by" to get a watch is a poor plan. With the excellent assortment of reasonably priced watches the Geneva offers, there is no reason why every man should not have a good time-keeper. This thin model gold filled watch at \$10.00 is a good one. You can have choice of Elgin or Waltham movement. Twenty-year guarantee case. Our price is \$2.00 or \$3.00 less than others charge for similar watches.

There are undelivered telegrams at the Western Union office for Adelaide E. Allen, August Loeb, Frank Mooney, Adam Jung, Martin Fung, Mrs. Ida Caston, H. Bailey, Fred Wolitz, Mrs. C. W. Lewis, Arthur Spring, E. M. Burk, E. M. Walcott, E. R. Lloyd, Joseph Stangor, Stanley and Wood Co., Harry Mills, Charles A. Werner, Judge George E. Otis, Miss May Malcolm, Pye Strock, Dennis Hayes.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC. Complimentary to the guests of the Westlake Hotel, a musical and dramatic recital was given last night. Miss Beanie Bell Thew, dramatic reader, gave selections from Riffy, Kipling and others, making a great hit, and Miss Adele May Spencer gave several soprano solos, with Miss Mildred Allen Spencer as accompanist. One hundred guests enjoyed the entertainment.

BIRTH RECORD. TARNELL, To Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Tarnell, daughter, January 3.

ZIGOLD, In Los Angeles, January 21, to Mr. and Mrs. Louis B. Zigler, a son.

DEATH RECORD. SILVERMAN, In this city, Jan. 19, 1930, David (David) Silverman, aged 68 years, of New York, died at his home, 100 S. Broadway, at 3 o'clock, of pneumonia. Burial at 3 o'clock, at the funeral home of Dr. J. H. Brown, 100 S. Broadway.

MARKHAM, In this city, Jan. 19, 1930, Anna E. Norton of Pasadena, formerly of Los Angeles, died at her home, 100 S. Broadway, at 3 o'clock, of pneumonia. Burial at 3 o'clock, at the funeral home of Dr. J. H. Brown, 100 S. Broadway.

GOODWIN, At the family residence, No. 301 West Twelfth street, January 19, 1930, Dr. John W. Goodwin, aged 66 years, father of William L. Goodwin, died at 10 o'clock, of pneumonia. Burial at 1 o'clock, at the funeral home of Dr. J. H. Brown, 100 S. Broadway.

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DUNKERLEY, At the residence of his daughter, Mrs. W. W. Mason, 100 S. Broadway, at 3 o'clock, of pneumonia. Burial at 3 o'clock, at the funeral home of Dr. J. H. Brown, 100 S. Broadway.

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## House and Home—Our Wives and Daughters—Interesting Domestic Topics

## NEWEST FANCIES.

THE NEW, BROAD COLLAR.  
BROWN AND BLACK, A  
LATE COMBINATION.

(BY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.)  
Among the newest modes that the spring season will bring is a large collar effect, to be worn with the half-fitting bodices.

The collar is cut on the order of the deep yokes of two seasons ago, and extends from neck line to the sleeve

are setting Paris in ecstasies and that will drift across the water with the spring styles are pavement gray and tortoiseshell blue; Prussian blue and ivory white; cardinal and nasturtian; mode tan and scarlet; water green and the Barry green; blue, green and yellow; black and brown.

Probably the most startling of all these combinations is the black and brown, and yet the combination is charming. The brown waist has a tinge of the golden, or else the wine color, and must be used with discretion. A black cloth tailored gown, strapped in flat bias bands that are piped at either edge with brown panne velvet, and the waist trimmed

filled over the hips in tucks. The invisible plaids are also very stunning, in red and black. The voile plaid is the very newest thing for street gowns.

There has never been a cloth—except broadcloth, which is one of the standards—that has ever had such a great run as voile; white voile continues to be the leader for wedding gowns, with chiffon and lace, while white wool voile, leads for all dress occasions. A white voile matinee gown that I saw at Hamburger's is one of the very nobly imported effects that is very easily copied and is trimmed in the smart thread lace. The thread lace really had its origin

falls almost down to the girdle of fold of voile.

The sleeves are particularly graceful, the puffs being laid in two immense tucks just above where they are shirred onto the deep cuff that comes up above the elbow, the puff falling over in graceful folds. The cuffs are laid in groups of small tucks and open over the hand in Spanish fashion.

Perhaps the skirt is the newest thing to the costume. It is tucked solidly all about the hips, some of the tucks running in groups of three to just above the knees, while the untucked fullness between the groups of tucks is cut at the tucked hip

yoke and laid down flatly in wide, stitched-down pleats, that break out at a length considerably below the groups of tucks. Each group of tucks ends with a wheel of the lace. The skirt is made in a demitrain in back and is full five inches too long in front—which is the proper thing in "long" skirts—so that it "kicks out" when walking, or must be held up to show the dainty bowed patent leather boots and silk and lace frills beneath. A skirt that is just the length for the figure looks too short when walking, and half of the daintiness is lost, for it does not have to be held up in front. And to hold a skirt up when not on the street is now considered very vulgar.

This particular skirt, in addition to being very long, is finished by a deep hem, hand stitched, above which is a deep tuck and a wide row of pin tucks. Nothing more dainty or girlish than this gown could be imagined, and the flat, straight back, that shows every graceful line and curve of the figure, is considered perfect, from a fashion, as well as an art standpoint. Little sash ends finish the girdle in back, and add to the dainty effect.

The coat is of brown broadcloth, and hangs in box style, by means of a group of three inlaid pleats at each side, both back and front. A Watteau yoke is formed by stitched-down bias bands three inches wide. The white cloth is hand-embroidered in silk, and the sleeve is a wide bishop on a wide cuff.

The hat is a Charlotte Corday shape of white felt. Its trimming is a swath of champagne-colored tulle about the wide crown, surmounted on top of a huge rose, in shades of a burnished pink. The same shades of smaller flowers are crushed about the crown under the brim, which is filled with folded white tulle, while a fall of fine ecru lace hangs gracefully down from the outside edge of the brim.

There are only two styles of smart wraps for theater and evening wear. One, the coat in the illustration. The other, the long, circular cape, or dolman, that reaches from neck to skirt hem.

It is always of cloth, and lined with a delicately tinted brocade satin, seashell shades, preferred, and usually has a collar and edges down the front of sable or ermine.

A muff of ruffled chiffon worn with a dolman, on which has been pinned a knot of natural violets or a single rose, is very smart.

MAB ERVIN.

## A RECIPE FOR STAYING YOUNG.

Since the theater-going world was shocked not long ago by the news of the sudden death of that dearly loved "Granny" Gilbert, pages have been written of the dear old lady—her triumphs and her sweetness and her kindly wit—but none has yet told her recipe "for staying young." She was eighty-three years young when her last "me" came to her, and her opinion in the matter then comes with an authority which even one's affection for the actress can't nullify.

"It's as simple as living," said she,

on that very last of her birthdays. "The only thing to do is to keep your heart young. That's the one thing I bear in mind. I love young people, and I make a point of keeping in touch with them. Girls help to keep one from being crowded back into corners, but boys help most. I am especially fond of boys; if I hadn't been a girl I think I would have preferred being a boy to anything else. I love my work, but I love all young things most. When we happen upon a bad hotel, or the trains are all late, or the weather is particularly vile—why, I just hunt up some of the young folks of the company and talk things over with them and in ten minutes I feel quite at peace with all the world. Yes, that's it—keep your heart young if you wouldn't grow old."—[The Housekeeper.]

## A CHANCE TO EARN MONEY.

The doing up of fine underlinen is far more important in these days than ironing a shirt, and a very good living awaits the woman who cares to learn this art and practice it in the cities. When these articles are washed and dried, the ruffles and trimming should be dipped into weak starch, and rolled down tightly, keeping all starched and fine portions inside. Iron in about one hour. First of all, iron the sleeves, then the ruffles at the bottom, then the back, and finally all the ruffles and trimming and the front. With skirts and drawers, the ruffles first, and then the body part. Any crimping or fluting must be done last of all, after slightly damping the ruffles over again. When ironing circular ruffles, always iron "with the thread" of the goods and the ruffles will not sag. For waist skirts and for dresses a skirt board is a necessity; it should be about fifteen inches wide at the bottom and narrow down toward the top to about nine inches, and should be about five or six and a half feet in length. It is much better to purchase the folding skirt boards, being less expensive than having a carpenter make one. Cover first with an old blanket folded double, and then with a length of white muslin. Tack the blanket into place underneath, but merely pin the muslin cover to the blanket. By packing this very closely together the pins will hold the muslin cover smooth, and it is an easy matter to change it every week.

If one doubles a petticoat from front to back, in order to save labor, always smooth the front, or iron only to the fold; then open the skirt and smooth the front, as leaving this fold in is apt to make the skirt stick out in front when it is worn.

A very little board, long and narrow, with a pointed end, is useful for ironing shirtwaist sleeves, shirt bosoms and many small places in children's garments, and this can be easily made at home and covered. Sheets are generally ironed double, and they should be folded lengthwise, for this is exactly opposite to the way they are hung upon a line; it distributes the wear and makes them last much longer. Pillow cases are ironed, first, the trimming at the edges, then the tapes, if there are any, and finally the case itself, and this may be ironed singly or doubled over once, according as one is a novice at the work or experienced.—[The Housekeeper.]

## FRESH-AIR TREATMENT.

The writer is very proud of his acquaintance with a little girl, known even an hour's illness, never had a stomach ache, and a slightest sign of a cold. Not long-time (as a little baby) and has she ever missed. Her mother, quietly, without disturbance, and a restless night in the unknown. Her mother's most unusual perfect health to the out-of-door life the child always led. She was born in the part of October. Many have entered into this world so weather are most carefully kept till spring. Not so with small children. She was sent out almost at two weeks old was spending all day in the open air. All that first winter she had all her out in her carriage and only in winter was, as we all remember, extraordinarily cold, but little croakings of anxious friends, and in the family circle who were the winter triumphantly and cold. It may well be that all could not be thus hardened to door life, but the fact remains more children are injured, by than are ever hurt by exposure to weather.—[Harper's Bazar.]

## WINTER COATS.

With the short skirt the short coat is most often seen, although it is derided that long coats will be the fashion of the winter. Jackets are either short—only waist-line—or have the possibility in front give as long—effect as possible, but are showing only a narrow line of coat, the blouse and the lower being no longer thought of as being a few short—among the new styles, but the up-to-date look and like remodeled garments.

For afternoon the cloth with longer coats are extremely effective, and the gown with skirt to match and a smart waist is becoming to all figures. They are made closer-fitting than before.—[Harper's Bazar.]

## AN EMBARRASSING MOMENT.

"I don't see anything the matter with your elbow, Mr. Chas. Bobby, who had forgotten his injunction to keep still at the table.

"There isn't anything the matter with it, Bobbie," innocently guest. "What made you think was?"

"Why, I heard papa say he were a nice fellow, except he crooked your elbow too much, looks all right to me."

Then Bobbie retired, but not order.—[Cincinnati Commercial.]

Only one-fourth of the women in the United States are connected with the American Federation of Labor, but 15 per cent. of the men are organized.

the arm; is cut down very deep in front, in one or two points, is square across the back, and fastens in back. Little stock is attached to the collar of the same material as the collar itself, and the collar is outlined by a double row of pleated chiffon or tulle, or a Brussels net. In fact, the new collar is as deep and as wide as a yoke, but it is worn separate from the bodice the same as any other collar. It is an advent to the modes of "lines" and carries out the new graceful shoulder line, and the simplicity of a gown designed to show the natural beauty of the figure.

Very little trimming of any sort can be worn with one of these big collars, except lace insertions or in sets, so beauty goes in the natural material of both gown and collar, and in the trimming of the collar.

Many of the collars for cloth gowns are being made of panne velvet, richly embroidered in silk brocade, combined with a gold thread. With a velvet collar the girdle is made to match the collar, but without any embroidering. The collar is so made that it is merely "tucked" on. In the soft, silk gowns the collars are seen made of pin-tucked chiffon, mousseline de sole, slightly embroidered with tiny silver or crystal sequins, and the plaited mousseline edged with a line of gold or silver thread.

The all-over Irish faces will be used in the more elaborate collars for gowns, while tucked Brussels net or tint d'esprit, tightly shirred about the collar edge to make a fluffy border for the shoulders, will form charming little additions to wear with the dainty lawn or organdie gowns during the summer. The waist to these gowns will be cut out around the neck, but, of course, not a depth of the collar, and the collar will be held down in front and back and on the shoulders with little old pins.

Yokes are also very fashionable, but a deep collar is a novelty, and, therefore, will be among the smartest things during the summer. The new collar is seldom made in all-overs, but with alternate rows of lace or ribbon, or silk, and quite the most elaborate yokes I have seen in a long time was made of alternate rows of brown lace and oriental embroidery on silk.

Any girl can make one of the new collars at very little expense or trouble. Remember, take the old-fashioned, deep yoke pattern; cut deeper front and in one or two points; cut the "drag" over the shoulder, and a little lace stock in the neck, on the back edges, and ruffle chiffon, or net around the edge, and the collar is ready to be worn over any dress.

A satin rose at the breast to hold a collar down in front is a very pretty addition. The collar, if left to rest, would be only a passing fad, made of lace, it is a sheer nothing fluffy daintiness that is hard for a woman to resist. The light weight materials, the voiles and all the new materials will reign for another season, while grenadine, nets and soft silks will be more popular in the last season, if that were possible. A few color combinations that



A Matinee Coat and Two Views of a Matinee Gown.

to correspond at the seams, with brown velvet collar and cuffs, and a brown and green, or brown and red, or brown and white silk waist beneath the coat, while a turban for such a combination should be of brown and red autumn leaves, with a knot of green foliage on the left side. Brown suede gloves and oxfords should complete the effect.

A black grenadine over golden cion silk is another handsome thing, and the brown velvet trimmings of the waist should be shaded to the brightest in the natural tones. A brown cloth gown strapped in black leather, and with a black lace jabot at the throat is also a smart combination.

A brown and black shepherd's plaid is among the prettiest browns and black combinations and should be trimmed in brown velvet, with a gold buckle to the girdle.

A dark blue ground, plaided in black, brown, yellow and dark green comes in a voile that is handsome, and should be made up over a pale yellow silk, the skirt cut circular and

in Arabia, and came to us first in dollies, and now is so cleverly copied in a finer thread that it ranks first among our fashionable laces. This white voile gown is richly set with the lace. I am showing a back and front view of this voile gown, and a view of it under a golden brown matinee coat.

The gown is made in the bolero style, which is among the ultra-smart styles for both young girls and matrons. The little bolero is pin tucked all around both back and front, and outlined all the way around with wheels of the thread lace. Under the bolero is a blouse of plaited chiffon. At either side of the opening of the bolero are rows of Persian embroidery on the voile, done in cross stitches of red and green and yellow silk of different tones that form the only color to the costume. The embroidery crosses over the shoulder in broad bands, and each band is edged with a row of a white lace thread. A lace jabot is at the front of the chiffon stock, and

## OATMAN'S SUNNY MOUNTAIN ORANGES

Are YOU enjoying the finest oranges grown in California in YOUR home?

Are you serving them for breakfast—this great big, sweet, juicy, golden fruit? Oatman's Sunny Mountain Oranges are nature's own breakfast food.

If you want a center piece for your dinner table, heap a dish with Oatman's rich, yellow, Sunny Mountain Navels. If you want as fine a dessert as can be served on any table—serve Oatman's Sunny Mountain Navels.

## \$10 for a Recipe

We want a number of good recipes for orange desserts, and we want the best cooks in Southern California to help us get them. We will give a prize of \$10 for the best recipe, \$5 for the second best, and four prizes of \$2.50 each for the next four. Oranges must form the chief part of each recipe. The recipes will be judged for their daintiness and goodness and for the ease and simplicity of preparation.

One woman may send as many recipes as she wishes, and each recipe must be accompanied by one dozen wrappers from Oatman's Sunny Mountain Oranges. The contest closes March first. Send all recipes to

**E. J. OATMAN**  
RIVERSIDE

Simpson & Hack Fruit Co., Distributors



Oatman's Sunny Mountain Oranges are sold by all dealers. Single dozens, not in boxes, 30c, 40c, 50c, 60c. A specially packed family box holding from two dozen to one dozen and a quarter, 65c.

## FOLLOWING AMERICA.

BRITISH MEDICAL MEN WANT  
TEMPERANCE TAUGHT IN  
THE SCHOOLS.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Inspired by the scheme prepared by Mrs. Mary A. Jones for use in the schools of the United States, and upon State enactment for the compulsory teaching of hygiene and temperance, the physicians of Great Britain have set on foot a national movement of much significance, to which the newspapers have as yet given practically no attention. A petition addressed to the Central Board of Education, and calling attention to the pressing need of such instruction, has been signed by upwards of 15,000 members of the medical profession. Included in the list are names of all the most eminent physicians in the United Kingdom—Sir James Barlow, Sir William Broadbent, Sir Lancelot Bland, Sir Victor Horsley, Sir William Macleod, Sir Henry Thompson and a host of others.

There  
in theWhy Mining  
for General

Why is it necessary to offer any prospectors the entire issue, to dispose of any interest in a valuable mining investment. This is unreasonable and illogical.

Would you ask your grocer, why he does not hold it himself, when he recommends you to lay in a stock of goods? He does not buy it himself and sell it to you, because that probably neither would be acted upon, neither party would be benefited. The Goldfield property may be. The Goldfield members had the desired amount of one dollar's worth of stock to offer the prospects of a mammoth gold strike.

Below is What Your  
Money Will Buy.

Price	Shares
12.50	500
20.00	800
25.00	1000
30.00	1200
50.00	2000
100.00	4000

The Southwestern Securities Company on sale for a short time only at 25c a share in giving us your order.

"Gold mining is no more to be blamed than sound money is to be blamed."

## Concis

THE COUPON OUT AND MAIL IT TO US AT ONCE DO NOT DELAY



the warning of the fate of the Campanile it is probable the danger would have remained unnoticed until too late, and a still nobler monument would have perished.

St. Mark's ranks among the great churches of the world. Tens of thousands have never stood in the great hall, and yet they read so much about it, and seen it so frequently in photographs that they know quite well its bizarre facade, its roof covered with little cupolas, its intricate sculpture, its mosaics, its Loggia, its Lychnis and its flocks of pigeons. Architecturally it is a jumble of styles and until Ruskin saw it, and by his pen and compasses brought it to life, it went with his eyes, so far was it from being admired that architectural textbooks heaped scorn upon it. It was Ruskin who taught the art world to love it, and it is to him that we owe the one person why his name is so much honored in Venice today.

It was built originally in 830 as a shrine to contain the bones of St. Mark, and in 1063, when the city was later it was rebuilt in the Byzantine style, an essential feature of which is the lavish decoration by means of mosaics and frescoes. The Gothic additions, whose incongruity however, is lost in the general impression of magnificence.

**Company**

**CUT THIS COUPON OUT AND MAIL IT TO US AT ONCE. DO NOT DELAY.**

Name .....  
Street .....  
City .....  
Occupation .....  
Kindly send me at once the latest possible information concerning an investment in the stock you advertise in Goldfield. I am presently considering this purchase and may do so some time in 1935.

Jan. 29, 1935.

T





## A \$16,000.00 Stock of Women's Garments

Bought at Half Price, on Sale at the Same Reduction  
SUITS, COATS AND SKIRTS OF QUALITY AND STYLE

SALE BEGINS MONDAY AND CONTINUES ALL WEEK



**WE** RECENTLY purchased the entire made-up stock of women's garments of E. Deutsch & Co., of New York. Bought every made-up garment in their factory. At the regular wholesale prices this stock inventoried \$16,000.00. We purchased it for \$8000.00 and offer to the women of Los Angeles some of the greatest values in suits, coats and skirts ever given publicity by any store in the southwest. The styles are exactly what is being called for every day. Late winter and early spring models in weights and colors that are suited to the season. Every garment is cut in the very latest fashion and tailored in an admirable manner. Clean, fresh, strictly up-to-date goods at just half their worth. This sale affords chances to economize which will be appreciated by all thrifty women. The selling will be spirited, the crowds great and the best bargains snapped up first, so it's to your interests to respond promptly. The following items will serve as a guide to all prices.

**\$50.00 Cloth Suits \$25.00**

Magnificently Tailored  
Women's high grade suits, of fine Venetians, broadcloths and chevrons; handsomely tailored and finished in the very best possible manner—others of tannine, Panama cloths and French voiles. Fancy eton jackets and natty blouse styles. Most wanted colors. Values up to \$50.00. Monday, \$25.00.

**Tailor Made Suits \$17.48**

Splendid Values to \$35.00  
Handsome suits, made from fine all wool materials in the most popular weaves and most wanted colors. Eton jacket and blouse styles. Stylishly cut, perfect hanging skirts of various models. Excellent assortment of sizes. Suits that are high grade in every particular. Splendid values to \$35.00. Sale price, each, \$17.48.

**Excellent \$20.00 Suits, \$10.00**

Neat, Attractive Styles  
A fine lot of neat, attractive tailor-made suits in both coat and eton jacket styles; Venetian cloths, chevrons, broadcloths and neat mixtures. Jackets lined with silk. A splendid collection of colors with plenty of blacks. Good \$20.00 values and some worth \$25.00. Sale price, \$10.00.

**Extra Sales People**

There'll be extra sales people to serve you promptly and well. No matter how the crowd, your wants will be met by careful, painstaking people. Your own good, come early.

## The Biggest Lot Of Women's and Misses' Skirts You Ever Saw In One Store.

Prices Half and Less

**Misses' Cloth Skirts 75c**

Good Values up to \$2.48  
A small lot of misses' skirts made from good materials in plain colors and fancy mixtures; trimmed with straps and braid; lengths 36 to 40; values up to \$2.48. No phone or mail orders. Monday morning, while they last, each, 75c.

**Women's \$3.98 Skirts \$1.48**

Women's walking skirts, made from all wool mixtures; mostly dark gray; plainly but neatly tailored; plenty of sizes; values to \$3.98. Monday, each, \$1.48.

**Women's \$5.00 Skirts \$2.48**

Some Misses' Skirts, Too  
Quite an assortment of walking skirts; both women's and misses'; made from meltons and rough woolen mixtures; excellent colors; some pleated styles, others finished with cloth straps and bands; values up to \$5.00. Sale price, \$2.48.

**\$3.98 Dress Skirts \$1.98**

Women's black dress skirts, made from good grade ladies' cloths and Albert cloths; finished with taffeta bands; values up to \$3.98. Sale price, each, \$1.98.

**Stylish Walking Skirts \$4.98**

Many Worth \$12.48  
A special assortment of walking skirts, dozens of pretty styles to choose from; made from popular all wool cloths in wanted colors; some pleated effects, others trimmed with straps and buttons; values up to \$12.48. Monday, each, \$4.98.

**\$15.00 Silk Skirts \$9.98**

A small but extra good lot of silk skirts, taffetas and peau de soles; some of them pleated; trimmed with straps and ornaments; values up to \$15.00. Sale price, each, \$9.98.

**Better Walking Skirts**

At Equal Reductions

Walking skirts of the better sort made from all wool broadcloths, chevrons, serges and Panama cloths; black, blues, grays and fancy patterns and mixtures; splendidly priced as follows:

**\$12.50 WALKING SKIRTS**

**\$15.00 WALKING SKIRTS**

**\$17.50 WALKING SKIRTS**

**Her Ladyship Corsets \$1.00**

Best of Models—Values to \$3.50  
A lot of about 50 dozen of "Her Ladyship" corsets; fully 15 different styles in the lot; both high and low bust; girdles and some stouts; drabs and whites; good assortment of sizes; corsets in the lot such as are sold all over the United States at \$3.50. Monday, while they last, each, \$1.00.

**Stylish Wool Waists \$2.48**

Good Values up to \$4.98  
Pretty shirt waists made from wool challies, albatrosses and cashmere; pleated and shirred styles; trimmed with fancy braids and lace. A clearance of some of the best lines in our waist stock. Excellent colors; all sizes. Values up to \$4.98. Monday, while they last, \$2.48.

**15,000 Yards of Pretty Embroideries**

Values to 50c—Widths Up to 14 Inches

**5c Yd.**

Monday we place on sale a lot of about 15,000 yards of handsome embroideries on cambric, sheer swiss and fine nainsook; these are in strips of from 4 to 6 yards. None will be cut. There are edges, insertions and headings. Each piece folded and tagged with the yardage. The patterns are most beautiful. Open and blind effects in many new designs. Some of them are 14 inches wide and would be cheap at 50c. None will be reserved. They go on sale promptly at 8 o'clock and the first comers will get the best. No telephone or mail orders, and no pieces cut. Monday morning, the yd., 5c.

See Window Display of 5c Embroideries

## Women's Coats from the Deutsch Stock

Bargains You Can't Afford to Turn Down

**\$12.50 Cloth Coats \$6.48**

Some Misses' Sizes  
Women's and misses' coats; medium and three-quarter length garments in plain clothes and rough mannish weaves; excellent colors. A few tourist coats in the lot. Good assortment of sizes. Values up to \$12.50. Sale price, \$6.48.

**\$10.00 Silk Coats \$4.98**

A small lot of silk coats, and eton jackets; some loose back garments with capes. Made from good black beau de sole. Both lined and unlined styles. Values up to \$10.00. Sale price, \$4.98.

**\$5.00 Cloth Coats \$3.98**

Women's coats made from good black cloth; tight fitting backs; single breasted fronts; lined with satin and finished with velvet collars; fair assortment of sizes; excellent \$5.00 values. Monday, each, \$3.98.

**Women's Coats \$2.48**

Women's coats made from good gray cloths; loose back styles; some collarless effects; medium weight garments suitable for all seasons; values up to \$4.00. Monday, each, \$2.48.



## The First Breath of Spring New Millinery

Handsome chiffon shapes, just received. Blacks, blues, pinks and whites. Also a few shapes made from horsehair-brands and chiffon. Wire frames in new models. These shapes are finished around the edge and crown with ruffled silk. All new and crisp. Such grades as you have to pay \$8.00 and \$10.00 for later. Being samples we bought them at a reduction. Monday, while they last, \$4.98.

**Swell new turbans, made from light weight braids and chiffon in brown, black and navy; finished with ornaments and velvet ribbon. Values up to \$8.50. Monday, each, \$4.98.**

**Sale of Violets Monday**

Violets will be more popular than ever the coming season. They will be suitably for body hats and trimming. We place on sale Monday a large collection that were purchased at about two-thirds their worth. The benefit of the promotion will go to the early buyers. They are in large, full bunches, made from materials with plenty of blossoms, buds and foliage.

For Monday's business we offer a sample line of new spring flowers, in wreaths, and single flowers. New, clean stock, just received. Beautiful nationalities, plenty of foliage in the lot. All at very special prices, ranging from \$2.00 down to 10c.

An odd lot of flowers and foliage; large bunches; all the desirable varieties and colors; made from good material; just the thing for freshening up a last season's hat; actual values up to 98c. Choice Monday, 10c.



**Attractive Made Veils 25c**

WORTH 49c  
New made veils, 1 1/2 yards long; finished with hem; these come in a variety of patterns; some of them in plain colors; worth 49c. Monday each, 25c.

**35c Ribbons 15c**

High grade double-faced satin ribbons; extra heavy body; pure silk; lustrous finish; all the popular and most wanted colors; widths up to 3 inches; worth 35c. Monday the yd., 15c.

**Women's Kid Gloves 66c**

Well Worth 85c  
Women's gloves made from imported kid skins; just the right weight; nicely cut and well finished; various styles of embroidered backs and different styles of clasps; a complete size range and good assortment of color; gloves actually worth 85c and equal to many lines sold at \$1.00. Monday the pair, 66c.

**15c Trimming Galoons 2c**

Trimming galoons in cream and white; beautiful patterns; various widths; some suitable for medallions; easily worth 15c. Monday the yd., 2c.

**19c Silkoline Squares 10c**

Pretty silkoline squares; beautiful designs and rich colors; suitable for kimono and sofa pillows; good sizes; worth 19c. Monday in aisle 1, each 10c.

**Music Special: A New Folio Containing 27 Popular Favorites. 36c**

Publisher's Price 75c  
A new folio of instrumental music containing 27 new and popular hits—not an old number in the lot. Such compositions as "Blue Bell," "Make a Fuss Over Me," "I've Got a Feeling for You," "Boy Called Tap," "Come Play in My Yard," and others that are just as good. Publisher's price 75c. Monday in our Music Department, 36c.

**Stationery Department Specials**

Samples of fancy writing paper; half a quire to the package; newest tints and latest tints; pkgs. worth from 10c to 15c. Monday, while it lasts, the

pkgs. 2c  
Box stationery, containing 24 sheets of good linen paper with envelopes to match; white and colors; good shapes; 25c values. Monday the box, 10c.

**All the Popular Magazines in Our Book Department**

**1800 Yards of Colored Silk Velvets, 39c Yd.**

Widths 18 to 22 inches—Regular Value 69c to \$1.25  
Plain and fancy velvets up to 22 inches wide; broad tails, polkadots, stripes and plaids in a splendid assortment of colors; suitable for trimmings, fancy work, waists and costumes; qualities that sell regularly at from 69c to \$1.25. No mail or telephone orders. First come, first served. The best things will go early in the day, so be prompt. On sale Monday morning at 89c a yard.

**\$1.39 Black Silks \$1.09**

500 yards of black silks, 36 inches wide; both beau de soles and taffetas; heavy quality that is guaranteed for service; all pure silks sold regularly at \$1.39. Monday, the yd., \$1.09.

**50c Spring Suitings 45c**

25 pieces of all wool suitings and voiles; 40 inches wide; sheer, open weaves; excellent assortment of street shades; all pure wool; regular 50c quality that will give excellent service. Monday, the yd., 39c.

**MOHAIR CHEVIOT—50 inches wide; all pure wool; deep, rich black; good weight; only 5 pieces in the lot. You can't duplicate it elsewhere under \$1.00. Monday, the yd., 59c.**

**FRENCH BROADCLOTH—54 inches wide; satin chiffon finish; medium weight for tailored suits and coats; black only; worth regularly \$5.00. Sale price, the yd., \$3.19.**

**50c Moreens 34c Yd**

27-inch moreen skirting, all the popular colors; much used for drop skirts and coat linings; splendid wearing quality; worth regularly 50c. Sale price, the yd., 34c.

**29c Sateens 18c Yd**

36-inch mercerized sateen for linings; soft satin finish; all the popular colors as well as black, white and cream; excellent for drop skirts and ruffles; worth 29c. Sale price the yd., 18c.

**19c Glass Cloth 12c**

36-inch glass cloth for skirt and waist lining; silk taffeta finish; all the new spring shades, including black, white and cream; a grade that sells everywhere at 19c. Monday only, the yd., 12c.



**Women's \$3.50 Dress Shoes \$1.98**

**Men's \$3.00 Regent Shoes \$1.98**

Women's full dress shoes; a lot of manufacturer's samples made from bright patent kid and fine glaze kid; French, Cuban and opera heels; some with light hand turned soles, others with welled extension soles; all new, snappy styles and nearly all sizes in the lot; actual \$3.00 and \$3.50 values. Monday the pair \$1.98.

**\$3.00 REGENT SHOES**—for men, of bright patent colt skin, box and velvet calf and vic kid; Goodyear welted soles; both lace and Blucher styles; the season's newest and most popular last; shoes suitable for all sorts of wear; dress, business and every day. The price \$3.00 with the name "Regent" stamped on the soles. Monday, while they last, the pair, \$1.98.



**Men's Trousers \$2.00 Pair**

Worth From \$3.50 Up  
Men's odd trousers from our suit stock. Remnants of suits from which the coats and vests have been sold. About 150 pairs in the lot. All kinds, colors, patterns and sizes. Not a pair in the collection worth less than \$3.50; some worth \$4.00 and some worth \$5.00. Make your selections early if you're interested. Monday while they last, the pair \$2.00.

**Boys' \$1.25 Knee Pants 69c**

OF BLUE SERGE  
Boys' knee pants made from fine blue serge; all sizes from 6 to 16 years; nicely cut; well finished; taped seams and good, strong waistbands; just such pants as you generally pay \$1.25 for. Monday the pair, 69c.

**Boys' \$1.00 Shirts 25c**

ALL GOOD STYLES  
Odd lines of boys' shirts, only one or two of a kind; clean; some with separate collars; others with wide cuffs only; good assortment of sizes; values \$1.00. Monday each, 25c.

**Boys' laundered waists made from fancy patterns; finished with Byron collars; power of waists easily worth double; Monday each, 25c.**

**Windsor ties; 38 inches long; good width; made of silks, crepe de chimes and grenadines; some worth 50c, none worth less than 25c. Monday each, 25c.**

**75c Devotional Books 35c Each**

Devotional books, handsomely bound; such titles as "Daily Food," "Strength," "Imitation of Christ," and others. Profusely illustrated. Covers cloth illuminated with gold. Published to sell at 75c. Monday each, 35c.

**25c Books 12c**

Gift books bound in white and colors; such titles as "The Queen of the Air," by Bucklin; "Child Harold's Pilgrimage," by Byron; "Sir Roger de Coverly," by Addison; "Ethics of the Dust," by Ruskin; "Wide, Wide World," by Warner; "Drummond's Addresses," and 50 others that are equally as good. Books published to sell at 25c. Monday, each, 12c.

**Camera Supplies at Cut Prices**

Argo developing solution, suitable for argo Delox and all other developing papers; can also be used for dry plates; worth 25c. Monday, 12c.

Printing frames of good hardwood; size 3 1/4 x 4 1/4 inches; complete with glass; regular price 20c. Monday, 12c.

Tri-Color Sheet.

BUSTER BROWN'S PRANKS.

XXIII<sup>rd</sup> YEAR.

**BUS**

THEY CALL IT THE CUSTOM HOUSE BECAUSE THE PUBLIC HAS CURSED 'EM EVER SINCE THEY COMMENCED LOOKING IN THEIR TRUNKS. THIS TARIFF QUESTION IS THE QUESTION OF THE HOUR AND FIFTEEN MINUTE.





## BUSTER BROWN'S RETURN

THEY CALL IT THE CUSTOM HOUSE BECAUSE THE PUBLIC HAS CUSS'ED 'EM EVER SINCE THEY COMMENCED LOOKING IN THEIR TRUNKS. THIS TARIFF QUESTION IS THE QUESTION OF THE HOUR AND FIFTEEN MINUTE.

WHO ARE THOSE CRAZY FRIGHTENED BEGGARS RUNNING THERE?

THOSE ARE CUSTOM HOUSE INSPECTORS

WONT SOME ONE PLEASE EXAMINE MY BAGGAGE?

BUSTER BROWN U.S.A.

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# The Youths' Department—Our Boys and Girls

## Across a Continent

BY ANTONY E. ANDERSON

CHAPTER III (Continued.)

Somewhere, looking at her son standing before her with his new value in his hand, so tall and straight and manly, Mrs. Phelps' vague fears all took flight. She even smiled through her tears when she kissed him and whispered, "God bless you and be with you, my son!"

As for Richman, there was a lump in his throat as big as a walnut when he caught a last glimpse of his mother standing on the platform of the station. But he gulped it down with a mighty effort, and waved his hand sadly to her.

The locomotive gave a prolonged and triumphant shriek as it started

"Ain't this day a roaster for June?" he began.

"Yes," Richman agreed.

"Never saw the best. I wouldn't kick if folks wasn't so all-fired hot and laxy that they won't take the trouble to read—or eat. Oranges now—you'd think they'd be plain for some 'thin' juicy on a day like this, but they 'nt. I haven't sold half a dozen on the whole row. How do they expect a p-r orphan boy is goin' to live and su, port his mother to boot, I'd like to know!"

The boy smiled whimsically, and Richman smiled, too.

"Glad to've met you, Mr. Phelps. 'Partin' is such a sweet sorrow, and so forth, and so forth. Ring me up by 'phone when you've struck the 'Red Trail'. Goodby, and good luck to you."

"Goodby," said Richman, wringing the irrepressible hand with genuine regret. "I won't forget you, Harry."

"Nor me neither," grinned Harry; and so they separated.

The stop in New York was a very short one. Richman would have liked to explore some of the streets uptown once so familiar to his mother, and even hunt up the old mansion on Murray Hill where her uncle lived, but no time was given for this.

He encountered no genial Harry Atkins on the journey from New York to Chicago, so he studied the changing landscape for a while. Wearing of this, he buried himself in the exciting pages of "The Red Trail." Diamond Dick had certainly had some remarkable adventures in the wild West. Richman wondered if by any possibility some of these things might happen to him. He rather hoped they would.

After what seemed to an unaccustomed traveler an almost unending stretch of slowly moving cars, they were nearing Chicago. A few more, and they would steam into that wonderful, hurrying, smoke-begrimed city.

It was midnight, and the train was rushing through the darkness like some huge, glittering monster from another world, emitting fire and smoke and long, reverberating shrieks.

Richman was sleeping soundly, though his position in the seat was far from being a comfortable one. But suddenly he awoke, with a strange and sickening sensation of being violently hurled about. The car swayed dizzily for a moment, and then seemed to turn on its side, with a muffled creaking and groaning sound. The lights went out like a flash.

For one brief moment there was a silence deep, terrible, appalling. Then the shrieks of men and women in terror and pain. And then—ah, me! most dreadful of all—the angry roar and glare of fire!

[To be Continued.]

know how, my son," he said, smiling, "and don't refuse a good thing because you get it for nothin'."

However, Richman's time came. He managed to slip a silver quarter into his new friend's coat pocket when he was not looking. Then he felt better, and ate the oranges with great satisfaction.

It was with genuine regret that he bade the train boy good-by at the station in New York. He had helped to take the time pass pleasantly and quickly, and Richman was duly grateful.

"Say au revoir, but not good-by!" hummed the boy, wiping away an imaginary tear with a grand flourish of his handkerchief. "It cannot be that I should part from you—tummy, tum, tum, tum. Ask for Harry Atkins on your way back, and you'll find me."

"And my name is Phelps—Richman Phelps."

"Glad to've met you, Mr. Phelps. 'Partin' is such a sweet sorrow, and so forth, and so forth. Ring me up by 'phone when you've struck the 'Red Trail'. Goodby, and good luck to you."

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The stop in New York was a very short one. Richman would have liked to explore some of the streets uptown once so familiar to his mother, and even hunt up the old mansion on Murray Hill where her uncle lived, but no time was given for this.

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After what seemed to an unaccustomed traveler an almost unending stretch of slowly moving cars, they were nearing Chicago. A few more, and they would steam into that wonderful, hurrying, smoke-begrimed city.

It was midnight, and the train was rushing through the darkness like some huge, glittering monster from another world, emitting fire and smoke and long, reverberating shrieks.

Richman was sleeping soundly, though his position in the seat was far from being a comfortable one. But suddenly he awoke, with a strange and sickening sensation of being violently hurled about. The car swayed dizzily for a moment, and then seemed to turn on its side, with a muffled creaking and groaning sound. The lights went out like a flash.

For one brief moment there was a silence deep, terrible, appalling. Then the shrieks of men and women in terror and pain. And then—ah, me! most dreadful of all—the angry roar and glare of fire!

[To be Continued.]

"Do you really support your mother?" he asked.

"You better believe! She ain't strong, and I am, so there you are. She don't like it exactly, wants me to go to school, and so forth, and I'm not sayin' I wouldn't like that little plan my. But it can't be done just now, and as I make considerable some, by this business there's no call to sick. Goin' to New York!"

"Yes," Richman answered; then he added, with some show of importance, "and just a little further, too—to Nevada."

"Gee-whillikins! Don't I wish I was you, just! Say, you goin' out to scalp Indians or find gold? If you want a valet to hold your knives and pistols, just say the word, and I'm your man!" Richman laughed. The train boy's "funning" was so spontaneous and good-natured that it was very infectious. The seriousness of his mission had told somewhat upon Richman's spirits, and it was a relief to speak out to a boy like himself, and one who took life and things it held with so much good humor.

"I'm not going for Indians or gold," he explained, "but to find my father."

"To find your father? Say, this is gettin' interesting. Is he lost, strayed, or stolen, or what?"

"Well, the train boy on Richman's face made the train boy's countenance serious, too, and he listened sympathetically to as much of Richman's story as the lad thought it expedient and wise to tell.

"Well," the train boy drew a long breath. "These here books ain't in it when it comes to real life, are they?" He flipped contemptuously at the leaves of the yellow-covered one he held in his hand.

The title of the book caught Richman's eye. "The Red Trail, or, the Darling Deeds of Diamond Dick."

"Look here," he exclaimed, "I guess I'll buy that book. How much is it?"

"Ten cents to the general public, but free gratis for nothin' to my friends," said the train boy, with a generous sweep of his hand. "Here you are, and when you've taken a shine to yon, just think of me, will you?"

"But I want to pay for it," Richman protested. "I've got plenty of money."

"N't! not on your life! I guess I kin give a little gift to my friends once in awhile, can't I? And I don't mind tellin' you I've taken a shine to yon. This book'll give you pointers on what to do when you're in a tight place among the redskins in Nevada, I've read it myself. It's fine!"

Richman's protestations were of no avail. "The Red Trail" was literally forced into his roasting palms, much to the disfigurement of its sleek yellow covers. The train boy went away, laughing and triumphant. He came back in a minute, with two huge oranges, which he placed deliberately on the Red Trail.

"Eat, drink, and be as merry as you

would mend the stockings," said grandma, "but it isn't in the basket."

"Here it is," said Teddy, taking a little black ball out of his right pocket. It found it behind the door, grandma. I didn't know it was dark cotton; I thought it was just string."

"You didn't happen to find my pencil, did you?" asked Sister Sue. "I lost it yesterday, and I can't find it anywhere."

"Yes," said Teddy. "It was in the waste basket. I picked it out and put it in my pocket. I didn't know it was yours, Susie," he said, as he passed it to her.

Pretty soon mamma could not find her thimble. "I had it this morning," she said, "and all at once I missed it. I am sorry, for it was the one you gave me, Emily."

"Here it is," said Teddy. "I found it down in the pantry bed. I meant to give it to you, but I forgot."

"It must have fallen off the window sill," said mamma. "I remember now; I was sitting by the garden window."

That afternoon Sister Mary asked if anybody had seen a button, for she had lost one of her blue dress; Tom inquired if anybody had run across his jack knife, which he was using at noon and mislaid; Johnny needed a piece of string in a hurry; and grandma could not find a little nail. All these things Teddy produced as they were wanted.

"I take it all back, Ted," said Aunt Emily, laughing. "Your pockets certainly are the most useful ones in the family. You don't happen to have a box of chocolates, do you?"

"No," Teddy replied, soberly, "but I have some candy that isn't chocolate. Mr. Smith gave it to me. It's taffy."

Aunt Emily laughed again. "There, Clara," she said, "told you so!"

[Elizabeth Hill, in Youth's Companion.]

ON SUNDAY MORNING.

My mother dresses me for church.

When Sunday morning comes, and all the time she hardly says more, and they would steam into that wonderful, hurrying, smoke-begrimed city.

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"Eat, drink, and be as merry as you

## A MORNING CALL



BY MAUDE BAYLISS MOSHER:

In a box behind the kitchen stove squirmed four gray kittens. Elsie, unimpaired of toothed cheeks, sat gazing tenderly down at them, trying to coax fretful, frightened Tabby into letting her hold just one.

"Oh, dear! Tabby is so mean!" she scolded. "Aunt Sallie, won't you come and get me the kitten with the white vest on? I just think it is the cutest, darlings!"

"Aunt Sallie, who was spending the day with Elsie's mamma, and who was just a "play" auntie, tiptoed in and tried her hand at coaxing. But Tabby growled crossly, her ears laid flat.

"Poo!" laughed Aunt Sallie. "they

the Cleveland show whose inmates took no prizes, but before which many lingered. An old club member had entered them, and attached to each was its pitiful little story—typewritten on a sheet of heavy paper. One, now fat and sleek and pretty, had been found in an empty house—left there to starve by a mistress who had claimed to love it. Another, with great, frightened eyes, had been rescued from a gang of boys who had tied it to a post and were stoning it. Elsie shuddered, as she listened, and understood, then, why the Cat Clubs were being formed. She made up her mind, too, to join when the "Junior Southern California

are half as nice as you think they are. I could show you some kittens, Mistress Tabby, that would make you green with envy."

"Could you really?" asked Elsie, doubtfully. "I don't see how they could be any cuter."

"Well, maybe you wouldn't think so," answered the "play" auntie, with a twinkle in her eyes, turning away from the box, "but how would you like to put on your hat and call on them? They live just a couple of streets back of here."

While Elsie was hunting her hat there was an explanation in the dining-room. And when, a few minutes later, the two went hand in hand down the street, there was another one.

"You see, Elsie, I belong to the Cat Club—yes, it is a funny club. Now, listen, because we'll be there in a minute. Not at the club, but at the kennels—Royal Blue Eyed Kennels; they are called—why will you find out why. Our club is a branch of one founded in Cleveland, Ohio, and some day we are going to take in young members; you can join if you want to."

"Could I?" asked excited Elsie. "But would I have to be an old maid if I did?"

The troubled look on the little upturned face sent the "play" auntie into a fit of laughter, but she answered patiently: "No, dearie, do not refuse to join. We are just going to try to make life easier for the poor walls and strays, who are stoned and kicked and starved; to teach little boys and girls not to want to abuse Mrs. President; but here we are. I do hope Mrs. President is at home."

Elsie hoped so, too, having a great sigh of relief and pleasure when the door opened, at last, and she was introduced to a smiling lady in a flowered gown—who, when their errand was made known, took them into the back yard.

At first glance all Elsie saw was a stretch of lawn, an orange tree weighted down with ripening fruit, a slender bush from which swayed one big pink rose, and beyond this what she thought was a playhouse, with striped curtains of tan and green.

Then the lady in the flowered gown called softly, coaxingly, and from "playhouse," trees and shadowy places flocked the inmates of the "Royal Blue Eyed Kennels." Elsie gasped at sight of them: "O-o-o, Aunt Sallie! a-r-r-n't they be-a-u-t-i-f-u-l!"

With plump tails waving proudly, the great, snow-white Angora cats clustered about their mistress's feet, or, frightened at sight of strangers, sat at a safe distance, posing.

At first Elsie was content to watch them, trying to decide which was prettiest. Just as she had decided that the big blue-eyed fellow was handsomest, an orange-eyed miss turned her way, its little, pink, transparent ears erect, its pink nose quivering. Elsie fairly took her with happiness and excitement. Scarcely breathing for fear of offending the beauty, she listened to the elders talking club.

They spoke of the Cat Show they hoped to have next year. Of the show which had just been held in Cleveland, in which graceful Lady Blue Eyed's grandmother had taken first prize. Elsie looked in awe at Lady Blue Eyes, where she stretched her lovely length upon the lawn.

When she listened again, Mrs. "President" was telling of one cage at

which cheapened them, "they are none the less worth the price," Sallie said.

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We have wasted many an hour listening to some one dilate upon the flight of time.

## A black and white illustration of a woman in a long, dark, ruffled dress and a large hat, holding a small object, standing next to a man in a dark suit and a light-colored vest, who is holding a small object. They are standing on a tiled floor against a dark, textured background.

HE WON HER.

## THE NEW KNIGHT.



"There's the man, That's Duxait, the great song writer,"  
I never heard of him. Are his songs popular?"  
Not yet. But he is the only man who ever succeeded in writ-  
ing to the ocean as the "briny deep."

**MISSED THE CHANGE.**

"They hasn't been much change in the town," said the man who had gone away some time and had returned for a visit. "I've been in the town for a while, but the native looked at him and nodded agreement.

"No much change," continued the returned one, drawing himself up with a proud air. "I've usually have expected to see more change here."

"No," said the native, "there hasn't been as much change as there might have been. The town was own'd by eighty-five cents, an' of course that's been kept out of the town since then."

# WATT

When Walt was but a little boy—  
His papa's pride, his mama's joy—  
He sat beside the kitchen fire  
The bubbling teapot to admire;  
And as he watched the hissing steam  
He straightway then began to dream  
Of what the vapor hot could do  
If how to use it he but knew.

Eventually he devised  
A neat invention which surprised  
The people of that early day—  
He made an engine, anyway.  
This poor contrivance he improved  
Until by great loads were moved  
And horses were displaced by rails,  
While sidewheels took the place of sails.

Observe, my child, how one small thing  
A wondrous lot of change will bring :  
Because wise little Jimmy Watt  
Could turn to some account his thought,  
Today the trains go whizzing through  
The land, and o'er the ocean blue  
The mighty ships scoop night and day  
From here to countries far away.

Great thanks are due to this James Watt.  
Also to his mama's teapot,  
By porters who on every trip  
Hold up the tourist for a tip,  
And also by that mighty mass  
Of folks who travel on a pass,  
And by the ones who rake in rocks  
Through squeezes that they work in stoc-

But that it would like punning seem  
We'd say Woff has the world's esteem—  
But since we've said it that way now  
We'll let the pun go, anyhow.)  
But, somehow, when we chance to stop  
Outside some busy boiler shop,  
We cannot say that peace was brought  
To all of us by Jimmy Woff.

### RECIPE FOR NONSENSE VERSE

If nonsense verses you wish to write,  
You must obtain a gibbet  
And mix it with a millgrimite  
Also with one gibrilbet.  
Upon the whole pour whimwham juice  
And stir it with a juju  
Then boll it down—but what's the use  
Unless you have a ummaju!

You tie all this upon a graft  
And beat it with a bingoo—  
(It's best to do this after dark  
If you're inclined to sing so.)  
Hang all upon the jee jee tree  
Where him bam birdlets carol,  
Then nail it on a bungalow  
And roll it in a barrel.

Now, write it with a scraggled pen  
Upon some lousy paper,  
And send it round and round again—  
That is the proper caper.  
Jadsrooks! Why write nonsense verse  
When no one seems to need it?  
Yet he who writes it is no worse  
Than he who lingers to read it.

**THE BRUTE.**



"Yes, she is simply disappointed in matrimony."  
 "Has her husband left her?"  
 "No. He hasn't."

**An Amplified Comment.**  
"You are a peach!" he sighed, but she tossed haughtily her pretty head and treated him so tartly, he grieved: "Pickled peach, I should

**Always..**  
We read the comic valentines  
Which bear the crude and caustic lines,  
And think of folks both near and far  
And murmur then: "How true

## FABLE OF THE FATUOUS FROG.



There was Once a Fatuous Frog, which had an Insatiable Ambition to Mingle in High Society. So it sent out Invitations to a Large Number of Guests, ignoring utterly its Own Set. The first Guests to arrive were the Swans.  
"What is to be the Chief Attraction?" asked the First Swan.  
"A Dinner for You," answered the Fatuous Frog.  
"How sweet of You," commented the Swan, gobbling Him down. "It is the Height of Politeness to Sacrifice yourself for your Guests."  
Moral!—Always Know Why people Like You.

## A black and white illustration of three people in late 19th-century attire. On the left, a man and a woman are seated on a bench, both wearing wide-brimmed hats and patterned dresses. On the right, a woman stands, facing them, wearing a long, flowing dress with a high collar and a wide-brimmed hat. The background is dark and indistinct.

"I must congratulate you on your engagement," said the first sweet young thing. "I am so glad to have you for a sister-in-law."  
"But Mr. Teobe is not a brother of——"  
"Not exactly. I promised, however, that I would be a sister to him."

**TRUE TO HIS ART.**

"Of course," said Juliet, "it was perfectly adorable of you, Mr. Shakespeare, to write that beautiful play about dear Romeo and me."  
"Mighty good of you, old fellow," agreed Romeo.

"O, you do me too much honor," protested Shakespeare. "A dramatist, you know, has to secure his material wherever he can find the best of it. I am glad, though, that you liked the show."

"I did like it," asserted Juliet, "all except that last act. Why did you write such a tragic ending?"

"Well," Shakespeare replied, earnestly. "I was determined that nobody ever should have a chance to make a comic opera of it."

## LITTLE HENRY'S SLATE

MY ZISTER ZATZ MAH  
PROPOSEZ WHENEVER  
WOMAN ZO DISPOSEZ

## A Salty Statement

"Women," said the dreamy individual, "give variety to the world; and variety is the spice of existence."

"Huh," said the man who was paying alimony in four states, "sometimes they make things too peppery."

**Account Overdrawn**

"Although you have not amassed worldly wealth," we say to the Old Inhabitant, "you have grown rich in experience."  
"Experience doesn't help me," he replies. "Nobody will let me draw on my experience any more. Everybody says he's heard the stories before."

### Inexpensive Way.

"How did Joe MacNubb get such a reputation for knowing all about games of chance? He never plays cards."  
 "He succeeded in making people think he's the greatest since Hoyle by always laughing long and loudly whenever the comedian in the play got off a joke about poker."



**\$1.49** { clearance price



"Yes, ma'am—oof!—it works like a charm—oof! No was not puffing from the work of pushing it. See, how can swing you."



"None of these fellows ever got such hard knocks  
Is there no hope for me?"

A cartoon illustration from a Dutch children's magazine. A young boy with dark hair sits at a wooden table, looking through a telescope. A woman in a polka-dot blouse and a checkered apron kneels on the floor, looking up at him. A young girl with curly hair peeks from behind the table, smiling. A speech bubble from the boy says "PHWAT IN THE WURRULD!". A speech bubble from the girl says "THE DUTCH ICEMAN!". In the background, a banner reads "ACT'DURRESS VAN ACT'DURSHVEET GINAN MID VE SHIPPEE".



**\$1.49** { clearance price



# Great January Cleanup Sale

WE DO THE LARGEST  
RETAIL BUSINESS  
FOR CASH ONLY OF ANY  
STORE IN CALIFORNIA

## Also Manicuring

For the purpose, we know, the exact treatment for manicure, hair, scalp, and nails; and the preparation of pure and effect permanent cures. We have expert operators. Treatments singly or by the assortment of French hair goods (our specialty) to select from.

## Second Week Free Exhibition of "Galatea" Statue

A MAGNET for drawing people that cannot be surpassed. More than fifteen thousand people witnessed the exhibition of this, the most marvelous illusion of the century, last week. It has met with tremendous success in the largest cities of Europe and America. Is "Galatea" real or marble? Decide for yourself. The entertainment is FREE TO ALL, and exhibitions are given from 10 to 12 and 2 to 4:30 daily. Children are admitted only when accompanied by parent or guardian. Take elevators to fourth floor.

**Hamburger's**  
127 to 147 N. Spring St. Los Angeles

## Tailored Suits.

Our mercantile establishment can not or does not always well patronized for the public under-stand there is no profit at all. For the two closing days the actual cost of the material.

### 100 Tailored Suits at \$27.50

Exceptionally fine garments of Cheviots and the popular textures in all the wanted colorings and black; to 30 half fitted

**\$27.50**

### 100 Tailored Suits at \$29.00

Garments for street wear; and are tailored suits of Broadcloths and mannish textures, dress and

**\$29.00**



## Cleanup Prices on Silks and Dress Goods

This will be the last opportunity for purchasing these lines of materials much under the regular prices, as the great portion of our Winter stocks are now closed out. Yet for the two remaining days for January we want to swell the total as large as possible and will make exceptional efforts to do so by cutting prices even lower than they have been in the past two weeks so you will be missing an opportunity that you will regret if you do not purchase now.

### 75c and 85c Fancy Silks at per yard

These are new silks in the wanted shades for street and evening wear but are used as a filler for a popular priced silk for our January Cleanup Sale. They are in Louisiana and Taffeta weaves with woven figures, man-ly effects, cords and checked patterns. They are 20 inches wide and just the thing for waists or shirt waist suits and are worth 75c and 85c. Specially priced at per yard.

**50c 50c**

### For Velvetens and Corduroys Worth \$1

These are two of the wanted textiles for street suits; are in the popular colors, also cream and black; the Velvetens printed with small dots and figures; the Corduroys in hollow cut cord weave, narrow and wide wale. They are 24 to 27 inches wide and have sold regularly at 75c and \$1.00.

### \$1.25 Crepe de Paris—25 pieces made for the

coming season, but will be included in our Cleanup Sale. They are in the popular colorings of tan, brown, blue, green, also black and white; are of silk and wool in Crepe effect, 42 inches wide, and would be good values at \$1.25. Specially priced at per yard.

**\$1.00**

### Black Peau de Soie—an imported weave; 10

pieces in the lot; a heavy grade, yet fine; is double faced; 21 inches wide, and has sold all season at \$1.25. Now specially priced at per yard.

**\$1.00**

### \$1.25 Black Suitings—strictly all-wool materials,

consisting of 58-inch Granites in Peb-ble weave, 50-inch Canvas cloth, 46-inch nub Panama cloth; all of them of wiry wool yarn, bright black, and have been reduced from \$1.25 for the Cleanup

**69c**

### \$1.50 Black Suitings—a heavy weight wool

material, including 50-inch nub Mistral, nub Canvas cloth, 54-inch Granites, Camelhair Cheviots, and Canvas cloth; but all of them the most popular of the season, and have sold regularly at \$1.50. Cleanup Sale price choice,

**89c**

### 75c Mohair Sicilians—one of the most desir-

able fabrics for shirt waist suits and dresses; colorings blue, brown, gray, green, castor, red, also black; are 50 inches wide; a Sicil-ian weave; crisp finish; both sides alike, and started the season at 75c. Now

priced for the Cleanup Sale, yd.

**59c**

### \$2.00 Scotch Mixed Suitings—the patterns

broken checks, fancy stripes, invisibles checks, new Scotch effects, Zibelines in different shades and rough weaves; all to be made without lining. Not a piece worth less than \$2.00 a yard. Widths 50 to 54 inches. Cleanup Sale price,

**\$1.00**

## Dress Trimmings worth to \$2.00 at, per yard,

You can well afford to anticipate your wants for the spring and summer seasons by supply- ing all the garnitures that may be necessary for waists and dresses. It is a genuine clean- up of 50c to \$2 dress trimmings consisting of bands, gimps, appliques, jet, fiber braids, plain and fancy edges. Also chiffon appliques in white, black and multi-colored effects; laces in net top, cluny, fiber, Chantilly, Point Venice, and escorial in bands, insertions and edges; black, white, cream and ecru. All offered for Monday as a Cleanup Sale

**25c**

### Chiffon Hats at \$2.50

A pretty line of Chiffon hats in turban, beret shapes; all of tucked Chiffon or are Chiffon facing. They are in the new black and white and require but little to make them complete. They \$2.50 underfoot at, choice.

### Shields at Reduced Prices

Selected from our stock two lines of prime qual- ity shields, one a stockinette, the other a Nain- tique weight, but both are of the very best and described and priced as follows—

Stockinette dress shields at.....21c  
Stockinette dress shields at.....22c  
Nain-tique dress shields at.....23c  
Nain-tique dress shields at.....24c  
Nain-tique dress shields at.....25c

## Cleanup Sale Prices on Winter Shoes

As there are but two more days in which to take advantage of these January Cleanup prices, do not miss the op- portunity. Every shoe that is offered here was new at the beginning of the season. They are on comfortable shapely lasts and are the very best makes of their respective kinds.

### \$3.55 For Women's \$5 Patent Leather Shoes

Possibly 100 pairs in the lot, but they are of the finest grade patent kid in lace styles; all the new- est shapes adapted for dress wear and there are all sizes in the lot. You positively cannot duplicate them elsewhere under \$5.00.

### Women's Fancy Slippers—regular \$3.50 grades;

are of Vici kid or patent leather; also a few Suede leather slippers in the lot; have beaded vamps with cross straps. Cleanup Sale price, per pair.

**\$1.95**

### Women's Beaded Sandals—dainty for house-

wear and serviceable for party uses; have Louis XV heels and are in popular two-strap style on new shapely lasts. Actually worth \$3.00. Cleanup Sale price

**\$1.45**

### Women's \$3 to \$5 Shoes at \$1.95

This is a miscellaneous assortment but all of good quality and new in style including Vici kid, patent leather or Velour calf; welted or turned soles; all styles of heels and all sizes in the combined lot. \$3.00 to \$5.00 values. Cleanup Sale price per pair

**\$1.95**

### Women's \$5.00 Boots—of patent calf in lace

style with extension welted soles; military heels; a good range of sizes and are stoutly made and for the most exacting usage. A small lot only, but while they

**\$3.95**

### Women's \$1.50 House Slippers—of a good

grade Vici kid made with soft, flexible soles; low heels; are in comfortable shapes; sizes 2½ to 4½ and are of a well known make. Priced at, per

**95c**

### Women's Felt Slippers—fur trimmed; have

hand turned soles; are in comfortable shapes and are sizes 3, 3½, 4, 4½ and 7 only and can not be duplicated anywhere under \$1.25. Cleanup Sale price,

**75c**

### Boys' School Shoes—stoutly built yet neat and

dressy; Velour calf or kid shoes; sizes 2½ to 5½, but in C width only, as they are a sample line of regular \$2.50 values priced for the Cleanup Sale,

**\$1.95**



### 18c Corded Flannelettes at per yard 8½c

More than one thousand yards in the lot of the popu- lar corded swivel spot wrapper flannels; all new this season; are in dark grounds with small colored patterns; are 27 inches wide; of a heavy weight and serviceable for any kind of house garment. The actual value is 18c but for Monday only, no mail or phone orders and none to dealers, per yard

**8½c**

### 12½c Vicuna Flannels at per yard 5c

A least two thousand yards of Vicuna flannels for waists, wrappers or other house garments and are in light or dark patterns, stripes or figures; are 27 inches wide and are all new this season and have always sold at 12½c but as a special Cleanup sale leader for Monday, no mail or phone orders and none to dealers, limited amount to a customer, per yard

**5c**

# Japanese Merchandise This Week

Mr. M. A. Hamburger will purchase our entire stocks of larger quantities of Japanese merchandise at a clearance of all Japanese can purchase the same

## Japanese Frames Reduced

Suitable for Framing Water Colors

4 3-4x12 inch natural wood frames with glass, 49c.  
6x12 inch natural wood frames with mat and glass, 80c.  
6x19 inch natural wood panels with mat and glass, \$1.25.  
12½x15 inch frame with wood mat and glass, \$1.25.  
21x22 inch 2-inch wood frame for cut velvets at \$2.00.

FOURTH FLOOR.

## 22c White Japanese Matting

Full 300 rolls of fine white Japanese linen warp matting with pin stripe effect will be the feature of this week's selling. They are closely woven, perfectly reversible and have closed corded edges. These are not remnants, but are strictly all new goods of our own importation and have been reduced from 22c to, per yard

**15c**

FOURTH FLOOR.

## \$10 Japanese Sofa Pillows at \$5

They are the finest art embroidery work; some with storks, others with large dragons, still others with Japanese flowers. They are the finest lot of pillows ever shown in the city; are 24 inches square and some have silk ruffles; others finished with silk cord. All have been reduced from \$7.50 and \$10.00 to, choice.

**\$5.00**

THIRD FLOOR.

## Screens and Cushion Tops

Japanese and fancy cushion tops Japanese art is particu- larly adapted to these articles. They will add great beauty to any home, and at the same time you can hardly afford to

**\$25.00**

Beautiful satin table covers, elabo- rately embroidered in silk; 48 inches square, in pink and golden olive shades; originally priced at \$25.00. Special clearance

**\$15.00**

Handsome satin embroidered table covers, 42 inches square; beautiful figure designs; light blue ground; originally priced at \$20.00. Special clearance

**\$12.00**

Handsome satin hand-embroidered table covers, 46 inches square, red ground; originally priced at \$12.00. Special clearance

**\$7.50**

Beautiful hand-embroidered satin table covers, 36 inches square; in light green, blue and white; regular value \$10.00. Special

**\$5.00**

Handsome embroidered cushion tops; elegant work, choice colors; 24 inches square; regular value \$4.50. Special clearance

**\$2.95**

Handsome silk screen, 4-panel, landscape top; original price

**\$7.95**

Handsome silk screen, 3-panel, landscape top; original price

**\$2.95**

Handsome silk screen, 2-panel, landscape top; original price

**\$1.49**

Handsome silk screen, 1-panel, landscape top; original price

**\$1.49**

Handsome silk screen, 1-panel, landscape top; original price

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**\$1.49**

## Cryptomerias Tables and Stands

This sacred cryptomeria wood of Japan is scarce and highly prized, and when made up into carved tables, stands, plaques and other articles, is decidedly handsome. A few pieces should be included in the furnishings of every home. These prices are far below value and will surely make a quick clearance.

### Beautiful Hand Carved Cryptomeria Tables

These have fine, deep carving in flowers and Japanese designs; have either 21x36 inch oblong or 26 inch round tops, with smaller carved under shelf, and heavy carved legs; very handsome, and specially priced at each.

**\$7.50**

Beautifully carved Cryptomeria tabo- rets—12 inches high, with 9x13-inch tops; only 25 of them; regularly worth \$2.00, but priced for a quick clearance at

**98c**

Handsome carved Cryptomeria ta- boretts—with heavy tops; 12 inches high and 12 inches round; finely carved legs; regularly worth \$4.95; 12 of them only; specially priced for this clearance sale

**\$2.95**

Beautifully carved Cryptomeria ta- boretts—24 inches high; 17-inch round tops; heavy legs; regularly worth \$6.00; 25 of them

**\$3.95**

Beautifully hand-carved Cryptomeria tea tables—24 inches high, with 17-inch round tops; regularly worth \$6.00; only 10 of them.

**\$3.95**

Handsome carved Cryptomeria ta- blets—either round or square tops; ex- tra deep carving; some of them fin- ished in red; these are especially fine; regularly worth \$20.00; only 10 of them. Special

**\$10.00**

Beautifully hand-carved Cryptomeria plaques—large size; regular value \$3.00. Special at

**\$1.50**

Handsome Cryptomeria and black ebony, plaques and trays—finely carved and beautiful examples of wood work; regularly

**\$2.50**

Hand-carved Cryptomeria plaques—stationery or gloves; regu- larly worth \$2.00. Special at

**98c**

## Japanese Jackets and Robes

For exceptionally pretty garments for house wear nothing has ever been devised that will equal in beauty and effect the Japanese garments that were imported by ourselves direct from Japan. There are not so very many of them left but the prices have been reduced very materially.

### \$50.00 Japanese Silk Kimonos at \$25.00

These are the very finest grades and have been priced all season at \$50.00. They are of silk Crepe in colorings of red, blue, pink and lavender; elegantly hand silk embroidered in Oriental designs and are nicely made throughout. Cleanup Sale price, choice, \$25.00.

**\$25.00**

Japanese Silk Jackets—Reduced from \$7.50. They are in colors of red, blue, brown, gray and lavender, lined with contrasting shades and finished with cord at waist. Have been reduced from \$15.00 for this sale to, choice

**\$3.98**

Japanese Silk Robes—Of good qual- ity; prettily quilted; the colorings red, brown, green or blue; lined with contrasting shades and fin- ished with cord at waist. Have been reduced from \$15.00 for this sale to, choice

**\$10.00**

Japanese Silk Robes Colorings of red, blue or brown; lined with con- trasting shade; are prettily silk embroidered; are made with sailor collars and have sold to now at \$20.00. Sale price, choice, \$15.00

**\$15.00**

Silk Crepe Kimonos—A handsome Japanese textile in shades of blue, pink and lavender; handsomely silk embroidered in contrasting col- ors and are in floral designs. Regu- lar price to now \$35.00.

**\$19**

Japanese Silk Jackets—Those that have sold to now at \$10.00. They are a quilted silk in colorings of green, blue, brown and red; lined with contrasting silk; are made with sailor collars and cuffs with braid. Cleanup Sale

**\$5.00**

price, choice

**\$5.00**

SECOND FLOOR.

THIRD FLOOR.

THIRD FLOOR.

THIRD FLOOR.

THIRD FLOOR.

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THIRD FLOOR.



### \$7.50 Japanese Por-

tieres Reduced to \$3.95

They are unlike anything made in the U. S., are of an extra heavy fabric with handsome Oriental and Japanese figures; are particularly desirable for draperies for cosy corners or for use between doors. They have sold regularly at \$7.50 but for this sale reduced to

**\$3.95**

to

**\$3.95**

THIRD FLOOR.

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WHAT OTHERS  
ADVISE  
WE SELL FOR

LESS

# Final Days of Hamburger

**Hamburger's**  
127 1/2 W. 4th St. Los Angeles

TWO

This Great Midwinter Sale Ends Tuesday

DAYS only remain to bring to an end the greatest of all our January Cleanup Sales, but the meritorious merchandise and the low prices will have left an indelible impress on your memory that Hamburger's is the store that does things. For these final days we have regrouped all the broken lines and brought forward much new merchandise, and cut all prices below the profit taking mark. There are values offered in this ad that never have been, never can be duplicated.

Facial and Scalp

On the fourth floor of this great store modern Toilet Parlors in the who are regular customers, also to fuse in their commendations for not class work but the courteous attentive.

## Cleanup Surprises in Underwear and Hosiery

As judges of values if you will inspect the lines offered below, you will thoroughly appreciate what real bargain giving in merchandise means for there is not an article that is not one-fourth below its regular value, in some cases one-half. Underwear and hosiery are not so much subject to fashion dictates as other wearables and you can wear them season in and season out if weather conditions will permit.

Women's \$4.50 Sample Underwear per garment

This is a sample line—no two garments alike and consist of Swiss ribbed silk vests in white; low neck, sleeveless style with hand crocheted yokes; finished with silk ribbon; also high neck, long sleeve vests and silk and wool mixed vests either high neck, long or short sleeve, and some low neck, sleeveless; also Lisle tights and union suits. Actual \$2.50, \$3.50 and \$4.50 values at per garment \$1.50.

\$1.50 35c

For Women's Lisle Hose Worth 50c

These are in all over lace patterns or with lace ankles; are fast black and are either Rembrandt or Richelieu-ribbed; also plain gauze Lisle and gauze cottons. All of them made double soles, heels and toes and actual 50c values priced for this sale 3 pairs for \$1.00.

Women's Fleece Underwear—either Jersey ribbed or flat knit; the vests high neck, long sleeves, and are silk finished around neck and down front; ankle length pants to match. An assortment of 50c and 75c values on sale Monday only, at 25c

Women's Fleece Vests—those that have sold at 50c. They are Jersey ribbed; heavily fleeced; are in white only; have high neck, long sleeves, and are prettily taped around neck with silk ribbon, and are finished with gros grain fronts. Cleanup Sale price Monday only, per garment 39c

Women's Lisle Hose—a large assortment of fancy Lisles; also plain black with hand-embroidered ankles or brilliant Lisle hose in all-over lace effects and lace ankles; variety to suit every taste and regular \$1.00 and \$1.50 values at, pair 75c

Women's Knit Underwear—vests high neck, long sleeves; Jersey ribbed; gray or white; and French ribbed union suits, white only; high neck, long sleeves, ankle length; but-ton-down-front styles. Regular 75c and \$1.25 values. Cleanup Sale price, per garment 50c

Women's Cotton Hose—forty gauge; two thread gauze; fast black; full fashioned; regular made; have double soles, heels and toes, and are regular 35c values priced for the Cleanup Sale at, pr. 25c

Women's Silk Hose—plain gauze silk in black only; forty gauge; two thread; have double soles, heels and toes. These are exceptionally fine and cannot be duplicated at any store under \$2.00. A special Cleanup Sale leader, pr. \$1.25

## Cleanup Sale of 35c to 75c Silk Ribbons, at, per yd.,

So great is the value offered that we do not hesitate to take a large space in broad, bold type to tell you of the value, for every yard will naturally be sold by Monday night. It is an assortment of satin taffeta, satin, Persian figured, polka-dot, and fancy striped ribbons that have been popular all season. They are in plain colors, two-tone and multi-colored effects, in widths up to 7 inches, in all the street and pastel shades; suitable for sashes, trimmings and bows. Not a yard worth less than 35c, and most of them up to 75c; but all offered Monday at, choice per yard 19c

\$2.00 to \$7.00 Yokings per yard \$1.00

A choice assortment of Chiffon, Taffeta, Liberty silk and applique yokings in black, cream, white, and their combinations. Some are of white Chiffon, tucked or shirred, combined with Chantilly insertion; others in black or white grounds with colored embroidery. All are very popular for waist or gown trimming and are values from \$2.00 to \$7.00. Cleanup Sale price, choice per yard \$1.00

\$1.00 Jet Collars Reduced to 50c.

These pretty collars are very much in style this season and you are posted as to the prices they sold at all over the city. This Cleanup Sale featuring jet and spangled collars on black net in floral and scroll patterns which are suitable for wearing with waists or wraps are actual \$1.00 values but all of them offered for the Cleanup Sale for the next two days, choice 50c



## Final Cleanup Prices on Boys' Clothing

If the boy thinks that there is something coming to him he is going to be just a little bit better at school and a little better boy anyway. Now as a parent you must keep the boy clothed so why not make a judicious investment in a new suit or some furnishings at this sale and hold in reserve as a reward for the boy's good conduct.

50c For Boys' Hats worth \$2 and \$2.50

These are in sailor styles, are the very best quality felt; have silk ribbon bands; leather sweat bands and are in brown, gray, red, tan and white. They are slightly soiled from handling and window display; all sizes for small boys. Have sold regularly at \$2.00 and \$2.50.

Boys' Fine Suits—those that have sold regularly from \$6.00 to \$8.50. Sizes 6 to 16 years, are in Norfolk coat style with large box plaits, self belts; sizes 2, 4 and 5 years, are sailor Norfolk style of English silk velvet corduroy, and sizes 8 to 17 years, are double-breasted, broad-shoulder jackets, knee pant styles; all of them nicely lined and the materials are all wool Cheviots, Tweeds and Home-spuns. Choice \$5.00

Boys' \$12.50 Overcoats—of all wool English Cheviots in tan shade with velvet collars; are nicely trimmed; also silk, velvet corduroy overcoats for little boys. Sizes range 5 to 10 years, and are priced at \$7.50

Boys' \$1.00 All Wool Suits Reduced to \$2.50 They are in the double, buttoned, 2-piece, knee pant style, coats lined with Italian cloth; pants double sewed and taped, have riveted suspender buttons and extension waist bands. The materials are Cheviots and Cashmeres; reasonable patterns in fancy mixtures; sizes 8 to 16 years. Cleanup Sale price \$2.50

SECOND FLOOR

## New Chiffon Hats

They have just been received from the styles for "1935" are in turn shapes; some of all tucked silk satin Liberty in combination with chiffon. They are in the new shades and white and reasonably priced at, choice SECOND FLOOR

Rebound \$1.50 Copyrights

A special line of books that we have \$1.18 now offered for the Cleanup the following titles—  
The Master of Warlock—Kaggleston.  
The Master of Warlock—Kaggleston.  
The Master of Warlock—Kaggleston.  
The Master of Warlock—Kaggleston.  
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The Master of Warlock—Kaggleston.  
The Master of Warlock—Kaggleston.  
The Master of Warlock—Kaggleston.

# Special Clearance Sale of All



\$6.00 Embroidered Piano Covers at \$3.50

Handsome Japanese piano covers, 3 yards long by 29 inches wide; colorings yellow, pink and terra cotta; elaborate embroidery in gold bullion; all hand worked; some of them mixed with silk embroidered figures and all have extra deep lattice hand-made fringe. Reduced from \$6.00 for this sale, choice. \$3.50

THIRD FLOOR

\$4.50 Japanese Cotton Rugs at \$2.95

A lot of 300, 36x72-inch Japanese cotton rugs in unique designs; closely woven and are copies of the \$25.00 Turkish rugs; are of hand knotted thread; are sanitary and choice for either bed or bathrooms. Worth regularly \$4.50. Japanese Sale price \$2.95

THIRD FLOOR

Japanese Water Colors

All Prices Below Regular  
Size 4 1/2 x 12 inches, landscapes, birds and flowers, 60c.  
Size 5 1/2 x 12 inches, landscapes and flowers, price \$1.25.  
Size 9 x 12 inches, landscapes, birds and flowers at \$1.25.  
Size 12 x 18 inches, landscapes only, price \$2.50.  
Size 18 x 24 inches, landscapes only, price \$5.00.

THE reason of this sale soon make his annual of oriental goods. goods than any other anese goods now on hand and merchandise at wholesale.

## Vases and Jardinières Reduced

In this line of decorative ware you will find many pieces that are artistic gems and just what you will desire to add to the finish of the home, and not the least attractive feature will be the small prices now in effect for a hasty clearance. Note well the former prices and the liberal reductions.

For Vases and Jardinières worth up to \$6 \$2.49

Japanese vases in Awata, Green Sagi, and Tokonabe in gilt and enameled decorations, also jardinières and pedestals ranging in height from 12 to 24 inches; values up to \$6.00. Clearance price, choice, \$2.49.



Vases. Regularly Worth \$10.00—These are of large size, in blue and white, and red and white. Imari and Tokonabe with gilt and bronze dragon decorations, and are 26 inches high; regularly worth \$10.00. Clearance price, choice \$3.98

Bronze Vases. Regularly worth \$3.00.—These are of genuine Japanese bronze, tall shape with large flared top; regularly worth \$3.00. Clearance price, choice \$1.49

Cloisonné Vases. Regularly Worth up to \$5.00—Are beautifully inlaid with pure silver in floral designs on delicate shades of enamel in blue, green or pink; were regularly worth from \$3.50 to \$5.00. Clearance price, choice, \$1.49

Tokonabe Vases Regularly Worth up to \$2.00—These are in tall cylinder and odd shapes, ornamented with raised dragons, and some are hand-drawn; were regularly worth up to \$2.00. Clearance price, choice 98c

Bungalow Lanterns. Regularly Worth \$3.00—These are made of rustic sheet steel with open work sides and are cloth lined; were regularly worth \$3.00. Clearance price, each \$3.75

Japanese Hanging Well Buckets. Worth \$2.50—These are in dark green with raised figure and floral decorations, and are either round or square shapes; regularly worth \$2.50. Clearance price, per pair \$1.49

## Japanese Table and China Ware

Dainty ware that appeals to every feminine heart, and now priced so low that original values are entirely lost sight of; it's a rare chance, and you can afford to gratify your desires liberally.

15c For Cups and Saucers of Egg Shell China

This is an extra special offering of Japanese tea cups and saucers of egg shell china, in ovine shade, with blue border and pink rose decorations; excellent value at 25c. A special feature of this sale at 15c.

Mustache cups and saucers—coffee size; dark blue tints and gold traced; regular price 69c. Special 25c

Japanese fire-proof baking dishes—light green with blue decorations; 6 1/2-inch, 19c; 7 1/2-inch, 29c; 8 1/2-inch, 39c; or nest of three 69c

Japanese bowls—blue and white Imari ware, 7 1/2-inch size; regular 25c value, Special 15c

A. D. cups and saucers—tall or ovine shapes, either blue and white or pretty floral decorations; values up to 25c. Special, each 10c

Japanese tea-table set—of tea pot, sugar, cream, 2 cups and large tray in red and green Canton china; regularly worth \$5.00. Special, set \$3.95

Fancy Japanese plates—all hand-painted with Japanese scenes; values up to \$2.00. Special, each 98c

Japanese porcelain jardinières—bright green, highly glazed; small size, each 10c; medium, 39c; 2 1/2; large 59c

Japanese tea pots—blue and white; will hold about 4 cups; have strainers. Special, each 29c

Japanese Tokonabe jardinières—raised dragon effects; 8-inch size; regularly worth 50c. Special 39c

Candlesticks of Japanese porcelain in odd shapes; 2 and 3 handles; green and brown tints; regularly worth 25c. Special, each 15c

Japanese table mats; oblong shapes, 6 in set, 3 sizes; regularly worth 35c. Special, set 19c

## Japanese Bags and Novelties

These goods are decidedly stylish and exceedingly popular. Import direct these articles on Japanese ware. More attractive than these now in effect will probably be for gift purposes these are offered at special prices.

\$9.95 For Netsuke

This is a small figure of French silk, with ivory and gold chain and top, and beautiful carved compartments and is a fine value. Specially priced for this sale.

Japanese bronze figure—basket match holder; very unique, and actual \$1.98 value. Special Sale 95c

Japanese fern shell holder—with monkey ornamentation in antique finish; actual 75c value; special 25c sale price

Japanese chatelaine bag—sterling silver mountings; leather lined; bird of paradise design; actual \$12.50 value. Special sale \$9.95

Japanese chatelaine bag—gold silk effect; sterling silver frame and chain; actual \$5.00 value. Special sale price \$2.95

Japanese chatelaine bag—gold silk effect; sterling silver frame and chain; actual \$5.00 value. Special sale price \$2.95

Japanese shopping bags—cord draw effects and with ivory attachments; actual \$2.50 values. Special sale price \$1.45

Japanese shopping bags—cord draw effects and with ivory attachments; actual \$2.50 values. Special sale price \$1.45

The Pink Sheet.

THE FIELD OF SPORTS.

IVTH YEAR.

The White Lea

We sold a 1935 White Car in Seattle, Wash. He investigated powered Gasoline cars on the White as the only car that can hills and live.

The resilient frame and springs with absence of cloy, vibration, White absolutely the most charming car on the market.

We had to part with our dream but have another carload due here follow—

We unloaded a car of Oldsmobile both Curve dash and French type, more than a week to you will have.

We carry the two popular lines and the Olds, and can suit you in

White Garage 712

Automobiles C

Oldsmobiles

If an automobile goes and keeps buying you desire not only going reliability—but comfort, beauty, performance and materials.

We sell the Oldsmobile Light and with it Oldsmobile reliability, comfort and handsomely light car with full 10 h. p. motor which will need of stopping, speeds up to 30 mi. strength of parts quite out of the ordinary.

Among its reliable features (and the highest priced cars are the best) are: starting device, divided front seat, new, honey comb radiator, long wheel base, 30 inch wheels, easily changed.

The cars are the result of the latest automobile experience in America. Write for our new Art Catalogue.

Oldsmobile 7 h. p. Standard Roadster, about \$750.00. All prices f. o. b. factory.

OLDS MOTOR WORKS, D

WHITE GARAGE - 712

ARRIVE

Four Car Loads

1905 AUTOC

two cylinder 14 Horse Power touring car, hood forward and reversed, wheel steering wheel; two double acting heavy tires; best of finish and equipment.

Arrive in About Ten Days—

our cylinder touring car, 16-30 Horse Power hood; double side entrance forward and reverse; entire control on steering wheel base; weight about 1800 pounds. Price complete \$1050.00.

Inspection and demonstration of these cars, and you may buy the car that is best for you.

GIVE US A CALL

West Coast Motor

San Francisco Garage

400 Van Ness Ave.

116-118

MEET-YOUR-FR

W.F.BALL

110 NO. SPRING 5

GIGARS-BILLIARDS

RENT AN AT

The Big 80 h.p. STEARNS TOUR

Seat Six People. Reliable Oper

Home 7422

Main 2803

WORTHINGTON GARAGE, 4



The Pink Sheet.  
THE FIELD OF SPORTS.  
FIFTY YEAR.

## The White Leads. Listen!

We sold a 1905 White Car yesterday to a gentleman from Seattle, Wash. He investigated and rode in all the high powered Gasoline cars on this market and selected the White as the only car that could negotiate the Seattle hills and live.

The resilient frame and springs, great power, together with absence of odor, vibration and noise, making the White absolutely the most charming and popular motor car on the market.

We had to part with our demonstrator car last week, but have another carload due here Tuesday and more to follow.

We unloaded a car of Oldsmobile runabouts yesterday, each Curve dash and French type, but they won't last for more than a week so you will "have to hurry."

We carry the two popular lines on the Coast, the White and the Olds, and can suit you in price and quality.

White Garage 712 S. Broadway



## Automobiles Come and Oldsmobiles Go.

If an automobile goes and keeps going it has merit. In today's world not only going ability—in other words, reliability—but comfort, beauty, power and the best construction and materials.

We sell the Oldsmobile Light Tonnesu Car at \$950.00, with its Oldsmobile reliability represented by the most modern and handsome light car of the year, equipped with 10 h. p. motor which will run 100 miles without need of stopping, speeds up to 30 miles per hour and has enough of parts quite out of the ordinary.

Among its notable features found only on a few of the most priced cars are thrilling steering post, safety running device, divided front seats, large roomy tonneau, heavy coach radiator, long wheel base, 3 1/2 inch tire, 30 inch wheels, easily removable body.

The cars are the result of the longest and most successful automobile experience in America.

Write for our new Art Catalogue.

Oldsmobile 7 h. p. Standard Runabout, \$650.00; Touring Runabout \$750.00. All prices f. o. b. factory.

OLD MOTOR WORKS, Detroit, Mich.

WHITE GARAGE - 712 S. Broadway

## ARRIVED Four Car Loads

The largest shipment of touring cars ever shipped to the Coast in one shipment.

## 1905 AUTOCAR

Cylinder 14 Horse Power touring cars. Chainless drive, 3 forward and reverse, wheel steer, entire control on steering wheel; two double acting brakes; large and extra heavy tires; best of finish and equipment. Price \$1500.00

Arrive in About Ten Days—1905 Autocar

Cylinder touring car, 10-20 Horse Power; vertical motor hood; double side entrance tonneau; chainless drive; 3 forward and reverse; entire control on steering wheel; large wheel base; weight about 1800 pounds. Price \$2150.

Stock and More to Arrive in a Few Days

The wonderful Autocar runabout. 10 Horse Power; double cylinder in front under hood; 3 speeds forward and reverse; chainless drive; entire control on steering handle; weight about 1800 pounds. Price complete \$1050.00.

Inspection and demonstration of these cars will put you to rest, and you may buy the car that is built and built right.

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West Coast Motor Car Co.

San Francisco Garage

Van Ness Ave.

116-118 E. Third Street

MEET-YOUR-FRIENDS

W.F.BALL'S

110 NO. SPRING ST.

CIGARS-BILLIARDS-PIPS

RENT AN AUTO

The Big 30 h.p. STEARNS TOURING CARS

Best Six People. Reliable Operators

WORTHINGTON GARAGE, 4th and Los Angeles Sts.

## SPORTING SECTION:

# Los Angeles Sunday Times

SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 29, 1905.

Part III-4 Pages.

SPORTS AND SPORTSMEN.

PRICE 5 CENTS

## DAREDEVILTRY IN ROUND-UP.

Greatest Rodeo at Hand in Antelope Valley.

Marked by Dash and Daring of Cow Punchers.

Ride on Maddened Steer Not Too Much for One.

At the funny little blacksmith shops in Antelope Valley, where the desert roads cross, they are fashioning out branding irons; the great spring colico is at hand.

This year's round-up will be the greatest held in Southern California since the good old days of the Spanish cattle princes.

People who read "The Virginian" and sigh that the old days are past can hop on a train for Lancaster and find them revived again.

The rodeo will have all of its early

When you rope a steer by the horns the gallant cow pony braces his fore feet in the dirt and the lasso comes taut with a jerk that feels like a railroad collision.

The vaqueros claim that foxy Indian Johnny will be sent after a cow or a steer and always seems to miss the first throw; in exasperation one of the other punchers dashes in, ropes the steer, takes the job on his saddle pommel. Then, with provoking ease, Johnny gallops up and ropes the steer's legs, throwing him with a grunt and with no shock for Johnny.

Another of the well-known punchers is "Papa" Doyle, a dignified, middle-aged man who is foreman for one of the big ranches. They have great fun with his dignity at the rodeos.

They say that Doyle has a great fondness for telling other vaqueros what to do; however, when it comes to a press, he is a daring, superb rider. Can cut out as well the youngsters. "Cutting out," it should be understood, is about the pinnacle of gorgeous riding.

CUTTING OUT AND BRANDING. After cutting out comes branding. The branding irons, as has been said, are now being made afresh. The blacksmiths take great pride in the work.

The calves are "cut out" of the herd and thrown by being roped about the legs and feet. As the animal goes down in a roll and a cloud of dust, the ponies, which know the game, instantly brace themselves back. It is a great sight to see them with their fore legs braced holding back the calves so tight that the shackled calf cannot move.

The vaqueros scramble off; the red-

## LOOKS DARK FOR RACING.

Metropolitan Turf Affairs in Very Bad Shape.

Belmont Can't Get Dates for His New Track.

Press Hammering Away at Race-track Evils.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Never yet has any sport (professional) reached its zenith in Greater New York, but what it has had to face for a time the survival of the fittest, and then for a time so into oblivion under the condemnation of public opinion. To say that metropolitan turf affairs face just such a crisis right now, is not stating the case too strongly.

August Belmont, one of the triumvirate which is all-powerful in racing with the best in the country over the distance.

During 1904 six horses racing in the United States won over \$50,000 each. One reached \$75,000 and another a little less than \$70,000. Three earned between \$40,000 and \$50,000; two between \$30,000 and \$40,000; eleven between \$20,000 and \$30,000; ten between \$10,000 and \$20,000; forty-three were between \$5,000 and \$10,000; twenty-eight between \$500 and \$10,000; ninety-two between \$100 and \$500.

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Summary: Five furlongs: Meads, 1st (10 furlongs); 13 to 1; Sea Air, 2nd; Morley, 3rd; Tichenor, 4th; Lady Goodrich, 5th. Time, 1:05 1/2. Mile and a half: Loretta, 1st; Sea Air, 2nd; Morley, 3rd; Tichenor, 4th; Lady Goodrich, 5th. Time, 2:05 1/2. Two miles: Loretta, 1st; Sea Air, 2nd; Morley, 3rd; Tichenor, 4th; Lady Goodrich, 5th. Time, 4:10 1/2.

BASEBALL IN MEXICO. ALL-AMERICAN CLUB TO PLAY. (BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.—P.M.) FORT WORTH, (Tex.) Jan. 27.—A team of first-class ball players from the United States, now playing in Cuba, proposes to visit Mexico. The combination is known as the All-American Baseball Club, and is under the management of E. B. Lamar. Those who make up the team are: Jacklitich, Monthead, Doeber, Naley, Brooklyn National League; Duff, New York American; Vinson, Cleveland American; and Barberich, Washington American.

The team is to leave Havana February 12, and purposes to play in Merida, Yucatan, from February 15 to 21. Arrangements are being made also to play at Vera Cruz and Orizaba between February 22 and March 2.

The team is to play in the City of Mexico from March 4 to 12, to be lined up against a team selected from among the best local players in that city.



Beginning of Antelope Valley Rodeo—Ted Atmore at the Upper Right.

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western excitement and glory. There will be as many daring riders as ever strode horse or steer. There will be as much dash and danger as in any of the days gone by.

There will be cow punchers dashing through the streets in shape, clattering with equipment. Between \$600 and \$800 cattle will be rounded up.

The exact location of the round-up has not yet been decided upon; probably it will be near Lancaster, however, as that is the central point of the grazing lands. In this case it will be convenient for spectators—easily got at.

The cattle are now grazing for miles over the Lancaster and Palmdale country, mostly on the open plains. As they are allowed to run where they will, for the most part, the herds of the various owners have become intermingled. The idea of the round-up is to bring together all cattle of whatever ownership in one huge, grinding, shifting herd, that they may be sorted out, the calves branded, and each man take home his own stock.

It will take days of the most difficult, dangerous work and superb horsemanship.

Each year the punchers vie one with another in deeds of daring.

TED ATMORE A STEER.

One of the most famous horsemen in the valley is Ted Atmore, who will take part in the round-up this year.

He is a young fellow, who belongs to Lancaster, and has been riding since childhood. Some of his stunts would stump Buffalo Bill's men who, sad to say, are mostly young eastern men who have never seen the real "Wild and Woolly West."

Last year, at the round-up, as they were circling the steers, excited cattle, Ted shot after a steer with which his bronco could barely keep up.

"Ride the steer," some one shouted at him: "he's better than your horse."

Without a moment's hesitation the reckless young vaquero had leaped from his saddle, grabbed the steer's withers and leaped lightly astride him. The boy's stonied stock still with utter astonishment; then proceeded to go crazy; bucked as though he were mad, raced like a demoniac thing, and tore the ground with his long horns. He could not dislodge the cow puncher.

Atmore finally leaped easily and back on his horse again, and "was away, none the worse for his wild adventure."

The rodeo was characterized by another of his wild escapades.

FEAT OF DARING.

A steer broke from the rodeo while they were "cutting out" and made straight for a row of women sitting on the fence.

With one frenzied commingled yell, they went over backward off the fence. The steer, bewildered, ran on for a distance; then turned to rush back for them. If he leaped the fence there was a fine chance for a tragedy.

Atmore came up on a dead run, threw himself from the saddle just as the steer charged, and landed on the ground, where he was braced himself for the fearful attack.

Suddenly, by the trick that cow men know, a twist and the big steer lay sprawling and kicking in the dirt, hurled to the ground by that mighty yank of the horns.

There may have been other deeds of other mail quite as bold as this round-up; these happen to have come down. The truth is that Atmore himself probably sees nothing heroic about it; merely an amusing variety of "rough house."

DUCKS, WOMEN AND JOUCE.

Another of the fine riders is Indian Johnny, who throws a rope in a manner beyond belief. There is one of the Reverse boys who can't throw a rope when anybody of the gentler sex is looking on. Aloue, he is one of the most unerring riatas throwers in the valley; the minute he knows that a woman is looking he goes wild.

Indian Johnny is famed for his dexterity for ducking out of the jounce that comes of lassoing a steer's head.

hot branding iron burns into the animal's flank, a sickly smell of burning flesh, a shudder and a bawl of pain, a few swift slashes of the knife into the ears; the ponies relax their hold, the riatas are slipped off; the calf gains its feet and snails away hawling away.

The ear slashing particularly seems cruel; the ears are sometimes hacked into all sorts of fancy designs; the cow punchers claim that it is necessary.

The Veyett Rancho at Elizabeth Lake uses as a brand the letter "V" with a circle round it; "B," "C" or "R."

The ears of this ranch's stock are slashed with one slit in each ear.

The famous Tejon ranch's brand is a Maltese cross on top of a crescent. Butterworth cattle are branded with a Maltese cross; the end of the right ear is chopped off and the stump is slit in a "V" from the under side.

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affairs, having to do with the enforcement of the Percy Gray racing law, the allotment of dates to various tracks, etc., etc., is completing near Jamaica, on Long Island, what is undoubtedly the finest racing plant in the world. Belmont Park has already been named the Newmarket of America.

Belmont Park has expected to receive dates hitherto allotted to Morris Park, but Morris Brook, who owns the superb Westchester course, which has been announced in the press would be cut into building lots, show no disposition to relinquish dates which have netted something like a 20 per cent. dividend on a million dollars at which the Morris Park track is valued. Under the name of the New York Jockey Club, the title under which Morris Park has been operated for years ago, Morris Park has made formal application for dates.

On top of this application, comes that of the Empire City track at Yonkers. None of the other big associations manifest the slightest disposition to surrender a single day of the three weeks assigned to each, for that is about the average length of the racing at all tracks. What the end will be, no man can forecast, but with racing millionaires quarreling among themselves, the season too short to allow cutting of dates already belonging to various associations, and the press almost unanimously hammering away at the fearful evil connected with legitimate racing, it would seem to predict.

The papers are beginning to tell the truth, that the so-called benefits to breeding interests are not a marker in comparison to the millions lost yearly through crimes directly instigated by turf gambling.

At its meeting last week, the Jockey Club was to have allotted dates, but adjourned for two weeks, not daring to ignore the big interests which are demanding a slice of the enormous profits which for the past five years have fattened the rolls of stockholders in the old track.

M. J. Daly's California racer, Claude, is attracting much attention by his sterling form in California. Turfmen here say Claude was never better in his career, and say if he is kept on edge for a couple of months he will likely cut a prominent figure in early season handicaps. Claude's second to Elliott in the Lismak, Handicap at Oakland last week, under the crushing import of 135 pounds, under a bad ride, surely stamps him a horse of wonderful gameness and speed sufficient to win

\$2500 and \$3000, and sixty-three between \$4000 and \$5000.

Under rule 72 of the Jockey Club, many engagements made by T. J. Carson and W. O'B. MacDonough of California in valuable stakes, are void because the names of the turfmen mentioned appeared on the forfeit list at the time the stakes closed. Among the racers affected is a grand-looking two-year-old bay colt called Ormondale, by Ormondale, out of Santa Bella. Not all of this colt's engagements are void, because certain stakes closed at times outside the dates named in the ruling of the stewards. Ormondale was bred by MacDonough and, just a year ago when he was entering into his yearling form, Mrs. Langtry, who was then in California, saw the colt there and endeavored to lease him to race in England. Ormondale still race in the name and colors of Andrew Miller, under an agreement with MacDonough, but the elimination of the youthful racer from so many rich stakes will always be a matter of regret to the friends of the young Californian, who spent more than \$200,000 to bring Ormondale to America and had hoped to find in this colt, Ormondale, a legitimate heir to the grand horse's fame. The colt is at Gravesend under the care of "Tom" Walsh, and no doubt will be entered in all stakes which may close from this date.

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## THOMAS GETS AUTO TROPHY

Millionaire Turfman Breaks Ten-mile Record.

Beats Vanderbilt's Time by Eighteen Seconds.

Big Shake-up in Management of Ormond Races.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.) OICMOND (Fla.) Jan. 28.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The crowning event of what has been the most exciting week in automobile racing this section, at least, has ever experienced was the breaking of the ten-mile record by the millionaire turfman, E. H. Thomas today. Thomas, who is in the habit of doing sensational stunts, sent his Mercedes up ten miles in 6:31.4, average 29.14 seconds to the mile, beating Vanderbilt's last year record 13.5 seconds. The record was made under perfect weather conditions, and in the presence of thousands of spectators. Thomas gets the Allen-Halle trophy.

The races were postponed this afternoon, owing to the high tide, and will be continued next week.

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## OXFORD WINS BIG HANDICAP.

Breaks the Track Record at the Distance.

Large Crowd of Sports Bent the Bookmakers.

Best Day's Racing Yet Seen at Ascot Park.

Perfect weather, a large crowd and the best racing in the West were the features of the closing day of the ninth week of racing at Ascot yesterday, and the patrons of the sport must certainly have had a pleasant day of it. The books doubtless had the best of the argument with the sports on the ground, for although three hot favorites won, the play was so strong on all of the races that there was not much chance for the bookmakers to drop much money on any day as a whole.

The richest race of the meeting, the Ascot Handicap, was won by Oxford, ridden by Schumacher, as the favorite. Schumacher at 5-21 was second and Horatius at 10-4 was third, and Horatius was fourth. This was naturally the big race on the card, and it was probably won by the best horse, for he stayed second all the way to the finish. The favorite, Oxford, was a good second, and the third, Horatius, was a good third. The fourth, Horatius, was a good fourth. The fifth, Horatius, was a good fifth. The sixth, Horatius, was a good sixth. The seventh, Horatius, was a good seventh. The eighth, Horatius, was a good eighth. The ninth, Horatius, was a good ninth. The tenth, Horatius, was a good tenth.

### "THE TIMES" FORM CHART.

THE OFFICIAL CHART OF THE LOS ANGELES JOCKEY CLUB.

APRIL 2, 1935. Saturday, January 2, 1935. Fifth week of racing. Weather clear. Track fast. A. W. Hamilton, prevailing jockey. J. J. Hootman, starter.

337 FIRST RACE—One mile and one-quarter. Free handicap. Hurdle. Four-year-olds and upward. Value to bet, \$25.

Index.	Horse and Owner.	Wt.	St.	U.	N.	Str.	Fin.	Jockey.	Op.	Cl.
1	St. Louis, J. A. (Barnes)	110	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	St. Louis, J. A. (Barnes)	110	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3	St. Louis, J. A. (Barnes)	110	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
4	St. Louis, J. A. (Barnes)	110	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
5	St. Louis, J. A. (Barnes)	110	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
6	St. Louis, J. A. (Barnes)	110	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
7	St. Louis, J. A. (Barnes)	110	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
8	St. Louis, J. A. (Barnes)	110	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
9	St. Louis, J. A. (Barnes)	110	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
10	St. Louis, J. A. (Barnes)	110	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Time—1:28.10. Start good. Won easily. Second handicap.

338 SECOND RACE—One mile and one-quarter. Free handicap. Hurdle. Four-year-olds and upward. Value to bet, \$25.

Index.	Horse and Owner.	Wt.	St.	U.	N.	Str.	Fin.	Jockey.	Op.	Cl.
1	St. Louis, J. A. (Barnes)	110	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	St. Louis, J. A. (Barnes)	110	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3	St. Louis, J. A. (Barnes)	110	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
4	St. Louis, J. A. (Barnes)	110	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
5	St. Louis, J. A. (Barnes)	110	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
6	St. Louis, J. A. (Barnes)	110	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
7	St. Louis, J. A. (Barnes)	110	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
8	St. Louis, J. A. (Barnes)	110	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
9	St. Louis, J. A. (Barnes)	110	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
10	St. Louis, J. A. (Barnes)	110	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Time—1:28.10. Start good. Won easily. Second handicap.

339 THIRD RACE—One mile and one-quarter. Free handicap. Hurdle. Four-year-olds and upward. Value to bet, \$25.

Index.	Horse and Owner.	Wt.	St.	U.	N.	Str.	Fin.	Jockey.	Op.	Cl.
1	St. Louis, J. A. (Barnes)	110	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	St. Louis, J. A. (Barnes)	110	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3	St. Louis, J. A. (Barnes)	110	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
4	St. Louis, J. A. (Barnes)	110	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
5	St. Louis, J. A. (Barnes)	110	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
6	St. Louis, J. A. (Barnes)	110	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
7	St. Louis, J. A. (Barnes)	110	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
8	St. Louis, J. A. (Barnes)	110	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
9	St. Louis, J. A. (Barnes)	110	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
10	St. Louis, J. A. (Barnes)	110	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Time—1:28.10. Start good. Won easily. Second handicap.

340 FOURTH RACE—One mile and one-quarter. Free handicap. Hurdle. Four-year-olds and upward. Value to bet, \$25.

Index.	Horse and Owner.	Wt.	St.	U.	N.	Str.	Fin.	Jockey.	Op.	Cl.
1	St. Louis, J. A. (Barnes)	110	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	St. Louis, J. A. (Barnes)	110	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3	St. Louis, J. A. (Barnes)	110	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
4	St. Louis, J. A. (Barnes)	110	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
5	St. Louis, J. A. (Barnes)	110	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
6	St. Louis, J. A. (Barnes)	110	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
7	St. Louis, J. A. (Barnes)	110	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
8	St. Louis, J. A. (Barnes)	110	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
9	St. Louis, J. A. (Barnes)	110	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
10	St. Louis, J. A. (Barnes)	110	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Time—1:28.10. Start good. Won easily. Second handicap.

341 FIFTH RACE—One mile and one-quarter. Free handicap. Hurdle. Four-year-olds and upward. Value to bet, \$25.

Index.	Horse and Owner.	Wt.	St.	U.	N.	Str.	Fin.	Jockey.	Op.	Cl.
1	St. Louis, J. A. (Barnes)	110	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	St. Louis, J. A. (Barnes)	110	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3	St. Louis, J. A. (Barnes)	110	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
4	St. Louis, J. A. (Barnes)	110	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
5	St. Louis, J. A. (Barnes)	110	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
6	St. Louis, J. A. (Barnes)	110	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
7	St. Louis, J. A. (Barnes)	110	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
8	St. Louis, J. A. (Barnes)	110	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
9	St. Louis, J. A. (Barnes)	110	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
10	St. Louis, J. A. (Barnes)	110	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Time—1:28.10. Start good. Won easily. Second handicap.

342 SIXTH RACE—One mile and one-quarter. Free handicap. Hurdle. Four-year-olds and upward. Value to bet, \$25.

Index.	Horse and Owner.	Wt.	St.	U.	N.	Str.	Fin.	Jockey.	Op.	Cl.
1	St. Louis, J. A. (Barnes)	110	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	St. Louis, J. A. (Barnes)	110	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3	St. Louis, J. A. (Barnes)	110	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
4	St. Louis, J. A. (Barnes)	110	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
5	St. Louis, J. A. (Barnes)	110	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
6	St. Louis, J. A. (Barnes)	110	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
7	St. Louis, J. A. (Barnes)	110	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
8	St. Louis, J. A. (Barnes)	110	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
9	St. Louis, J. A. (Barnes)	110	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
10	St. Louis, J. A. (Barnes)	110	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Time—1:28.10. Start good. Won easily. Second handicap.

343 SEVENTH RACE—One mile and one-quarter. Free handicap. Hurdle. Four-year-olds and upward. Value to bet, \$25.

Index.	Horse and Owner.	Wt.	St.	U.	N.	Str.	Fin.	Jockey.	Op.	Cl.
1	St. Louis, J. A. (Barnes)	110	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	St. Louis, J. A. (Barnes)	110	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3	St. Louis, J. A. (Barnes)	110	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
4	St. Louis, J. A. (Barnes)	110	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
5	St. Louis, J. A. (Barnes)	110	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
6	St. Louis, J. A. (Barnes)	110	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
7	St. Louis, J. A. (Barnes)	110	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
8	St. Louis, J. A. (Barnes)	110	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
9	St. Louis, J. A. (Barnes)	110	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
10	St. Louis, J. A. (Barnes)	110	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Time—1:28.10. Start good. Won easily. Second handicap.

344 EIGHTH RACE—One mile and one-quarter. Free handicap. Hurdle. Four-year-olds and upward. Value to bet, \$25.

Index.	Horse and Owner.	Wt.	St.	U.	N.	Str.	Fin.	Jockey.	Op.	Cl.
1	St. Louis, J. A. (Barnes)	110	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	St. Louis, J. A. (Barnes)	110	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3	St. Louis, J. A. (Barnes)	110	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
4	St. Louis, J. A. (Barnes)	110	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
5	St. Louis, J. A. (Barnes)	110	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
6	St. Louis, J. A. (Barnes)	110	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
7	St. Louis, J. A. (Barnes)	110	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
8	St. Louis, J. A. (Barnes)	110	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
9	St. Louis, J. A. (Barnes)	110	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
10	St. Louis, J. A. (Barnes)	110	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Time—1:28.10. Start good. Won easily. Second handicap.

345 NINTH RACE—One mile and one-quarter. Free handicap. Hurdle. Four-year-olds and upward. Value to bet, \$25.

Index.	Horse and Owner.	Wt.	St.	U.	N.	Str.	Fin.	Jockey.	Op.	Cl.
1	St. Louis, J. A. (Barnes)	110	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	St. Louis, J. A. (Barnes)	110	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3	St. Louis, J. A. (Barnes)	110	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
4	St. Louis, J. A. (Barnes)	110	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
5	St. Louis, J. A. (Barnes)	110	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
6	St. Louis, J. A. (Barnes)	110	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
7	St. Louis, J. A. (Barnes)	110	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
8	St. Louis, J. A. (Barnes)	110	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
9	St. Louis, J. A. (Barnes)	110	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
10	St. Louis, J. A. (Barnes)	110	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Time—1:28.10. Start good. Won easily. Second handicap.

346 TENTH RACE—One mile and one-quarter. Free handicap. Hurdle. Four-year-olds and upward. Value to bet, \$25.

Index.	Horse and Owner.	Wt.	St.	U.	N.	Str.	Fin.	Jockey.	Op.	Cl.
1	St. Louis, J. A. (Barnes)	110	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	St. Louis, J. A. (Barnes)	110	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3	St. Louis, J. A. (Barnes)	110	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
4	St. Louis, J. A. (Barnes)	110	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
5	St. Louis, J. A. (Barnes)	110	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
6	St. Louis, J. A. (Barnes)	110	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
7	St. Louis, J. A. (Barnes)	110	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
8	St. Louis, J. A. (Barnes)	110	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
9	St. Louis, J. A. (Barnes)	110	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
10	St. Louis, J. A. (Barnes)	110	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Time—1:28.10. Start good. Won easily. Second handicap.

## RECORDS GO AT MATINEE.

Ed Delory's Welcome Mack Paces Great Mile.

Club Enjoys Best Sport of Its History.

Races Well Contested With Excitement A-plenty.

Forced finishes and phenomenal time—the fastest ever hung out at a Driving Club meeting—featured yesterday's midwinter matinee at Agricultural Park.

In the deed of the calendar winter on the twenty-eighth day of January when the telegraph is telling its frigid tales of the ice-fettered East—when horsemen beyond the Rockies are bundled up in furs taking occasional spins through the knife-sharp air in their cutters and living in hopes of the warmer months to come—when the "hot-stove circuit" is going down the "big rig," again—does it seem possible that within the confines of the same county in Southern California, a center of harness-horse lovers and their friends could be complaining of the noonday warmth as they sat through two race miles, the one in 2:08 and the other in 2:05—a quarter of a second faster than the world-famous performance of old Maud S. to high-wheel sulkily in professional circles?

Yet these things were done, and more. In the presence of many spectators, each delighted with what he saw, the Driving Club successfully brought off the greatest afternoon's racing in its history, and literally bathed itself in glory. Had two dollars admission been charged and the show dubbed "professional" none could have complained that full value received was not given.

Out of a programme liberally studied with good things all worthy of note, the free-for-all race stood out pre-eminent by virtue of the unprecedented performance of Ed Delory's brown gelding, Welcome Mack, who completely outclassed the other contestants for Byron Erkenbrecher's cup. Going to the half in 1:04 after a lively race, Mack was a bay, brought out, Delory let his prize out a notch and succeeded in setting a new track record for Agricultural Park at 2:08—a record that endured just half an hour before the doughty Mackintosh took another fall out of his own work by establishing 2:05 as a new record. Mack, a son of the late, was a bay, brought out, Delory let his prize out a notch and succeeded in setting a new track record for Agricultural Park at 2:08—a record that endured just half an hour before the doughty Mackintosh took another fall out of



**YOUNGSTERS**  
The schoolmaster's...  
The game was...  
The team work...  
The game was...  
The team work...  
The game was...  
The team work...

**POMONA STILL OUTSIDE PALE**

Agreement is Yet a Three-party Affair.

Field Day at U. S. C. Next Thursday.

Reluctant Prospects and a Football Solution.

It is not placed in the college athletic world. Pomona and U. S. C., as usual, are unable to agree, and Pomona's signature to the agreement formulated some time ago is still missing. This is not only to block the wheels materially, but also to block the wheels materially, but also to block the wheels materially...

**Bowling Veteran and Child Meet on the Alleys.**



"None too old to learn, and few too young to bowl" might well be the slogan of Los Angeles bowling-alley magnates. One day last week, the two extremes of the big ball game met at one of the local alleys when Little Hastings Shields, a lad of 10 years, stood beside W. R. Needham, a silver-haired veteran athlete whose eye, thanks to his love of many games, is almost as keen, and his muscle as true as it was forty years ago...

**Chronic Diseases.**



Must Be Treated Thoroughly and Competently to Effect Permanent Cures

There are many cases that have become chronic from lack of vital force, from a tendency to morbid changes, from malignant conditions of an organ, organic weakness, a depraved state of the blood, blood poisoning, contracted diseases, neglect and improper treatment. I cure the conditions by the most rational and scientific means. My treatment is the most effective ever employed. It will remove the direct cause. It will build up the run-down forces, and restore to health those weakened organs upon which so much is dependent. It drives every disease germ from the system by going to the very root of the disease, removes the EXACT CAUSE and effects a permanent cure.

A Thorough Examination Free of Charge and I wait for my fee until you are cured.

I Not Only Give Immediate Relief. But Effect a Permanent Cure. I Cure Men Soundly and Completely.

Not by Mail When I treat any of these conditions I will know what to do and how to do it. In this you are not disappointed and may know what you can depend upon. Certainty of a cure is what you want, not guess work.

I completely and permanently cure any case I treat of Rectal, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Piles, Flatulency and Blood Diseases.

**FUNCTIONAL WEAKNESS**—Many men are treated for this condition and fail to get relief. Improper treatment is worse than none. To effect a cure the exact cause must be removed by direct treatment personally conducted. I am positive the treatment I employ is the most potent, rational and certain whereby functional activity may be restored.

**VARICOCELE**—I cure in 4 to 6 days. I remove the exact cause, this means a perfect and permanent cure; there is no other known treatment that will give like results in the same length of time. Varicocele is the direct cause of many weakened conditions. With my treatment a healthy circulation is established and all evil effects removed.

**CONTRACTED DISEASES**—I cure soundly and completely. Many chronic conditions are made by the use of caustic, painful remedies, which require months to effect a cure. My treatment is the most cleanly and perfect, bringing positive results from the first application.

**STRICTURE**—My treatment is the most effective known. It brings immediate results, removes every vestige of disease, inflammation, soreness and restores the member to a healthy condition. Usually 10 to 15 days is sufficient for the most aggravated cases.

**Dr. Morton S. Morton** 316 Broadway  
Hours 9 to 4 Evenings 7 to 8 Sundays 10 to 1 p.m.

**RAIL BIRD IS STUNG BY BUSTED HUNCH.**

BY GREY OLIVER.

THE RAIL BIRD slipped down off the bookmaker's empty box at the side of the building, spit out enough tobacco juice to make a rat think the deluge of Noah was no doing, and out of the jam of people, dashing him and his trousers. He looked out over the ring at the struggling mass of sports weaving in and out of the jam of people, dashing him and his trousers. He looked out over the ring at the struggling mass of sports weaving in and out of the jam of people, dashing him and his trousers...

Why is a horse? There are about fifty-seven reasons why a man can lose money betting on horse races, and the Rail Bird would be any one of them. One day when he had a sure winning paddock special baby that ought to be able to fall down and then win, a lot of rain fell and made the track just sticky enough so that when the race was run the paddock special got so much mud on her shoes when she was in the dead end lengths at the half that she had to stop at the last turn and wipe it off on the fence. Another time it didn't rain enough to make a real mudler, but as the Rail Bird had to come in for a six furlong race and when the Rail Bird plunged on this one he was backing up to the string when the new up for a go. A dog scored another sure thing from finishing first, and a disqualification put away still another.

**LARIZED ADENA G**

My bill time by play...  
Some of the average...  
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The results of...  
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**FRANKIE NEIL**

He will battle with "Fighting Dick" Hynd in San Francisco Tuesday night.

He has excellent form in clearing the hurdles and is quite a vaunter. Cullen, Adkinson, Howard, and several others have been running the mile, and Neil seems about as good as any, perhaps the best.



**A Carload of Ramblers Just In**

The enormous automobile business we are doing in Ramblers will admit of but one interpretation—superiority of machine.

The New Model \$2150 Surrey is on Exhibition. W. K. Cowan Sole Agent. 830-834 South Broadway. Home Phone 8350.



**Haste Makes Waste**

Our sample cars are due the first week in February, and you can hardly afford to place your order until after you have examined the Winton.

Five models, ranging from 16 to 50 horse power, selling for \$1950 to \$4050. Call and we will tell you about the exclusive Winton features. A request will bring you descriptive catalogue and diagram.

**PIONEER MOTOR COMPANY**

Agents wanted in every town in Southern California. 420-422 South Hill Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

**EASTERN AUTOISTS**

MANY NOW IN PASADENA. The following from a Minneapolis paper of recent date contains some interesting gossip about automobilists of that city, who are either in Pasadena or coming: One of the most familiar sights to be seen on the good wagon roads of California this winter will be an automobile bearing a license number between 499 and 100. Especially will this be true in the vicinity of Pasadena, where a number of Minnopolitans are spending the winter and incidentally touring that section of the State.

The latest departure for the sunny climate of Southern California was that of Messrs. and Mrs. Thomas Shevlin and C. S. Brackett, who left last night for Pasadena. Mr. Shevlin shipped his large touring car two weeks ago, and while they are in California they will visit all the interesting spots that are accessible to the machine. They will return to Minneapolis about April 10. Another accession to the Minneapolis colony in Pasadena will be Mr. and Mrs. John See, who will leave Minneapolis tonight. They will visit the Grand Cañon of Colorado, and then proceed to the famous winter resort. Mr. See shipped his machine several days ago, and it is already in California, awaiting the arrival of the owner, who expects to spend many delightful days in it. J. B. Wells and Ben Woodworth.



## The Life of

The astonishing durability of the makes the life of a Steinway Piano unlimited. Steinway Pianos are in daily use, still musical qualities universally name. A Steinway Piano will give you permanent satisfaction.

In measuring the cost of a piano, not the only consideration. The quality and will possess after years of use, will need. An important point. Consideration you will find as price as

## STEINWAY PIANO

The new models, the Steinway 850, and the Miniature Grand. Illustrations of this fact, and will do well to examine them before consideration is paramount when always best to buy a Steinway. The

## Geo. J. B.

## Compar

Steinway and Cecili

345-347 South

## SHOE HIS

## REGAL quality was

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## HOT SPORT ON TULARE.

plendid Sprig Shooting Now to be Enjoyed.

Bull Hunters' and "Wing Shots" Contrasted.

Place Where the Game Law Applieth Not.

That question of supreme moment to all sportsmen—"where are the game laws?"—has at last been answered. The answer is: "where the game laws are not applied."

There are now around Tulare a number of sportsmen who have returned on a week's trip to his ranch near Tulare, put in five days on the lake shooting ducks and killing a great many of them. The sportsmen who have returned on a week's trip to his ranch near Tulare, put in five days on the lake shooting ducks and killing a great many of them.

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## CONSERVE OUR GAME FOR WHOLE PEOPLE.

BY W. G. L. TUCKER.

(SPECIALLY CONTRIBUTED TO THE TIMES.)

THE conservation of the game and fish supply of a State is something in which the general public is interested. There is a far more important side than the sport that attaches to the taking. First and foremost, game and fish form the great natural food supply which is the property of the State, and in which the individual, when having reduced it to his possession, has only a qualified ownership. For the taking and the using must conform to the statutes regulating the same. The person who wantonly destroys or takes more game and fish than individual uses require, is encroaching on dangerous ground; and it certainly is detrimental to others' interests to permit the sale of any game, bird or fish, and encourage waste of a very important food supply.

Such a broad construction of this subject is naturally met with opposition—but for the most part from market hunters, commission merchants and hotel men who view the matter wholly from a mercenary standpoint; but true sportsmen concede that the conservation is fair, and certainly the majority of the public are in accord with such sentiment. Such construction has, moreover, been given it by the highest courts of the States where the matter was contested and adjudicated. For the general good, therefore, such a law of ownership should be enacted in every State where such supplies of game and fish are worthy of conservation. It is really the basic principle on which all protection must rest, and once accepted, in such supplies of these food products will be an argument as to win general approbation in several years.

Radical enforcement of all protective measures for fish and game should be discouraged during the first few months after passage, as, unlike laws to protect human life and limb, it is hard to convince all that game and fish are not free to take and dispose of as one pleases when seasons are open. The law should be enforced, but in the first instance the minimum penalties only should be applied.

## REGULATING BY LICENSE.

A non-resident license law is one of the most effective provisions for regulating the actions of visiting sportsmen from other States, but the fee should not be so large as to be prohibitive. Yet it is only right that non-residents should pay something into the State treasury to be applied in enforcing the protective measures. The majority of States have now such a non-resident tax, and the workings have been found beneficial. In considering the tourist sportsman, the operation of railroads and other common carriers is essential. The States that offer good hunting and fishing are additional attractions to be advertised by such carriers traveling through them, and they are vitally interested in the upholding of such protective measures. The sportsman should be instructed and instructed all officials and employees to assist the game wardens in prosecuting their search for game and fish; and for such assistance it is right that the contraband game only be confiscated and not the sportsman's personal effects. The sportsman should be instructed and instructed all officials and employees to assist the game wardens in prosecuting their search for game and fish; and for such assistance it is right that the contraband game only be confiscated and not the sportsman's personal effects.

## IN THIS STATE.

So much for the general proposition as to necessity and righteousness of protecting game and fish. Now let us take up the matter in all its different phases as it interests the great State of California; and by the same reasoning, especially that part of it lying south of the Tehachapi. From the geographical standpoint there is no parallel in considering game and fish protection; for every climatic condition exists within its boundaries, and the sportsman should be instructed and instructed all officials and employees to assist the game wardens in prosecuting their search for game and fish; and for such assistance it is right that the contraband game only be confiscated and not the sportsman's personal effects.

## TENNIS.

Walter H. Rankin, of the Los Angeles Tennis Club, has been ranked nineteenth in the list of American tennis players by the Western Trip of Seals Wright and the others of the eastern experts on for at this winter is concerned with gentlemen are now endeavoring to visit England after a week at the Atlantic City. The date has been set for the Ocean City tournament, but February 22 has been suggested.

Carrying Golf into Mexico. The enthusiasm of the hotel guests at the hotel in Mexico, decided to carry golf into Mexico. The golf course is planned for the week, the starting point being June, the hotel just across the international boundary line, below San Diego, and Carlsbad, twenty-seven miles in the peninsula, the goal. Capt. V. R. Kennedy and Alvin B. Smith, both of the Los Angeles Golf Club, are to play the golf course on the peninsula, the goal. Capt. V. R. Kennedy and Alvin B. Smith, both of the Los Angeles Golf Club, are to play the golf course on the peninsula, the goal.

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There are now around Tulare a number of sportsmen



SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 29, 1905.

## The Life of a Piano

The astonishing durability of the Steinway construction makes the life of a Steinway Piano practically unlimited. Steinway Pianos built fifty years ago are in daily use, still showing the fine musical qualities universally identified with the name. A Steinway Piano will not only give present but permanent satisfaction.

In measuring the cost of a piano, the price you pay is not the only consideration. The quality of tone it possesses, and will possess after years of use, as well as the repairs it will need, are important points. Taking these points into consideration you will find no piano so reasonable in price as

### STEINWAY PIANOS

The new models, the Steinway Vertegrand at \$550, and the Miniature Grand at \$775, are illustrations of this fact, and intending purchasers will do well to examine them before buying. Whatever consideration is paramount in getting a piano, it is always best to buy a Steinway. Time payments acceptable.

Geo. J. Birkel  
Company

Steinway and Cecilian Dealers

345-347 South Spring St.

## SHOE HISTORY

REGAL quality was established before Regal price. We started out with just one aim: To produce the best shoe that could be made. We did it. Then we turned the whole shoe business inside out and set the famous everlasting Regal price, \$3.50.

We hustled for eleven years, and made good from the jump. You know the rest. Imitators came, scores of them, but not one of them had the nerve to make and market shoes on the Regal minimum, one-profit basis, or to submit their product to the stringent Regal tests.

Eleven years ago we owned one modest little store. To-day over 2,000,000 people are securing in Regals for \$3.50, shoe styles that set the fashions for the world, shoe material as honest as Uncle Sam's gold, and shoe fit in exclusive Regal Quarter Sizes that even the made-to-order shoe shop cannot surpass.

The high-priced custom maker has nothing to offer that in any particular exceeds

The "Campus"

A good shoe for bad weather, and a fine shoe for fine weather. Oil Grain Leather of the finest fiber, which prime selected hides and superior construction can provide. Though built especially for strenuous service, the "Campus" has lost none of the usual Regal characteristics of lightness, perfect fit and durability.

### REGAL

THE SHOE THAT PROVES  
Los Angeles 222 W. Third Street Bradbury Building  
A. B. VAN DERGIFT, Mgr.

ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

After a careful selection of goods in the line of Dressing Tables and Princess Dressers we are going to place them on our floors tomorrow, knowing that the critical buyer will at once appreciate them from the standpoint of beauty, workmanship and low price.

They come in fine quartered Golden Oak, Mahogany and Birdseye Maple

Carpets, Rugs A comprehensive collection of all the finest and medium grade Linoleums goods, at a fair price.

Niles Pease Furniture Co.  
439-41-43 S. Spring St.

Stetson's 500 Agency Hat  
Lawman & Co., 131 South Spring St.

## BOY WEEPS AT LEAVING PAPA.

Fight Over Warren Children Before the Court.

Youngsters Assigned to Care of Under Sheriff.

Mother Fails in Attempt to Oust Her Husband.

There was an affecting scene in Judge Wilbur's court yesterday afternoon, when Prof. Horatio A. Warren was parted from his children till legal questions concerning their care can be determined.

The little boy clung to his father and refused to be separated from him till it was done by main force, expressing his grief in pitiful sobs.

The fight between Warren and his

gladly take the children in charge, but Judge Wilbur preferred to hand the boy and girl into the personal care of the under Sheriff.

Then counsel for Mrs. Warren made another attempt to have the father prevented from seeing the little ones, but the court refused to make such an order, saying that both parents had a perfect right to visit the children, and at the present stage of the matter he would do nothing further than provide for their safe-keeping. Indeed, Judge Wilbur intimated that on habeas corpus the investigation would be limited in any case, and the probability is that the full details as to the enmity existing between husband and wife will not be made apparent until there is a petition filed for guardianship.

Today the mother will visit her little ones and toward evening the father will be with them. On Tuesday the matter will come up again.

SPECTATORS IN TEARS.

The parting of the children from the father brought tears to the eyes of those in court, who had no interest in the case one way or another. The little fellow wound his arms around his father's neck and would not let him go. Prof. Warren comforted him as best he could and told him that he wanted him to be a little man, and be brave while with his new friend—the under sheriff. But Gabriel is only 5 years of age, one year younger than his sister, Pauline, and when he finally went along with the Sheriff he was the picture of misery.



Touching Scene in Court—Little son of Prof. Warren refuses to be parted from his father, clinging to him with all his might.

wife for possession of the two children is on in earnest.

Hearing that officers were looking for him, Prof. Warren went direct to the County Jail Friday night and surrendered himself. He said he would readily produce the children in court, but it being late and the return not being due until yesterday morning he slept all night in the jail.

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon he entered Judge Wilbur's court with Under Sheriff Yonkin and the children. The little girl was apparently glad to see her mother, but the boy would not go near her, and resisted her overtures. When she realized that there was even a bare possibility of his being taken from his father he cried and shook himself free from his mother's hand.

Mrs. Warren is a French lady of middle age and rather well faded appearance. Her attorneys aver that she has come with most excellent credentials, and that her case is pathetic. Prof. Warren, who was once principal of the public schools of North Belvedere, Ill., and later of the Daytona Academy at Daytona, O., a college preparatory school for boys, and principal of the Broadbrook, Ct., schools until one year ago, is a man of good address.

WARREN ASKS MORE TIME.

Warren wanted a reasonable time so that his attorney, Mr. Mays, might be present. The other side asked that the children be returned to the custody of Mrs. Akin at Tropico, and that the mother have freest access to them while the father should be barred out. "There are reasons why it should be so," said Attorney Macdonald, "and there is evidence now in this court which indicates beyond any doubt that this man is unfit to have charge of these children, and is utterly unfit to associate with any respectable person."

Counsel reiterated his request that Prof. Warren be kept away from the children while the mother should have them practically under her immediate care at the home of Mrs. Akin.

I would like to submit to the consideration of the court," said Prof. Warren in collected tones, in no wise disturbed apparently by the hideous insinuation just hurled at him, "the fact that inasmuch as I am now under technical arrest for having assaulted this lady (Mrs. Akin) and the case is still pending, it can hardly be considered that she is a disinterested person to have the custody of these children. Furthermore, she is a friend of the complainant here and for that reason also cannot be considered a disinterested party."

After making this dignified yet pointed objection to the suggestion of counsel on the other side, Prof. Warren said that he was perfectly willing that any proper person should safeguard the little ones, and that he had confidence in the court's discretion. Under Sheriff Yonkin upon being apprised by the court said that the mother of the children Home House cozy private apartments and would

And yet in view of this picture of affection the clue is to be set up that Prof. Warren is guilty of the most revolting practices, such as would make him taboo to every self-respecting person.

It is claimed that his father suffered from ereticism—a form of insanity. This charge is leveled because he purchased a certain book which was prohibited from being circulated through the mails. Prof. Warren is alleged to have given this book to his two children for their perusal, and in addition to this poisoning their minds it is averred that he so conducted himself toward them as to make it only charitable to assume that he is tainted in the same way as his father before him.

On the other hand, it is established that Mrs. Warren filed a petition in the Probate Court at Canton, Ct., for the custody of the children, and the petition was dismissed. In it she alleged that her husband suffered from hallucinations and was unfit to care for the children, while, in another clause, with one or two others, the Connecticut court held to be untrue, by induction holding that the wife was herself not a proper woman to have the children in her charge.

Poetry in Clothes.

The soul of the craftsman can express itself more fully and clearly in tailoring than in any other trade. If the tailor's thoughts are poetic, he can issue garments in colors that are charmingly suggestive of hillside or meadow, foliage or waving grain; he can make his overcoats speak of bleak December, his dress suits of frolic and festivities, his frock coats of dignity and wealth, his cutaways of self-content, and his sacks of strenuousness, and he can make his waistcoats sing of sunshine or of rain and mud, his spring suits chime of hope and joy, and his summer suits prattle of flowers. If he is an artist he can make overcoat, undercoat, waistcoat, or trousers seem a sensuous haze, a reverie in color, a riot of action, or a vigorous portrayal of conflicting emotions in a declamatory fashion; and if he is a musician he can impart to his sartorial creations an expression that suggests the bleating of a lamb, the clashing of cymbals, the rat-tat of a drum, the rustle of a waterfall, the roar of a lion, or the bray of an ass.—[Sartorial Art Journal.]

For ABC Bess-ship.

## GOLF CLUB OF MILLIONAIRES.

Huntington Buys Acres for Rich Men's Fun.

Campbell-Johnston Ranch to Have Great Links.

Handsome Clubhouse and Fine Private Roadways.

H. E. Huntington has purchased, through the Pasadena firm of Stratford and Campbell, 220 acres of rolling land in the center of the Campbell-Johnston ranch, and a syndicate is now being formed, with Huntington and George S. Patton heavily interested, to convert 120 acres of this land into one of the finest private golf courses in the West.

The project includes the formation of

son Peak in the drive-off, so close and well in line that lofty crag appears. The southern and the western hills are shapely barriers against chill, moist winds that from the sea would blow; but a road-wound pass at the southwest seems to have been specially arranged for the indrafting of the balmy trade wind at appropriate seasons of the year. Away in the north-west the snowy shoulders of Old Baldy are heaved high above the blue lifts of the Sierras, whose sunny, cañoned slopes are no hint of the snows that lie deep on the eastern side of the range. In sequestered places between the hills that skirt the western edge of the course, olive groves are tucked away. In and out among them private roadways are to wind, terraced and well kept. Costly Pasadena homes on the brow of the arroyos are glimpsed from Poppy Hill and neighboring knolls. The old Eagle Rock road is a white band in the middle distance, below.

INTERESTING HUNTINGTON.

Last fall Maj. J. H. Campbell and E. H. Stratford proposed to Mr. Huntington that this section of the Campbell-Johnston ranch was ideally adapted to the purposes of an exclusive golf club and the building of fine suburban homes.

Mr. Huntington went with them and looked over the ground, but reserved his decision. Pending his answer a quiet round-up on many Los Angeles and Pasadena rich men, devotees of golf, was made, and when word came that Huntington would buy the 220 acres all the steps preliminary to the forming of a millionaires' golf club had been taken. Last week the deal with Huntington was closed, through his business manager, George S. Patton, and the syndicate referred to in a foregoing paragraph will presently be incorporated. It has no direct connection with the club.

Robert Watson will get at the work of shaping the golf course this week, and expects to have it in condition for play by fall. Much of the road-building will have been completed by that time and the \$10,000 clubhouse will be ready for occupancy.

The short line electric road to Pasadena through the Campbell-Johnston ranch is to be the Huntington scenic route between that city and Los Angeles; all Mr. Lowe cars will go that way. The running time between Los Angeles and Pasadena by the new route will be, it is understood, thirty-five minutes. The breaking of car windows by whizzing golf balls will be strictly prohibited under the rules of the millionaires' club, this said.

The price paid by Mr. Huntington for the 220 acres has not been made public, but it is known to have been less than \$125,000.

DEBATES MARKED.

Credit Points Apportioned to Southern California Schools: New Pairs Announced.

A meeting of the executive and advisory committees of the Southern California Debating League was held yesterday in the office of the County Superintendent of Schools. It was found

that the number of points won by the schools this year were as follows:

Compton, 165; Long Beach, 165; Fernando, 140; Monrovia, 135; Pasadena, 115; Covina, 110; Anaheim, 100; Whittier, 100; Hollywood, (one debate) 90; Los Angeles, 90; Los Angeles Polytechnic, 77½; Throop, 75; Downey, 50; Pomona, 32½; Santa Monica, 20; Santa Ana, (one debate) 10.

The schools were then paired for the third series: Long Beach vs. Pasadena; Compton vs. Covina, Whittier vs. Fernando, Monrovia vs. Anaheim, Los Angeles vs. Hollywood, Los Angeles Polytechnic vs. Throop, Pomona vs. Downey, Santa Ana vs. Santa Monica; the first named school in each instance to submit questions; debates to take place on or before March 13.

"AND THERE IS NO POLICEMAN."

At a Japanese gathering in Ventura, where the fall of Port Arthur was celebrated, one of the little brown men with literary aspirations read the following quaint war address, setting out that Russia is the cause of all the trouble:

"Have you heard that the Russians compelled to leave Port Arthur about twenty days ago? What a pleasing news it is. But it is right natural because Russian is a robber to break down the peace of all the world, just as the eagle do to his race. Russian is enemy to the peace."

"Now you see Japan how esteem the right. Japan don't like fight in head strong, but you suppose now that there is a robber in the neighbors and take all the property and come in years by and by, and there is no policeman. Then what shall you do? No doubt you will resist him with arms. Besides has no ambitions."

"Therefore Japan victory means peace of the world and by and by we will seize upon and occupy Mukden, Vladivostok, Harbin and pretty soon we can see peace of the world."

New York's Dog Show.

All arrangements have been made by the Westminster Kennel Club for the annual show at Madison Square Garden, New York, which will be held on February 12, 14, 15 and 16. The best known judges will be Arthur Maxwell and George Rupper of England, who will look after the most important classes and specials.

Boxing in England.

Six boxing belts and cups will be awarded in England to the champions of the various classes in 1904. The trophies will be made of gold and silver and will be of a guaranteed value of \$2500. This competition is likely to prove a boom for boxing in England and may result in bringing out a lot of championship material, who may in time be heard from in America.

The classes announced are as follows:

Bantamweight, 112 pounds and under; featherweight, under 126 pounds; lightweight, under 140 pounds; welterweight, 146 pounds and under; middleweight, 158 pounds and under; light-heavyweight, 175 pounds and under; heavyweight, any weight.

## ESCAPES FROM YAQUI FIENDS.

Los Angeles Party in Sonora Sees Indians First.

Murderous Band Ambushes Other Americans.

Miner Sends News of His Safety to Wife Here.

The narrow escape of another party of Americans from the murderous hate of Yaquis in the State of Sonora, Mexico, is related in a letter received from Charles Clarke, a prospector, by his wife, who is in Los Angeles.

Clarke's note was written hurriedly and contains only the barest details of the manner in which he and his Los Angeles companions eluded the band of Indians who later set upon and killed Coe, MacKenzie, Call and Stuebinger of Illinois.

With four chums, Clarke set out from Douglas, Ariz., two months ago on a search for gold in Sonora. They had a small pack train of burros and had spent several weeks in the country without particular adventure.

The Yaquis were incensed at the failure of the Mexican government to grant to them all the lands along the Yaqui River. Not satisfied with the result of a conference with Gov. Ybañez of Sonora at San Miguel, they started out on an expedition that later proved to be one of vengeance.

According to previous letters from Clarke, the Indians were incensed, not so much against Americans as against Mexicans. In one case the Indians murdered a Mexican at his home and at the same time killed an American who was his guest.

Warned of the danger that confronted them, the members of the Clarke party maintained a strict guard against ambush or open attack. Watch was kept at night, and by day the prospectors as they proceeded through the hills moved only with great precaution.

Their watchfulness had its reward about two weeks ago when, as the little pack train and five men made its way over a rough trail in the mountains about forty miles west of La Colorada, they caught sight of a large band of Yaquis in the valley below.

In the Indian party were about one hundred armed men. Clarke and his companions lost no time in secreting themselves. They remained in hiding until they were satisfied that the Indians had disappeared. Then the Americans made their way by a circuitous trail to the other side of the mountains in which they had been traveling and proceeded in haste in the direction of Hermosillo, seeing no more of the murderous Yaquis.

Just how the prospectors effected their escape and the route they took to safety, Clarke wrote that he did not have time to explain when he penned the note to his wife.

It was only a few days later that the party learned of the ambush in which the members of the Illinois party were slain.

The version given of that event is that Call and his companions had asked the Mexican government for a military guard from the post at La Colorada, but that the request had been denied them on the ground that their party was too small.

In two stages driven by Mexicans the party was making its way back from a mining district in the mountains when they suddenly were fired upon by Yaquis who had secreted themselves at the roadside.

Two Americans and the Mexican driver who were in the first stage made their escape, but all in the second vehicle were killed and their bodies were stripped by the Indians. The murderers then fled, in apparent fear of pursuit by soldiers.

TO BUILD FINE MASONIC HALL.

IMPROVEMENT FOR TWENTY-THIRD AND UNION AVENUE.

Directors of Golden State Masonic Temple Association Elect Officers and Formulate Plans for Erection of Thirty-Thousand-Dollar Threestory Brick Building.

Directors of the Golden State Masonic Temple Association, which was incorporated January 19, elected officers last night and arranged for the construction of a \$30,000 building on the northeast corner of Twenty-third and Union. The officers are: E. Riveroll, president; George H. Tenbrook, vice president; James Irving, treasurer, and Charles T. Wilde, secretary. The association is capitalized at \$50,000, and was formed for the benefit of Golden State Lodge, which has hitherto held its meetings in Henderson Hall. The new building will be three stories high, the first floor devoted to storerooms, the second to offices or apartments, while the third will contain a lodge room, banquet hall and parlors, to be used by the Golden State Lodge and other organizations that may rent it. Julius Krause, late building inspector, is the architect and building superintendent.

FOR THE BOXERS.

Six boxing belts and cups will be awarded in England to the champions of the various classes in 1904. The trophies will be made of gold and silver and will be of a guaranteed value of \$2500. This competition is likely to prove a boom for boxing in England and may result in bringing out a lot of championship material, who may in time be heard from in America.

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Bantamweight, 112 pounds and under; featherweight, under 126 pounds; lightweight, under 140 pounds; welterweight, 146 pounds and under; middleweight, 158 pounds and under; light-heavyweight, 175 pounds and under; heavyweight, any weight.



### A GRAPHIC SKETCH.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

**"Kahn's Clothes Fit"**

**Kuppenheimer's Guaranteed Clothes**  
**New Fall Styles, \$12.50, \$15.00**  
**\$20.00, \$25.00.**

**KAHN'S** 457 SOUTH BROADWAY

**FREE TO SCHOOL CHILDREN**

The Times will give **FREE** to each School child presenting this notice a patented, enameled paper cover for books. The cover is constructed so that it can be made to fit **any** book up to 10 1/2 inches in size, and will be found of good protection.

Advertising, etc. Now—

# Hotel Pr

refitting within a year, it will b

## Our Stock

axminsters, Velvets, Body and F  
lendid assortment to select from.

## All Goods S



W. P. M  
ADMINI  
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# *P. J. M.*

**FURNITURE AND**  
**531-3-5 SO**

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**Dr. H. C. BUELL**  
**DENTIST**  
212 Mason Building—4th and Broadway  
Crown and Bridge Work a Specialty. Pri-  
ces reasonable. 30 years in continuous  
practice.

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The "TURNER" Shoe  
for Men.

**W. L. Baker**  
230 South Spring Street

**Proprietors**  
 money in your pocket to attend  
**of Carpets**  
 emish Brussels. All wool and p  
 at prices never offered you before  
**old for Cash**  
**MARTIN**  
**STRATOR**  
**TE OF**  
  
*Martin*  
**D CARPET HOUSE**  
**SPRING ST.**

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**THE LOS ANGELES MEDICAL INST.**  
 Treats all diseases at the one price.  
**\$5.00 Per Month**  
 Rooms 10-12-14  
 432 1/2 Broadway. Corner Fifth.  
**Washington Iron Works**  
**ESTABLISHED 1882**  
**GRAHAM BROS., PROPS.**  
 Are now in their new location on two acres.  
 Sacramento and Wilson St. take Mateo St.  
 cars. Estimates furnished on anything in  
 iron.  
 Home Phone 1921 Main 4075

these sale.

art cotton in-  
re.



These chairs we rent for  
\$1.25 and \$1.50 per week  
\$4.00 to \$5.00 per month.

**J. F. Martin**  
1234 N. Main St.

**GOLDFIELD OUTLET**  
Every user of the Newby Portable Gas  
line, cooking or heating, will find it  
Cost for light one-third that of  
one-sixth that of electricity.  
Considered. You own your own  
own meter.

Write us or call and we will  
Pie Co., Los Angeles.

**Newby Portable Gas**

"I certainly that I  
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These tempting specials are offered as trade inducers. They are not odds and ends nor undesirable goods that we wish to dispose of, but bright new merchandise that will appeal to the person of judgement. The prices in each instance are considerably less than what such goods can be bought for under ordinary circumstances. We fully predict a great demand for every one of these items tomorrow and would urge you to come early.

Medium size china cake plates with open handles. Decorated with gold edge and floral spray center. Good grade of china. Every housekeeper should have one of these at ..... **25c**

**Shaving**  
Mugs 25c

will appeal to the barber or the individual who shaves himself.

Two lines of china dessert plates at \$1.50 a set. One is a thin china plate with heavy beaded gold border, center rim being decorated with neat border of Dresden design. The other is also of thin china with stippled gold edge under glazed lustrous rim, center being decorated with neat border of Dresden design. Special price for either, per set of 6 .... **\$1.50**

**Figures 33C**  
Bisque figures in a large  
assortment of fantastic  
subjects and every im-  
aginable color. Many

quantity ordered at 30c  
and 60c each. This  
week 35c.

**Swiss  
Clocks  
50c**

worth more than  
ice we quote the  
k-30c.

*Parmelee-Dohrmann Co.*  
232-234 South Spring Street

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**AT COST**  
**\$35,000**  
**FURNITURE**

We must sell at once, and will not allow the trade to get these goods at the prices they are offering.

The greater portion of this stock is absolutely fresh, this year's style, and all was bought by Mr. I. T. Martin, who was noted as a close, careful buyer, who understood, perfectly, the most desired furniture for Los Angeles use.

You can have any article in the house for just what it cost wholesale. We will charge to the wrong side of the ledger the items, freight, package, drayage, rent, light, clerk hire, advertising, etc. Now—

## Hotel Proprietors.

**Our Stock of Carpets**

Consists of Axminsters, Velvets, Body and Flemish Brussels. All wool and part cotton ingrain. A splendid assortment to select from, at prices never offered you before.

## All Goods Sold for Cash

W. P. MARTIN  
ADMINISTRATOR  
ESTATE OF

C. T. Martin

**FURNITURE AND CARPET HOUSE**  
531-3-5 50 SPRING ST.

**Dr. H. C. BUELL**

**THE LOS ANGELES MEDICAL INST.**  
Treats all diseases at the one price

These chairs w  
\$1.25 and \$1.50

**DENTIST**  
 212 Mason Building—4th and Broadway  
 Crown and Bridge Work a Specialty. Prices reasonable. 30 years in continuous practice.

**SCHOOL CHILDREN**  
Each School  
patented  
shoes. The cover-  
ings are made of

The "TURNER" Shoe  
for Men.

**Washington Iron Works**  
GRAMAN BROS. PROP.  
ESTABLISHED 1898  
Are new in their new location on two acres,  
Sacramento and Wilcox st., take \$650.00  
cars. Estimates furnished on anything in

**GOLDFIELD**  
Every owner of the  
line, cooking or house-  
hold for light and  
one-sixth that of ordi-  
nary. Own your own  
goldfield.  
Write us or call

and will be found  
**230. 2100 2100 2100**  
**230. 2100 2100 2100**

**THE NEW CONGRESS**

**LETTER TO HIS WIFE HE TELLS SOME METHODS OF THE RAILROAD LOBBY**

**(SPECIALLY CONTRIBUTED TO THE WORLD)**

TON, Jan. 23.—My Dear one in pretty close contact day or two with a number of interesting gentlemen when I was in New York City. Burwell and Criswell have been in Washington very much concerned with the legislation that is affecting their interests in other enterprises. They shy nice to me and have pleasant in a number of

they want something in somehow been classed as anti-corporation man, and especially desirous that I mention, at least for ap

It seems that they close tab on most of the House, but they want to find how some of the men on both sides stand; possible concession that is in the matter as regar railroad and the

These men are not combatant members like Flynn and Gaines of Tennessee in their declarations of oppos. They figure on of such members as I do want, however, to members like Lloyd of aid of Nebraska, Martin A. Rodenberg of Illinois of that class, who represents that are avowedly nation domination.

an important figure in the canvass of the are determined for in regulating the railroad by the trusts, the inated by any New York now how to act in a fight, then, as the between the radical elements in the special reluctance placed on the game for a session some modified legisla take the sting out of

If such members as speak are not participating in racial legislation, all will be fixed up and all right and be her reform law in the people: and in the railroad to have it passed. These details so you brought to bear upon fight for Senator Hodge expected to keep my ment about any co-claimed in the public not being under the nations, but disposed

about my meeting New York folks. When asked me to

for him there. to be a kind of thing that a number of gentlemen resigned as his financial and political did not seem a friendly with a little conference groups, when Senator Criswell Howard," said came out and before he speaks present. me with some minutes I was the room. Burwell it and I addressed at once looking upon my part of the program and the special their homes in

I was simply hear the roll call course of the names of Senators checked off as interests of the par The probable effect on certain stocks the whole situation. My part in the made plain them, since, as I have a not pleased with the thing has been way that is held tion from which them, without loss both my new friends

There is little profit definite will come on, as plans are settled; and, at an assignment in the dicate is in the House want me to a ment of my senator in the present, as the case of the least, will be of the

It is painful for you in your plans tion in the department of Hill and Blaine course. I know he sending both of the anxious they are to service, but I will that I will make positions for them, the civil service say, and want to be can find that out, there is nothing more world than the fact vice Commission in a hurry. The government reach the age when they reach the age from the govern But I do not want to stir in the business of a more stock ambitions to wreck a new world have heard about the

That work and the



# WE WANT 30,000 MEN To Read This—The Result We're Sure Of

Did you ever figure out that when you pay a tailor to make a suit or overcoat, you at once place yourself in an un-business-like position?

The tailor may not fit you.

The cloth when "made-up" may be disappointing.

Perhaps the tailor really doesn't know just how to produce the latest style—how can he, when styles are studied out at the other edge of the continent?

We have convinced several thousand men that Alfred Benjamin & Co.'s clothing is better than any tailoring to be had in Los Angeles.

This isn't a "guess" or a "supposition," but an actual achievement.

We have convinced all these men, including many of your own friends, that we can fit them better than their tailor—and "fit" is the whole battle.

No man objects to the fact that our clothing costs half what a tailor asks.

We are so sure of this clothing, we guarantee a suit to hold its shape. Tailors don't do that.

In point of style, Alfred Benjamin garments so far exceed local tailoring that no man, however prejudiced he may be in favor of tailoring, can help admitting the fact.

These reasons have attributed to the phenomenal growth of this store.

Men who want and enjoy wearing good clothing, come here. We do not draw comparisons between Alfred Benjamin's clothing and ready-made clothing. There isn't any comparison. Cream and milk are no wider difference. Simply in price is Benjamin's clothing like other makes.

We'll do our best to please you. Try this modern clothing and you'll wonder how you ever got along without it.

## \$20.00, \$22.00, \$25.00 Winter Suits \$14.50

We are clearing up winter weights in our \$30.00 to \$25.00 men's suits. They are Alfred Benjamin's cleverest styles. Tweeds, chevots, and novelty materials. Absolutely perfect in fit and strictly hand tailored throughout. You'll wear one of these suits with more pleasure than any \$35.00 tailor-made suit you could secure in the city.

## Alfred Benjamin's Evening Attire

In no class of garments does Alfred Benjamin's tailoring stand more apart than in evening dress—full dress suits, tuxedos, Prince Alberts.

This apparel has an air of dignity and richness not to be had in local tailoring. Prices half what your tailor would ask. Any tailor in the land would tell you, if you had his confidence, that a tailor counts on disappointing at least one patron out of every two customers whenever it's a matter of a full dress suit or a tuxedo. Alfred Benjamin garments can't disappoint you because you can see just how they look before you purchase.

30 per cent. Discount on all Winter Weight Overcoats.

20 per cent. Discount on all Cravenette Overcoats and Paletots.

# JAMES SMITH & CO.

137-139 SOUTH SPRING ST.

## THE NEW CONGRESSMAN.

A LETTER TO HIS WIFE HE TELLS SOMETHING OF THE METHODS OF THE RAILROAD LOBBY.

(SPECIALLY CONTRIBUTED TO THE TIMES.)

WINTER, Jan. 28.—My Dear wife:—I am in pretty close company with you, or two, with a very interesting gentleman whom I met in New York. He is a man of high standing in the business and financial and political world, but they did not seem at all anxious to get friendly with me. They were holding little conferences around, in little groups, when Senator Burwell and Senator Criswell both came in. "Hello, Howard," said Senator Burwell, and came over and shook hands with me before he spoke to any of the magnates present. Criswell also greeted me with some effusion, and in about a minute I was the most popular man in the room. Burwell and Criswell had fixed it and I was taken into the confidence at once, those big fellows looking upon me, apparently, as a part of the programme, a pawn to be used in the game between the people and the special interests that have their homes in Wall street.

I was simply astounded, Mary, to hear the roll called, as it were, in the course of the conference and the names of Senators and members checked off as for or against the interests of the parties to the conference. The probable effect of certain action on certain stocks was discussed, and the whole situation talked over freely. My part in the programme was made plain then, but it has developed since, as I have already intimated, I am not pleased with it, of course, but the thing has been worked in such a way that I am being forced into a position from which I cannot well withdraw, without losing my standing with both my new friends and the old ones.

There is little prospect that anything definite will come of the deal this session, as plans are more or less unsettled; and, at any rate, my present assignment in the interest of the syndicate is in the House. My friends do not want me to make any announcement of my senatorial aspirations for the present, so any developments in the case, for the next few weeks, at least, will be of the sub rosa variety.

It is painful for me to discourage you in your plans for securing positions in the departments for Bertha Hillis and Minnie Reynolds. Of course, I know how thoroughly deserving both of the girls are and how anxious they are to get into the public service, but I will tell you, not them, that I will make no effort to secure positions for them. They have taken the civil service examination, you say, and want to know the result. I can find that out, some time or other. There is nothing more certain in this world than the fact that the Civil Service Commission never does anything in a hurry. The girls probably will get their ratings and reports before they reach the age which would debar them from government employment. But I do not want to see either of the girls enter the public service, the graveyard of more buried hopes and wrecked ambitions than would suffice to stock a new world. Your friends have heard about the short hours, the light work and the pleasant

positions. Let me tell you that they would much better go out as domestics at home, if they value their peace of mind. The girl in a department here occupies a peculiar position. In the case of your friends, for instance, they would have to board and would very promptly be limited to boarding-house society. If you were to come to Washington you would, of course, receive them; but you could not ask your friends generally to receive them.

The department clerks are practically forced to flock by themselves. They do not and cannot, of course, expect to be received by the official set, and except the official set there is no society here except that of a very select character, composed of residents of Washington who hold aloof from official smartdom and all connected with it. The result would be that your girl friends would soon find themselves in the rut which gases for all department employees. A few hours' work, a little run through the shops, an evening to be killed in some way, usually no matter how it spoils the monotony and makes one forget that "old office," where a snobby division chief treats you with the same consideration he bestows upon the charwomen, and your fellow clerks gossip about you every time your lack is turned.

There are thousands of honest, hard-working women in the departments, women who have accepted the situation and are glad of the opportunity of employment at wages which give comfort and an occasional luxury. But it seems to me to be nothing less than a sin, if not a crime, to sentence a young woman to a position in the service. She must abandon her social aspirations, must expect to be treated simply as a hired girl, and figure in the gossip, scandal and petty quarrels that thrive in department corridors.

The men in the departments are even a more hopeless lot than the women. Some few of them use their spare time in studying law or medicine in the colleges, and use department employment as a stepping stone to a professional career. These are to be envied. A very few are promoted, after years of weary effort, to positions that are really worth having; but the general run of them, probably eighty per cent, or more of the men in the departments, are as hopeless as the professional hired man in the country, satisfied to live from month to month without interest in their work above pay day and meat time, and ready to show you in a minute why the government is going to the bad. There are about 20,000 of this kind of people now in the departments and I haven't time to do anything to have additions to the number made from the good people of Hollingsdale, who deserve better things. If ever I get into position where my word and influence are felt in making appointments, I am going to keep all department jobs as rewards for my enemies.

I will be able to let you know in my next letter what our plans will be for inauguration week. You had best go ahead and have those dresses made, even if you use all of that \$600 that came from my flyer in "copper." My New York friends keep throwing out hints that there is more where that came from.

Your affectionate husband,  
KENT HOWARD, M. C.  
(Copyright, 1905, Washington News Association.)

## WARRANT OUT FOR CONDEE.

Criminal Charge Against Missing Poultry Man.

Seen Friday Afternoon on Porterville Streets.

Creditors Place Claims in Hands of Assignee.

Robert A. ("Bob") Condee is in the shadow of arrest. A criminal charge has been made against him and it is thought at the Sheriff's office that the erstwhile president of the Western Poultry Publishing Company, who left a large trail of debts in his wake, soon will be in custody.

A warrant was sworn to yesterday by V. Price Brown, secretary-treasurer of the Cass-Damard Hardware Company, charging Condee with obtaining money under false pretenses. This action was taken by Mr. Brown when he learned that Condee had been in Porterville.

Condee obtained \$200 from Brown on the representation that he needed the money to buy an option on the Reichle Block in Riverside, his statement being that the Salt Lake Railroad desired to purchase the property. It developed later that the railroad company had no such intention.

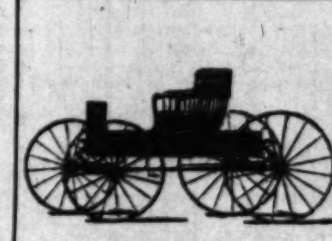
Brown also lost through other financial transactions with the "poultry man." A telegram was received yesterday morning by a man interested in the case, stating that Condee had been seen on Friday on the Porterville streets. Only a few days previously he had been in Fresno. The man who sent the telegram knows Condee well and is related to one of his creditors. He asked that a warrant for Condee's arrest be forwarded and it was in response to this request that Mr. Brown swore to the complaint.

Twenty creditors of Condee, representing claims estimated at about \$10,000, met yesterday afternoon at the office of the Western Poultry, No. 623 1/2 South Broadway, and turned over their claims to O. H. Burbridge as assignee. Several other creditors failed to attend the meeting.

It was announced at the meeting that Condee was planning to give up her equity in a homestead at Huntington Park, the proceeds to be applied toward the satisfaction of claims against her husband.

SAVE

## Another Cut in Prices.



Carriages,  
Harness,  
Whips,  
Robes.



## STOCK MUST SELL QUICK

WE HAVEN'T ROOM for the Parrott Co. Stock and our factory, too, and the Stock must go. Big clearance sale this week. Prices cut all along the line. Special reductions in Surreys, Runabouts and the lower-priced vehicles, generally. A well-built, stylish Runabout with Kelly or Hartford solid rubber tires, for... **\$59.75**

OTHER BARGAINS JUST AS GOOD. COME AND SEE FOR YOURSELF.

## AUTO VEHICLE CO.

SUCCESSORS TO THE  
PARROTT CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING CO.  
Cor. Tenth and Main Sts.

SAVE

THE PLACE TO TRADE—THE PLACE TO SAVE

AT COST TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPET 59 CENTS PER YARD

MADE, LAID AND LINED

MANY VELVETS AXMINSTERS BODY BRUSSELS

GO AT COST A WORD TO THE WISE COME EARLY

HOTELS COMPLETELY FURNISHED

ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY GIVEN

Our Linoleums will please you.

Eastern Carpeting Co.







receiver of the telegram...  
THE SILENT NEW...  
Once the fresh beauty...  
Now from the morn...  
The sun in silence...  
And is the wondrous...  
Shall ever wake from...  
Nature never stir again...  
Or this man's heart of...  
—(New Orleans Times)

THE Afternoon...  
We are wide...  
Stock Taking...  
Holiday harvesting...  
unusually brisk...  
ally large and varied...  
we now go through...  
carefully counting up...  
has revealed to us...  
we have a great mass...  
attractive things left...  
the Christmas deluge...  
to dispose of these...  
for new goods...  
For you the chance...  
in the afternoon is...  
of remarkable.

Table...  
There is a splendid...  
furnish forth the...  
Sterling or reliable...

Cut Gl...  
A large number of...  
sets of beautiful...  
larger objects also...  
pitchers, etc., etc.

Artistic Je...  
We have a number...  
novelties, all new...  
that are smartly...  
None of this is old...  
member—but things...  
the store only a few...  
its room is more...  
than its compa...  
goods are on the...  
price concessions...

Montgomery...  
JEWELRY...  
SPRING AND...  
"Sign of the..."

WETHERBY...  
SHOE COM...  
Shop at 215 South...  
Broadway, Los...  
Angeles, are...  
showing

Showing...  
Spring S...  
In Man...  
Custom...  
SHIR...

We are pleased...  
arrival of our new...  
material for men's...  
suits, and we are...  
west will you find...  
of figure, fabric or...  
from as here.

We have speak...  
Down in Mazatlan, the other day, in...  
of Mazatlan, a bear "rode" from an...  
itinerant circus and sought late in a...  
native saloon. There his bearship met...  
a thirty crowd of men looters, who...  
with unknown objects for sale (the...  
scoundrels and few. All but one. He...  
was too drunk.

"Pity—heli-dogy," crooned the...  
paralyzed one, in search of a stroke...  
the wild beast's fur. "G-r-r-r," said...  
brute; and in the midst of the intimate...  
frustrities that followed a goodly...  
of Mexican whisky was disgorged and...  
largely uncoined.

When circus folk came upon the...  
scene with ropes in hand and whips...  
theirs, they found a drunken bear and...  
a drunken peon rubbing noses on the...  
beak in a perfectly friendly...  
which could lap up the most before the...  
fluid brimstone should soak away.

With this across-the-border incident...  
for a campaign argument there should...  
be no great difficulty in closing every...  
drive in Los Angeles as tight as the...  
kings of hell. No.

One kind of evangelizing we stand...  
especially in need of in Los Angeles...  
just now is an evangelization of bullets...  
that shall convict footpads of their...

### The Lancer.

Thomas W. Lawson has won the serious attention of the world. He was elected longer by exciting less. He is a single-handed principal in what promises to be the greatest duel of modern finance, and it is no time for idle wonder to the audience. Cut that out, Tom, and the cocky bulletins.

Since the great frost of 1837 Florida has been steadily recuperating from the ravages of the cold wave which in that year came near putting the Everglade State out of the orange industry for good. Whole groves, representing hundreds of thousands of dollars in private and business fortunes, had to be torn up by the roots and replanted.

And now, again comes the news that the Frost King has crossed Florida's "frostless belt" and stalked with white, noiseless feet among her fair groves and gardens, sowing ruin by wholesale in the night. Dispatches estimate that 350,000 boxes of oranges, in blossom and fruit, have been destroyed, and that the greater part of the State's pineapple and vegetable crops are lost.

Such bitter tales as these bring home to us of the real calamity that Nature's God has here bestowed.

The anti-price-fixing bill now under consideration by the Legislature gives a strong and dignified boost the other day when William Greer Harrison, Florida's social arbiter, chairman and patron of clean athletics, appeared before the Senate to urge its passage. Mr. Harrison gave his word, which in this as in other matters of public import is a creditable one, that he was fighting in California is debauching amateur athletes and turning amateur athletes into professional gamblers. Mr. Harrison lives in a city where he is crooked and has been developed to a high state of financial prodigiousness, and no one knows it better than this polished guide, philosopher and friend of the Olympic Club.

Here in Los Angeles "we" have succeeded in raking in huge harvests of the yellow rocks by means of ring raking, so "our" glass house at least has wooden shutters. But whether it be crooked or "on its level," the price fight as an anti-price-fixing measure is unparliamentary and as an institution is brazen and demoralizing. It draws together the forces of lawlessness and characters, and by its open brutality whips them into a mad fury of bestial passions. It is un-American and un-American. It is a blot on the honor of the State.

Alderman Tom Carey, who represents the immortal Stockyards District in Chicago's City Council, has left his string of horses in lumber lands at Ascot Park and fled him homeward, whether beckoned by matters of state, yet some people fling stones at the class of citizens who patronize racing in this town. Why, Alderman Carey stands as high as "Bathhouse John" or even the "longhairs." But there's no pleasing the "longhairs."

When the joint committee of fifteen from the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, Chamber of Commerce, Municipal League, Los Angeles Realty Board and Los Angeles Driving Club completes its cooperative labors with Superintendent Hanley for clean streets, it would be well to take up the garbage outrage and find out why the new Health Board is exhibiting no interest in Franklin and Alexander's daily violation of the garbage ordinance was manifested by the Health Board. Clean the streets and keep them clean, by all means, but go a step farther: see whether in the thriving metropolitan city it is possible to do away with an abomination whose abatement is already fully provided for in the very contract from the violation it results.

August 23, 1902, the city entered into a three-years contract by which it should pay the firm of Franklin and Alexander \$1750 a month for collecting, removing and cremating the city's garbage, the refuse to be gathered within certain hours and carted away in "only good, substantial covered wagons, with metal-lined sides and bottoms and without leaks, and they (the contractors) will not use any such vehicle unless the same is approved by the said Board of Health; and said bodies shall be cleaned every week after use," etc., etc. The words within the quotation marks are copied from the original contract, filed in the City Clerk's office at the City Hall.

And what are the conditions, as they stand today and have existed throughout the violation?

Are metal-lined covered wagons being used by Franklin and Alexander? Is it a familiar nightly thing for theater crowds and pedestrians especially to run afoul of uncovered receptacles, loaded high with rotting, stinking vegetable decay and cooking at a snail's pace through the main thoroughfares or standing in stenchful silence at prominent corners, while sickened and disgusted people stop handkerchiefs to nose and scurry through the field atmosphere, or, not daring to brave a passing, turn back and round the corners into other streets?

Which condition actually prevails? If the Board of Health really does not know, there are scores of hundreds of men and women in the city who could furnish the information.

Under the contract referred to, the Health Board is charged with the department in direct charge of the garbage gathering, and it is expressly provided that failure of the contractors to carry out any of the conditions of the contract shall entitle the City Council to annul the contract upon recommendation of that board.

Then WHY is no official hand raised against this outrage?

Down in Mazatlan, the other day, in the western coast of the dreamy land of Mazatlan, a bear "rode" from an itinerant circus and sought late in a native saloon. There his bearship met a thirty crowd of men looters, who with unknown objects for sale (the scoundrels and few. All but one. He was too drunk.

"Pity—heli-dogy," crooned the paralyzed one, in search of a stroke the wild beast's fur. "G-r-r-r," said brute; and in the midst of the intimate frustrations that followed a goodly quantity of Mexican whisky was disgorged and largely uncoined.

When circus folk came upon the scene with ropes in hand and whips theirs, they found a drunken bear and a drunken peon rubbing noses on the beak in a perfectly friendly manner, which could lap up the most before the fluid brimstone should soak away.

With this across-the-border incident for a campaign argument there should be no great difficulty in closing every drive in Los Angeles as tight as the kings of hell. No.

One kind of evangelizing we stand especially in need of in Los Angeles just now is an evangelization of bullets that shall convict footpads of their...

THE MARK OF GOOD CLOTHES  
KNOW US FOR BEST VALUES

MEN'S  
Unlaundried  
White Shirts  
35c  
3 For \$1.00  
Buy quick if  
you intend  
to buy.

Harris & Frank  
LONDON CLOTHING CO.  
107 TO 115 NORTH SPRING STREET

JUST IN—Beautiful cut glass  
cups at 25 per  
cent. discount because of delay  
in receipt. Should have been  
here Christmas.

CROUCH BROS., THE LONDON  
JEWELERS  
242 S. Broadway, cor. Mercantile Plaza.

KODAKS  
Photo Supplies  
Artists' Materials  
Picture Framing  
Developing  
Printing and  
Enlarging

HOWLAND & CO.  
Phones 211  
218 S. Broadway

Wash  
Fancy  
\$7 Wash  
Fancy  
\$27.50  
AT OUR FIRST CLEARANCE SALE  
FLEETWOOD & HENNEMAN  
418 South Spring Street

Blaney's SHOES Fit the Feet  
406 S. Broadway.

## J. W. ROBINSON CO.

BOSTON DRY GOODS STORE  
239 South Broadway, Opposite City Hall, Los Angeles.

### Fancy Silk Waists

On Special Sale Monday  
At One-Third to One-Half Less Than Regular Price

Everything to recommend them—quality of material, colorings, style, workmanship—and last of all, a price which in most cases only half and in no case more than two-thirds what the regular price would be.

Cloak and Suit Department, Third Floor.

\$3.35 for \$5.00 Waists White, red, lavender, pea de sole silk waists with pleated front and back. Regular price \$5.00 each. Clearance sale price \$3.35	\$5.00 for \$8.50 Waists White pea de sole silk waists trimmed with applique of blue and white silk. Regular price \$8.50. Clearance sale price \$5.00	\$10.00 for \$20.00 Waists White lace waists made over white china silk, trimmed with lace and chiffon. Regular price \$20.00. Clearance sale price \$10.00	\$15.00 for \$25.00 Waists Blue pea de sole silk waists with white china silk and made with white lace yoke. Regular price \$25.00. Clearance sale price \$15.00
\$4.00 for \$6.50 Waists Waists of brown and white pea de sole, with yoke and front of fagoting. Regular price \$6.50. Clearance sale price \$4.00	\$7.50 for \$12.50 Waists Blue and white pea de sole silk waists trimmed with Persian bands. Regular price \$12.50. Clearance sale price \$7.50	\$12.50 for \$20.00 Waists White lace waist made over white china silk, with plaited chiffon yoke. Regular price \$20.00. Clearance sale price \$12.50	\$17.50 for \$35.00 Waists White silk stripe chiffon with lace yoke, and sleeves trimmed with lace. Regular price \$35.00. Clearance sale price \$17.50

### Knit Underwear

Broken Lines for Women

Many of these garments are now priced at half their regular worth. All of them are far under ordinary. Assortments and stocks are somewhat broken, but you are sure somewhere in stock to find garments suiting you in texture, weight and style, and you will be saving one-half.

Second Floor.

Munsing merino socks and hosiery of all sizes, in natural wool. Regular price \$1.50 a suit. Clearance Price 95c Suit

Ladies' fine cream white vests and pants of extra fine fleece. Regular price 75c the garment. Clearance price 45c each

Ladies' fine cotton union suits, with long sleeves, and with either low or high neck. Regular price \$1.25 the suit. Clearance price 65c suit

### Extraordinary Rug Selling

Clearance Prices Prevail

The entire stock is carefully selected, each rug being judged its merits. You will find the colorings new, the styles and patterns the very latest, and we have never handled anything except the very highest quality of rugs.

30x60 all wool Smyrna rugs, floral and all over designs, with heavy wool fringe. Regular price \$25.00. Clearance price \$15.00

27x50 Wilton velvet rugs, fine quality in dark blue, green, red or tan ground with floral or oriental figures, regular price \$45.00. Clearance price \$25.00

36x63 velvet Wilton rugs, soft rich colorings in green, tan, old rose, red, light or dark blue, etc. Regular price \$75.00. Clearance price \$45.00

63x93 reversible Brussels rugs, in floral, oriental and all over designs. Regular price \$65.00. Clearance price \$35.00

9 x 12 heavy all wool Smyrna rugs, dark colorings, all over, floral or Oriental designs. Regular price \$35.00. Clearance price \$20.00

9 x 12 heavy all wool Smyrna rugs, tasteful designs on tan and green ground, regular price \$35.00. Clearance price \$20.00

8-3 x 10-6 best quality Bigelow Hartford Wilton rugs, rich, dark colorings in the latest designs. Regular price \$35.00. Clearance price \$20.00

9 x 12 Bigelow and Hartford quality Wilton rugs in rich, dark colorings. Regular price \$35.00. Clearance price \$20.00

## H. JEVNE CO.

### El Verde Grape Juice

When one wishes to serve something new and different in punch, a delightful change can be made by using El Verde Grape Juice. It will give your punch the flavor of the fresh grape, making it refreshing and delightful. Serve El Verde as it is to your guests—there is nothing finer. Pints 25 cents.

SMOKE JEVNE'S FINE CHAIRS  
208-210 S. Spring St.—Wilcox Building

## DONNELL'S

You can generally lay your baking success or failure to the baking powder used. Success always comes with using Donnell's Phosphate Baking Powder. Positively pure. Always healthful. Full Pounds 30c.

Miniature French pastry with rich, creamy hot chocolate, served at the moderate "Taschott" for only 5c

## AN OIL HEATER

Is a requisite of every BARTER'S IDEAL OIL HEATER can be easily mounted part of the house. Smokeless, odorless. Variety of styles and prices.

## Cass & Smurr Stove Co.,

1917  
This Solid Oak Rail Top Desk  
50 Inches Long  
31 Inches High  
31 Inches Deep

Everything in the Desk Line at  
20 Per Cent. Discount  
R. D. Bronson Desk Co.  
Phones 1636 431 S. Main St.

## Are You Open to Conviction?

One trial will prove to you that the "new store on the old corner" is the best place to trade. Thousands of people in Los Angeles and surrounding towns have already found it so, and our list of satisfied customers is growing every day. It's a pleasure to trade at "the finest drug store in the United States" where everything is provided for your convenience and comfort. The elegant furnished store, free telephones, cozy reading room, writing table and the special quick delivery service ought to appeal to you, but most important of all is the completeness of stocks and wholeness of prices characteristic of this store. We absolutely guarantee our goods and prices to be right at all times. Your money gladly refunded if you say so.

<b>Convincing Prices on Toilet Articles</b> 1 lb. G. Violet Face Powder... 50c 1 lb. Boric Acid, Merck's... 50c 1 lb. Pine Soda, Merck's... 50c 1 lb. Eucalypti... 50c 1 lb. V. V. Violet Water, reg. fl. bot... 50c 1 lb. Eucalypti... 50c 1 lb. Eucalypti... 50c 1 lb. Eucalypti... 50c	<b>Convincing Prices on Household Rem.</b> 1 lb. Boric Acid, Merck's... 50c 1 lb. Pine Soda, Merck's... 50c 1 lb. Eucalypti... 50c 1 lb. Eucalypti... 50c 1 lb. Eucalypti... 50c 1 lb. Eucalypti... 50c 1 lb. Eucalypti... 50c 1 lb. Eucalypti... 50c	<b>Convincing Prices on Patents</b> Pinkham's Compound... 75c Pierce's Peppermint Cure... 50c Alcock's Peppermint... 50c Cutter's Peppermint... 50c Cutter's Peppermint... 50c Cutter's Peppermint... 50c Cutter's Peppermint... 50c Cutter's Peppermint... 50c
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Phone or Mail Orders  
Carefully Filled

Another thing that will convince you this is the best place to trade is the promptness with which we fill mail and phone orders. Just phone or write for anything you want. We do the rest. Lowest prices and satisfaction guaranteed. See our window for price conviners.

Store Open  
7:30 A. M.  
to 11 P. M.

## Off & Vaughn Drug Co.

H. W. HELLMAN BUILDING  
352 SOUTH SPRING—CORNER FOURTH  
S. F. BOWEN, Prop.  
H. M. NEWTON, Sec'y.  
Home Phone Ex. 401  
Sunset Main 401.

Free Delivery  
to 10 p.m.

## Uricosol

Cures rheumatism

And all diseases caused by uric acid. Does not injure stomach or any other organ of the body; promotes general health. When six bottles are bought for we guarantee relief or refund the money. Drop postal for booklet on Diet to

## Uricosol Chemical Company

710 N. Main Street, Los Angeles.  
ALL DRUGGISTS SELL IT.

## HOLLYWOOD

Switzerland in Hollywood, winding drives and mountain roads, together with the natural beauty of the foothills and unsurpassed views of ocean, mountains and Los Angeles, make DeSmet Terrace the ideal location for your home.

Lots \$700, \$800 and \$900  
LIBERAL TERMS  
GEO. H. COFFIN & SON  
NO. 12 N. HIGHLAND AVENUE  
Home Phone 3.

## Luscious Pineapples

Improved Sugarloaf variety, flesh of regular type. Nectar-like juice oozing from every pore, delicious. Grown with special care just for

## Ludwig & Matthews

Phones 550 Mot







## CARE OF WATCHES

**HENRY GUYOT**  
539-40 S. Spring

**LOS ANGELES HAY STORAGE CO.**  
Both Phones 5961 353 Central Av



WIDTA/AVP  
TO 20 IN15 MILES OF  
EMBROIDERIESThe very  
biggest  
Embroidery  
bargain Hale's  
has ever given  
its patrons

Hale's Hale's Hale's Hale's Hale's Hale's

25,000 Yards of Widest, Finest, Richest

## Embroideries

Worth up to \$1.50 the yard. Widths up to 20 inches.

Over forty salespeople will sell nothing but Embroideries at Hale's tomorrow.

It's the biggest Embroidery sale ever known in California—north or south.

—No other embroidery sale ever offered so many new patterns

—Never before were there such quantities of the very wide kinds

—Never were embroideries so fine, workmanship so elaborate—so expensive.

Over two thousand yards of 20-inch embroideries, 3000 yards of 18-inch embroideries, 4000 yards of 15 and 16-inch widths.

And so on—enough for everybody to get a plentiful share.

These embroideries sell at \$1.50, \$1.25, \$1.00, 85c, 75c, 60c, 50c, 40c and 35c the yard.

Besides new styles for trimming purposes there are over 50 wide patterns made expressly for corset covers, shirt waists and for the "embroidery hats."

Nothing like this sale was ever known. Whoever buys a single dollar's worth—even without looking to see what pattern is selected—could resell the purchase at two to eight times the amount paid.

The embroideries in this immense purchase if placed end to end would extend 15 times around Ascar Park.

## Some Further Particulars

These embroideries come in the finest swiss and cambrie. Every pattern is new. They come in such patterns as floral designs, scrolls, polka dots, English eyelet, and the new popular style (these are heavily raised patterns.) Over 300 patterns all together with insertions to match most of them.

## LAST AND FAR THE BEST WEEK OF CLEARANCE

Over \$30,000 Worth of "Broken Lines" to be Fairly and Honestly Sacrificed

Record Breaking Values  
Silks and Dress Goods

Every Item Quite Extraordinary

## \$1.00 Black Taffeta 78c

Finest black taffeta silk, guaranteed to wear. A very light, lustrous silk. Regular values \$1.00, special at 78c the yard.

## 75c Peau de Cygne 48c

Finest peau de cygne, in a splendid line of shades, including navy, pink, champagne, cardinal, light blue, blue, rose, and tan. Regular 75c grade, special at 48c the yard.

## 85c Crepe de Chine 57c

Finest crepe de chine, all silk quality, very soft and lustrous. Comes in all the wanted shades, including cream, blue, green, and tan. Regular 85c silk 57c the yard.

## \$1.35 Black Peau de Soie 95c Yd

Finest black peau de soie, double-faced, very soft, melon, lustrous grade. Regular price \$1.35, special 95c the yard.

## 75c Mohair Sicilians 50c Yd

52-inch mohair sicilians, very bright, silky quality. Comes in blue, brown, gray, and black. Regular values 75c, special at 50c a yard.

## 40c Mixed Suitings 25c Yd

25 pieces of mixed suitings, 32 inches wide. Come in dark grays, mixed effects. Regular values 40c, special at 25c.

## 85c Wool Waistings 50c

These come in granite and serge. Light and dark colored grounds, with embroidered stripes and figures. Regular price 75c, and 85c, special at 50c.

## \$1.00 to \$1.50 Mixed Suitings 65c Yd

Twenty pieces of mixed suitings, 50 to 54 inches wide. Come in Scotch mixtures and plaid effects. Regular price \$1.00 to \$1.50, special at 65c a yard.

## UNDERWEAR

Hundreds of women who see this announcement will take advantage of the following special values in underwear. You have never bought underwear at Hale's come this week and let us show you some of our many styles.

Ladies' Onella Combination Suits, creu or gray, need cotton. Sale Price.....

50c

Ladies' white or gray ribbed fleeced cotton underwear, vests high neck, long sleeves, pants ankle length, French hand. Value 35c. Sale Price.....

25c

Ladies' heavy cream fleeced cotton vests, high neck, long sleeves, silk finished. Value 50c. Sale Price.....

39c

Ladies' ribbed and flat mixed wool vests and pants, medium and heavy weight. Value \$1.00. Sale Price.....

75c

Ladies' mixed wool, vests or pants, silk finished. Value \$1.25 and \$1.50. Sale Price.....

98c

Ladies' Onella Combination Suits, mixed gray and white wool, silk finished. Value \$2.25. Sale Price.....

\$1.50

\$35.00, \$32.50, \$30.00, \$25.00, \$20.00

## .. Women's Suits \$16.75..

These are the balance of our very finest tailor-made suits ranging in price from \$25.00 to \$35.00. They come in all sorts of materials, colors, and styles. These suits differ from the styles to be worn this spring in that they may be worn far into the summer, and will be just as serviceable next winter. They come in beautiful qualities, strictly tailor-made. The price scarcely covers the cost of the materials in many of them.

\$15.00, \$17.50, \$20.00 Suits \$10.50

This is a cleanup of all women's suits worth up to \$20.00. They are not cheap suits, but quite the contrary. They comprise some of the prettiest designs we have shown this season. Enough styles and colors to please every woman.

Spring Styles in Silk Shirt Waist Suits \$10.00

These exquisite silk costumes have just arrived by express. They come in taffeta silk in changeable effects of green, blue and brown. Other spring silk suits in our grades at considerably less than the prices they bring ordinarily.

## Tan Coat Jackets \$10.00

We have already received a consignment of spring coat jackets. These come in the most approved styles, strictly tailor-made, and are at least 1-2 below what you would pay at a specialty suit house. Don't think of buying a jacket without first seeing Hale's.

## Regular \$5.00 Skirts \$3.00

A lot of beautiful skirts come in both walking and dress lengths. Made with seven or nine gorges, many of them elaborately pleated, others trimmed with ruffles and tulle. Materials are all new and all grade. Not one skirt worth less than \$5.00. Your \$3.00.

## Flannelette Wrappers \$1.00

These come in striped effects in blue, red, and black and white. Made with a full back and front, narrow ruffle finished with braid. Flounce on bottom of skirt. These at Hale's only \$1.00.

## Children's Coats 1-4 Off

Without exception our entire stock of children's long or short coats at 25 per cent. reduction. This includes all sorts of styles, colors, and materials.

## Sateen Petticoats \$1.25

Black mercerized sateen petticoats. Made with a wide pleated flounce, edged with a narrow ruffle. This is a new skirt and a splendid value at \$1.25.

## Silk Petticoats \$5.00

Silk taffeta petticoats made with umbrella flounce and dust ruffle. Made of a good quality of silk, in black and colors. Price \$5.00.

## Big Clearance Bargains in Bedding

Staple goods—seldom reduced—now at these cut prices

## \$1.30 BED SPREADS \$1.00—Extra weight bed

spreads, beautifully hemmed, Marcelline patterns. Large variety of patterns. 95 in the lot.

## \$1.00 BED SPREADS \$1.35—Extra sized bed

spreads, extra weight, nicely hemmed ends. 110 in the lot.

## \$1.50 BED SPREADS \$1.50—Extra sized, heavily

fringed cold bed spreads. Colors pink and blue. 85 in the lot.

## 90c COTTON BLANKETS 70c—These come in a

good weight, all colors, nicely bound ends and fancy borders. 3-4 size.

## \$1.30 BLANKETS \$1.00—Full sized blankets,

extra heavy filling, nice and soft. Fancy borders. 4-6 size.

## \$1.30 FEATHER PILLOWS \$1.00—These are

made of all duck and goose feathers, absolutely odorless. Feather-proof covering.

## \$2.75—11-4 wool

keds, good weight, soft, fleecy face, fancy borders.

## \$4.50 WOOL BLANKETS \$3.50—10-4 wool

keds, good weight, fancy borders, extra fleecy face. Come in gray and white.

## \$5.00 BLANKETS \$4.00—85 per cent. wool

and fleecy, silk finished ends and fancy borders. 22 pairs in the lot.

\$2.00, \$2.50, \$2.75, \$3.00 Lace Curtains \$1.25 Pr.

Here's a bargain in lace curtains that may never again be equalled. The lot comprises Brussels patterns, Cluny effects, Battenberg designs. Come in white, ecru, and Arabian.

Curtains are in perfect condition, and there are plenty of each pattern. Not one of these curtains could be bought in any store for less than \$2.00; others were \$2.50, \$2.75, and \$3.00. Your choice of the entire lot at \$1.25 per pair.

## \$2.00 Couch Covers \$1.00

Here's a chance to buy handsome tapestry couch covers at exactly half price. They come in Oriental patterns and colorings, full size, with heavy knotted fringe all around.

## \$2.00 Table Covers \$1.25

These come in mercerized tapestry with a touch of that elegance and richness you would find in linens. They are reversible. Each yard square with heavy fringe all around. Used for library, dining-room tables, etc. Monday, \$1.25.

## Art Cretonnes 8 1/2c

We are going to close out a big lot of art cretonnes. Come in the most desirable patterns and colorings. No remnants in the lot. A woman knows the regular price of such goods. Just for Monday and Tuesday, 8 1/2c yd.

## \$1.25 Wool Waists 75c

These come in red, blue, black and pink; made with full fronts, stock collars, well made and every particular. Materials are all wool flannels and cashmere. Regular \$1.25 values at 75c.

## \$1.50 and \$1.75 Wool Waists \$1.00

These come in green, blue, black, red and grays, made of French flannels, tucked in the front and back. Some are finished with braid. These formerly sold for \$1.50 and \$1.75. Special \$1.00.

## 12c Outing Flannels 8c

Three thousand yards of outing flannels in blue and white, blue and white stripes; also tan and blue in plain colors. These are heavy, warm flannels. We shall close out these flannels at 8 1/2c the yard.

## 35c Outing Flannel Skirts 25c

These come in the dark, serviceable colors such as brown, dark red, navy blue and black. These are heavy, warm skirts with plaid and striped borders, also with crocheted edge. For the final January Clearance Sale, 25c the yard.

## No Netting Flannels 25c, 40c, 45c Yd

As an extra special for the remaining days of the January Clearance Sale we have decided to sell these white no-netting flannels at 25c, 40c and 45c the yard. These are pure wool and linen, the other, non-shrinkable and non-irritating. Come in three widths, 3/4, 1 1/4 and one yard wide. For the January Clearance Sale, 25c, 40c and 45c the yard.

## 45c Wool Flannels 27c Yd

Every thread pure lamb's wool. They come in pretty shades of blue, green, red, pink, and black, with small and large patterns. These are the very latest materials for children's dresses, waists, wrappers, accoures, etc. Regular \$1.00 values, for the January Clearance Sale, 45c the yard.

## Danish Cloth 25c Yd

This is half wool, resembles brilliantine. Comes in cream, brown and all other popular shades. One yard wide. The manufacturers request the price on this material, and you can't find it anywhere for less than 25c the yard.

## 20c Persian Flannels 15c

Can you imagine a soft, fine waisting material in the quietest of dyes, figures, stripes and Persian designs, all at 15c the yard? Regular values 20c. Sale price 15c the yard.

## 12c to 18c Gingham 10c

New spring patterns in Tulle, Red Seal, and all the latest designs. Every yard of gingham from 12c to 18c the yard. While they last, 10c the yard.

## Women's Daintiest of Flannelette Garments

These are made of much better flannelette than you'll find in the ordinary store garments. Patterns so dainty, sewing so careful!

## Short Skirts 50c

Ladies' striped flannelette short skirts, torchon lace trimmed.

## Flannelette Skirts 65c

Ladies' plain white flannelette skirts, deep flounce, scalloped silk, embroidered edge.

## Short Skirts 85c

Ladies' creu flannelette short skirts, pointed ruffle edge with two-inch torchon lace.

## Flannelette Gowns \$1.25

Ladies' heavy striped flannelette gowns, trimmed with silk finishing braid, extra length and width.

## Flannelette Gowns \$1.75

Ladies' white flannelette gowns, trimmed with pink and blue silk embroidered bands.

## \$1.00 Sample Rugs 45c

Beautiful sample rugs, made of Roxbury Brussels carpet, fringed ends, one of the best wearing rugs on the market. All colors and patterns. Cleanup price, 45c each.

## \$1.00 Foot Rests 50c

A sample lot of carpet-covered foot rests. They come in all colors and patterns, nicely finished and well made. Cleanup price, 50c.

## Bargains for Men

Men's 50c jumpers. Cleanup price, 25c. All of our men's 25c suspenders. Cleanup price, 15c.

## New arrivals in silk neckwear for spring.

Extra good values at 25c.

## Your Choice 4c

Cutting Irons, extra quality. 3 assorted Curriers. Olds and Ends in Jewels, come worth 25c. Stocking Dress Shields. Corset steel in black, white and gold. Hooks and eyes.

## Toilet Department

The most satisfactory place to buy soap, perfumes, face powders, sponges, camoils skins, brushes, etc.

We carry full stock of Madame Wilbur's celebrated toilet preparations, acknowledged to be the most satisfactory and beneficial on the market. Expert demonstrator in attendance.

## DOROTHY OF "OUR TOWN."

HER DIARY OF MANNERS SHE TELLS HOW THINGS WERE DONE AT A BETROTHAL LUNCHEON.

By Sally Chamberlain.

[SPECIALLY CONTRIBUTED TO THE TIMES.]

8 Fifth avenue, Jan. 17.—My January the seventeenth at 1:30 o'clock. Sincerely yours,

"DOROTHY GOODE."

Marjorie likewise accepted, so shortly after noon today we stepped into aunt's brougham, fittingly arrayed in luncheon frocks. Marjorie wore white broadcloth, fussily trimmed with lace and ermine tails. I wore a peculiar shade of blue cloth, with the white fox set that Uncle gave me for Christmas.

On entering Mrs. Van Cott's big square hall, we had a pleasant surprise, for we were directed to an old Egyptian den, where a maid was in waiting to take not only our wraps and furs, but our hats! Of course, at home we always remove our hats at a luncheon, but here, with the season rushing madly to its close, everything is done quickly and informally, and at the majority of luncheons and breakfasts we have laid aside only our heavy wraps as at a reception. At Mrs. Drexel-Jones's buffet breakfast the other noon, we did not even sit down to tables, but stood up in the dining-room, to be served by the men in attendance, and after that we chatted a few moments and slipped away just as at an afternoon tea. That

breakfast was in honor of a young girl who has made a bit with a new book, and is being lionized quite a bit by the smart people.

But to return to our luncheon. Mrs. Van Cott and May both rose as we entered the drawing-room, and the latter's very self-satisfied, complacent look, when she offered us her hand, should have aroused our suspicions. Only buds, the smartest in Aunt Eleanor's set, by the way (forgive my modesty) were present, so our innocence may be forgiven.

There is one satisfying feature connected with entertaining in New York. Guests, as a rule, are punctilious about arriving on the minute. Unless a wheel flies off their carriage or they are arrested for motor scorching, they all reach the home of the hostess within ten minutes of the hour named on the invitation, so there is no time some wait. Therefore, at 1:30 exactly, when the last of the fourteen buds crossed the threshold of the drawing-room, the all-wise butler appeared between the curtains and said, quietly: "Luncheon is served."

Mrs. Van Cott led the way to the dining-room, and as there was no guest of honor, she took her place at what might be termed the head of the round table, with May directly opposite, while we found our places between the two, on either side, by means of dainty plate cards, hand-painted, with tiny lace knots and wreaths of roses.

By the way, I want to explain a clever trick for altering the size of your round table. The highly polished or inlaid top is of regulation size, and

then you have made to order several larger tops, from plain, hard wood, covered with a thin layer of mahogany, numbers of guests. This, of course, hidden by the silence cloth and gleaming damask. If a bare table with open work doilies is desired, then the smaller polished top must be used. Mrs. Van Cott's top cloth was of very fine, plain linen with a deep border and broad, circular centerpiece of flat lace. The only floral design was a slender cut-glass vase holding perfectly formed pink roses, not more than a dozen blossoms, I imagine. There is a marked revival of simple, airy effects in table decorations, and great ribbon bows, corsage bouquets or luncheon souvenirs are considered bad form. The only touch of color on Mrs. Van Cott's table were the roses, candle shades and bonbons, all in delicate pink, while the paper cases in which the sweetbreads were served, were precisely the same color.

The service was admirably handled by the butler and a footman in house livery, and two maids could have done it just as well, though sixteen of us were at table. The first course was the inevitable asparagus with marrow and schino flavoring and cherries. The bouillon was served in low, broad cups with double handles, and I am planning to bring home a set of these for our dining room. They offer the daintiest method of serving soup or broth, and small, deep silver spoons come to use with them.

The fish course I thought far too rich for girls going to the restaurant, pace we, as it was some sort of

devilish shellfish—crab, I think—but very tasty when served with this, buttered slices of brown bread. After this came a chicken patty, and then sweetbreads in cases with French peas. The process of digestion was then halted with a sherbet colored a delicate pink and served in high, slender glasses, which are just now enjoying quite a vogue. After this, squabs with heart of romaine salad and French dressing. Exquisitely delicate cakes were served with the tea cream, which came in individual figures, miniature Cupids in pale strawberry cream, carrying gilded bows and arrows. This course prepared us for the announcement which came with the coffee, when Mrs. Van Cott said, very quietly: "It gives me great pleasure to feel that you, who have shared with my daughter the pleasures of her first season in society, should be, also, the first to hear of her engagement to Mr. John Dough Cartwright. Their marriage will occur at Easter."

There was one of those trying, breathless instants of utter amazement, and then we came out of the trance (for he it was known that May is one of the youngest debutantes) and wished her much joy. As young Cartwright is enormously rich, we thought Mrs. Van Cott should come in for sincere congratulations, which we offered in an eminently guarded fashion. The Van Cott have more standing than money, but I believe May is really in love with her gilded fiancé.

Anyhow, it was a really jolly half hour we spent in the drawing-room, and May, with all her black ways,

warmed up to us as she never has before during the season. And now I presume there will be a succession of dinners and teas in honor of the pair, until Lent breaks in upon us. Aunt Eleanor has decided to open the country place for Lent, rather than go South, for one can hardly escape the tourist rush during the penitential season. She has written Dickey Ferrall to spend a fortnight with us at Idicrest, and I hope business will make it possible for him to come. I may be getting a bit homesick at any rate, I'll be glad to see someone from home.

With love,

DOROTHY.

[Copy Right, 1934, by Sally Chamberlain.]

## FAT FOOTPADS.

## Newest Variety of Species in Los Angeles—Bullet Whizzed by Victim.

Two fat men who shoot at their victims are the latest additions to the long list of holdup men at work in the city.

The rotund "genies" made their debut Friday night in Garvanza, where they held up and shot at Marjan Kovalski, a Russian youth 14 years old. Kovalski ran like a deer at first, but not liking the prospect of being used as a human target he soon stopped and submitted to a search which yielded only a small sum in change.

Kovalski resides in a house which is apparently a police trap, and he has been shot at several times. He is now in a lonely spot in the bed of the Arroyo Seco near Avenue 57. In telling his story of the holdup and shooting to the police yesterday, the youth

says he got off a car at Avenue 57, about 11 o'clock, and was walking when only a short distance away and with the twinkling of an eye the car still visible, two large men suddenly emerged from the shadows and one of them, pointing a pistol at the boy's head, shouted:

"Throw up your hands, or I'll blow your head off."

Kovalski was too frightened to resist, but, instead of complying with the order, he bounded away from the bed of the Arroyo. The youth in the sprinter and was gradually away from the men who were like porpoises while running.

"Stop or I'll kill you," yelled the men as he fled a couple of blocks at the rapidly retreating speed of the youth. One bullet whizzed past the boy's ear too close to be ignored. Then Kovalski surrendered, and came up puffing and heaving.

The boy, but for little for the moment, was taken to the police station, where his book was also taken. Kovalski was also taken to the police station, where his book was also taken.

Fat holdup men are becoming more and more numerous in the city. The police are doing their best to keep them down, but they are unable to see their work.

New Building Ordinance. The Times-Mirror Printing and Publishing Co. has been granted a limited number of the new building ordinance, which will be in effect from February 1, 1934. The ordinance will be in effect from February 1, 1934.

## TimesClearingHo

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## SOCIETY MEETINGS

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## Liners

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11 **Structural Female.**  
 12 **REQUIRE OF INVALID LADY OR**  
 13 **gent. Desires references. Address**  
 14 **C. box 52. TIMES OFFICE.**  
 15 **WANTED - A FEW GOOD PICTURES**  
 16 **scenic. Apply after 9 a.m., Monday, 11 W.**  
 17 **times office.**  
 18 **English preferred. Address E. box 2.**  
 19 **TIMES OFFICE.**  
 20 **WANTED TO RENT SMALL HOUSE**  
 21 **with garden. Must be in good**  
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**WANTED - BY YOUNG GENTLEMAN.** A young lady of experience. Address West 106 St. PATRIC WAGONER. **WANTED TO RENT 2 OR 6 ROOM HOUSE**

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**WANTED—** Address H. box 54, TIMES PAGE  
**WANTED—MODERN HOME, AM WO**

**BURTON** 3  
 WANTED—SITUATION BY COMPETENT  
 person. Address Y.  
 GRAND AVE., Phone Home 2256.

**C. BOX 2, TIMES OFFICE** 29  
 To such a party this is an excellent  
 opportunity, my agent, FREDERICK M.  
 119 S. Broadway.

**HOBBS BUNGLAW, K.W.A. ADDRESS** 30  
 EAST FRONT, GOOD NEIGHBORHOOD,  
 712531 OFF.

**WANTED—FURNITURE ON PROPERTY**

[illegible]

**WANTED - WORK CARPENTER.** 22 South 20th St., Richmond, Va. 23220. Must be handy, work for board; willing to wait. Address: Box 5, Times Office.

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**WANTED—ACTIVE PARTNER** IN SOAP Works, \$750; active partner in Wholesale business, a modern house of 6 or 8 rooms for a home, price from \$500 to \$10,000, state Columbia. Write to: **WANTED—**

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**WANTED—COPING OR WRITING TO**  
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**WANTED - POSITION AS LADY'S MAID** by young woman, has had Russian experience. Please send your address to: **WANTED - ADDRESS ONLY** of reference. Address: BOX 422, Bartlett, Ill. or to: **WANTED - PARTNER WITH \$2000 TO COMPLETE DEVELOPMENT OF A BUSINESS.** Will give size of lot, description, number, etc. Ask: K. B. F. TIMES OFFICE. **WANTED - TO PURCHASE OF OWNER.** I am looking for about 1000 sq. ft. Please give size of lot, description, number, etc. Ask: K. B. F. TIMES OFFICE. **J. EDWARDS, JR.** Grant Ridge, Mo.; our party has cash and will not pay for it. If you have cash, we will sell you cash. **BOBBY, BOYLES & CASH** What is your cash?

**WANTED - POSITION BY TRAINED**

WANTED—SITUATION BY FIRST-CLASS  
man, capable showing results, can secure  
best and cheapest results in any line of  
business. References. PHONE  
7385.

**WANTED - INQUIRY AS COMPANION**

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**WANTED—FURNISHED ROOM** by GIMPS  
First to Sixth, will be considered.  
**WANTED—CHEAP ACRES OR O.**

WANTED-TO PURCHASE: I HAVE A client who wants a good lot with an old house, 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 car garage. Address P. box 8, TIMES BEACH, FLORIDA 33628. Call 813-988-1111.

[illegible]

**Address G, box 68, TIMES OFFICE.**

[illegible]

**WANTED—HAVE VALUABLE PATENT.** I want partner with \$20k to \$30k to put it on the market. My company has many clients and manufacturers' agents, Iowa City, IA. Send me your resume and references. Address: P. box 8, TIMES OFFICE

[illegible]

<p>For assistance, the younger brother, the oldest son of the late Mrs. J. H. St. Louis, St. Louis, Mo., will furnish the best of information. Address: Mrs. J. H. St. Louis, St. Louis, Mo.</p>	<p>WANTED—A person to make for a few miles. For information, address: Mrs. J. H. St. Louis, St. Louis, Mo.</p>	<p>WANTED—A person to make for a few miles. For information, address: Mrs. J. H. St. Louis, St. Louis, Mo.</p>	<p>WANTED—A person to make for a few miles. For information, address: Mrs. J. H. St. Louis, St. Louis, Mo.</p>	<p>WANTED—A person to make for a few miles. For information, address: Mrs. J. H. St. Louis, St. Louis, Mo.</p>
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**WANTED—PARTNER** WITH \$60K OR MORE TO enlarge & manage existing business. No experience necessary. Good book sells itself here. Write today. JACK-SON, 1800 Westlake Ave., Suite 200, Los Angeles, CA 90024. Address: J. Jon T. Brown.

**WANTED—REAL ESTATE. I WILL PAY \$600 cash and \$15 per month for 6-room center city home.** Santa Fe, Sixth and 1st Owners only. KENTON & TRUBSO Douglas Hill.

WANTED-REAR END CORNER LO  
Hormones and Manhattan for  
WANTED-TO PURCHASE NEW MOD-  
DILTON, 200 Mason Hill 4th and Broad-  
southwest or Westlake district, south-  
west, address H. P.O. box A,  
Santa Monica, Cal.

**WANTED—RELIABLE WOMAN TO DO**  
 HOUSEWORK. Address: 1000 University  
 Ave., Stanford, Cal. Phone 2362.

**WANTED—BARRIOWANS CO., Importers,**  
 of all makes of automobiles. Address: 1000  
 University Ave., Stanford, Cal. Phone 2362.

**WANTED—INSURANCE AGENT LADY ON**  
 FULL-TIME OFFICE. This physician,  
 ophthalmologist, and optician, has  
 some money required. Address 21  
 1/2 E. Times Office.

**WANTED TO PURCHASE A DELICAT-**  
 eous store, side street preferred; we have  
 a small chicken ranch, 5 or 6 of them.

**WANTED—LOVE IN SOUTHWEST**  
 CORNER. Address 2, Box 8, Times Office.

POSITION, BY GERMAN LADY  
 to companion, or her lady's  
 address, D. Box 2, Times  
 office, 11th Soho Park Road, 2.  
 Col.

WANTED  
 COMPETENT, FORTY NEW HOT  
 sellers, just arrived from the East. All  
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 TIME OFFICE—A MAN GOT MONEY FOR A  
 STATE RENTED AND TRUST CO. IN  
 WANTED—FURNISHED COTTAGE IN VI-  
 rooms with good bath. Roy. Heston.  
 must be in good condition, with all conven-  
 dreg O. box 18, TIMES OFFICE.  
 WANTED—WE HAVE A CASH CUSTOMER  
 agent, south of the  
 Address O. box 2, TIMES OFFICE

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**WANTED - TO BUY ACRES SUITABLE** for subdivision. We are not listing, but discussing. Write: **JOHN J. HARRIS, JR.**, c/o **THE BAKER CO., INC.**, Box 102, **CHICAGO, ILL.**

WANTED - 3000 - 4000 - 5000 - 6000 - 7000 - 8000 - 9000 - 10000 - 11000 - 12000 - 13000 - 14000 - 15000 - 16000 - 17000 - 18000 - 19000 - 20000 - 21000 - 22000 - 23000 - 24000 - 25000 - 26000 - 27000 - 28000 - 29000 - 30000 - 31000 - 32000 - 33000 - 34000 - 35000 - 36000 - 37000 - 38000 - 39000 - 40000 - 41000 - 42000 - 43000 - 44000 - 45000 - 46000 - 47000 - 48000 - 49000 - 50000 - 51000 - 52000 - 53000 - 54000 - 55000 - 56000 - 57000 - 58000 - 59000 - 60000 - 61000 - 62000 - 63000 - 64000 - 65000 - 66000 - 67000 - 68000 - 69000 - 70000 - 71000 - 72000 - 73000 - 74000 - 75000 - 76000 - 77000 - 78000 - 79000 - 80000 - 81000 - 82000 - 83000 - 84000 - 85000 - 86000 - 87000 - 88000 - 89000 - 90000 - 91000 - 92000 - 93000 - 94000 - 95000 - 96000 - 97000 - 98000 - 99000 - 100000 - 101000 - 102000 - 103000 - 104000 - 105000 - 106000 - 107000 - 108000 - 109000 - 110000 - 111000 - 112000 - 113000 - 114000 - 115000 - 116000 - 117000 - 118000 - 119000 - 120000 - 121000 - 122000 - 123000 - 124000 - 125000 - 126000 - 127000 - 128000 - 129000 - 130000 - 131000 - 132000 - 133000 - 134000 - 135000 - 136000 - 137000 - 138000 - 139000 - 140000 - 141000 - 142000 - 143000 - 144000 - 145000 - 146000 - 147000 - 148000 - 149000 - 150000 - 151000 - 152000 - 153000 - 154000 - 155000 - 156000 - 157000 - 158000 - 159000 - 160000 - 161000 - 162000 - 163000 - 164000 - 165000 - 166000 - 167000 - 168000 - 169000 - 170000 - 171000 - 172000 - 173000 - 174000 - 175000 - 176000 - 177000 - 178000 - 179000 - 180000 - 181000 - 182000 - 183000 - 184000 - 185000 - 186000 - 187000 - 188000 - 189000 - 190000 - 191000 - 192000 - 193000 - 194000 - 195000 - 196000 - 197000 - 198000 - 199000 - 200000 - 201000 - 202000 - 203000 - 204000 - 205000 - 206000 - 207000 - 208000 - 209000 - 210000 - 211000 - 212000 - 213000 - 214000 - 215000 - 216000 - 217000 - 218000 - 219000 - 220000 - 221000 - 222000 - 223000 - 224000 - 225000 - 226000 - 227000 - 228000 - 229000 - 230000 - 231000 - 232000 - 233000 - 234000 - 235000 - 236000 - 237000 - 238000 - 239000 - 240000 - 241000 - 242000 - 243000 - 244000 - 245000 - 246000 - 247000 - 248000 - 249000 - 250000 - 251000 - 252000 - 253000 - 254000 - 255000 - 256000 - 257000 - 258000 - 259000 - 260000 - 261000 - 262000 - 263000 - 264000 - 265000 - 266000 - 267000 - 268000 - 269000 - 270000 - 271000 - 272000 - 273000 - 274000 - 275000 - 276000 - 277000 - 278000 - 279000 - 280000 - 281000 - 282000 - 283000 - 284000 - 285000 - 286000 - 287000 - 288000 - 289000 - 290000 - 291000 - 292000 - 293000 - 294000 - 295000 - 296000 - 297000 - 298000 - 299000 - 300000 - 301000 - 302000 - 303000 - 304000 - 305000 - 306000 - 307000 - 308000 - 309000 - 310000 - 311000 - 312000 - 313000 - 314000 - 315000 - 316000 - 317000 - 318000 - 319000 - 320000 - 321000 - 322000 - 323000 - 324000 - 325000 - 326000 - 327000 - 328000 - 329000 - 330000 - 331000 - 332000 - 333000 - 334000 - 335000 - 336000 - 337000 - 338000 - 339000 - 340000 - 341000 - 342000 - 343000 - 344000 - 345000 - 346000 - 347000 - 348000 - 349000 - 350000 - 351000 - 352000 - 353000 - 354000 - 355000 - 356000 - 357000 - 358000 - 359000 - 360000 - 361000 - 362000 - 363000 - 364000 - 365000 - 366000 - 367000 - 368000 - 369000 - 370000 - 371000 - 372000 - 373000 - 374000 - 375000 - 376000 - 377000 - 378000 - 379000 - 380000 - 381000 - 382000 - 383000 - 384000 - 385000 - 386000 - 387000 - 388000 - 389000 - 390000 - 391000 - 392000 - 393000 - 394000 - 395000 - 396000 - 397000 - 398000 - 399000 - 400000 - 401000 - 402000 - 403000 - 404000 - 405000 - 406000 - 407000 - 408000 - 409000 - 410000 - 411000 - 412000 - 413000 - 414000 - 415000 - 416000 - 417000 - 418000 - 419000 - 420000 - 421000 - 422000 - 423000 - 424000 - 425000 - 426000 - 427000 - 428000 - 429000 - 430000 - 431000 - 432000 - 433000 - 434000 - 435000 - 436000 - 437000 - 438000 - 439000 - 440000 - 441000 - 442000 - 443000 - 444000 - 445000 - 446000 - 447000 - 448000 - 449000 - 450000 - 451000 - 452000 - 453000 - 454000 - 455000 - 456000 - 457000 - 458000 - 459000 - 460000 - 461000 - 462000 - 463000 - 464000 - 465000 - 466000 - 467000 - 468000 - 469000 - 470000 - 471000 - 472000 - 473000 - 474000 - 475000 - 476000 - 477000 - 478000 - 479000 - 480000 - 481000 - 482000 - 483000 - 484000 - 485000 - 486000 - 487000 - 488000 - 489000 - 490000 - 491000 - 492000 - 493000 - 494000 - 495000 - 496000 - 497000 - 498000 - 499000 - 500000 - 501000 - 502000 - 503000 - 504000 - 505000 - 506000 - 507000 - 508000 - 509000 - 510000 - 511000 - 512000 - 513000 - 514000 - 515000 - 516000 - 517000 - 518000 - 519000 - 520000 - 521000 - 522000 - 523000 - 524000 - 525000 - 526000 - 52

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**WANTED - COLORED WOMAN** OUT BY  
10:00 PM. HOME PHONE 687-9111.  
**WANTED - COLORED WOMAN** OUT BY  
10:00 PM. HOME PHONE 687-9111.

[illegible]

NOV. 86 - compressed  
OFF. & TIMES OFFICE

FROM FRANK RAY, JR.  
TO: JAMES EARL RAY  
RE: THE ASSASSINATION OF MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

FIFTH, ROOM 1A  
AVE.

FOR INFORMATION: CASH FOR MAPLE  
WORTH \$800 or \$900, clear  
for a time from moonshine and rationed  
cash. Give particulars. Address E.  
box 112, TIMES OFFICE.

over five; will give \$200. Left,  
chance; tons, etc. RHODEAN & H.  
The E. Spitting sign. WANTED - CASH PAID FOR WEAPONS

\_\_\_\_\_







10

[illegible]







1

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[illegible]











## Liners.

[illegible]

date as the treaties of the  
The treaties affect the  
adversely only in cases  
determined by German law  
the most favored nation  
events, the government  
to say in advance how  
ducts will be treated, in  
ference is that the German  
is reluctant to concede  
the benefits of bargain  
many will give something  
back some other thing  
to Germany. The ques-  
reciprocal treaty with  
States. The question  
be done in the absence  
of special agreements  
expressions of Ameri-  
officials on the Cuban

**WASHINGTON**

**Booker Again at White**  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Booker T. Washington, principal orator at Tuskegee, arrived here today for the first time. Washington's call was the desire of the President to make a matter of persons.

**Editor's Preference.**  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—President has appointed C. C. Smith, editor of the Kansas City Star, as a member of the board of trustees of the Tuskegee Institute.

**ATWOOD'S**  
SACRED HEAR, CHURCH  
and domestic water on 11  
low. OWNER, 100 Wilson St.

**HOLLYWOOD**

**SALE.**  
CHARLES G. MANN'S  
THOMAS AVENUE TRACT  
located at the corner of "Astronaut" and "Hollywood" streets, of the entire Hollywood tract, is to be sold by the owner, Charles G. Mann, at the new Western auction, 1001 Hollywood Boulevard, on Jan. 11, at 10 a. m. in case, being 16 ft. front by 145.25 feet deep, does not meet legal, requiring no filling of the soil is not needed.

The streets are to be graded, to prevent curbs, decomposed granite and water main laid, all utilities are to be laid, and the streets are to be paved with asphalt to prevent shakes or washouts.

year, says Joseph P. ... prices of lots are \$50 to \$250 ... and the street are ... the ... adjustment ... for less than \$40, including ... is undoubtedly the last offering ... of property at such low prices ... \$100,000 ... to have a stretch office at the corner ... of the ... there, at the corner of ... property.

**COME OUT TODAY,**  
like the Coliseum car on Ford's ... Hill and Broadway; get off at ... and ... you can't miss it.

**CHICKEN & ...**  
23 E. Market

**RALE-HOLLYWOOD-**  
THE IDEAL SITE FOR A HOME ON  
CENTRAL HOLLYWOOD TRACT

... professors to present on the subject. ...  
... one of the great achievements were not lost in the country.

**PIG IRON STEEL**  
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10 (AP)—The official report of the Iron and Steel Institute published today disclosed production of all kinds of pig iron in the United States in 1962. The production was 16,667,000 tons, an increase of 1.5 million tons over 1961. The production of pig iron was 16,667,000 tons, an increase of 1.5 million tons over 1961. The production of pig iron was 16,667,000 tons, an increase of 1.5 million tons over 1961.

not been listed  
 investment amount  
 against \$23,254 tons  
 308 tons December  
 total number of furnaces  
 in operation 31, 1964, was  
 in 30, 1964, and 143 in  
 1965.  
 ERMAN MINES  
 HOLLWOOD, Jan. 25.—  
 With plans for a commu-  
 nity-owned coal-burning  
 coal-mine briquet plant,  
 a pessimistic view of the  
 future was abandoned here  
 as well as the sentiment of  
 the area.  
 Velsen has received  
 the mine owners down-  
 dated revision of the  
 interest in the plant.  
 The damaging effect of the

H. GOODWIN & CO.  
 HOLLWOOD, CALIF.  
 SALE—  
 HOLLWOOD.  
 The finest residence lot in beautiful  
 city, 100 ft. front, facing east on White  
 street, among the fine homes, com-  
 fort and ease.  
 ONLY \$298.  
 OWNER, 225 Byrne Blvd., Home Pk.  
 SALE—  
 HOLLWOOD.  
 Little bungalow, fine location,

[illegible][illegible]

participated in  
buried with them.  
will be given a  
to the "Gospel of Armageddon."  
in agitation in the  
ing fire.

**BIG FINE RAGS**  
**MAHA (Nk) Inc.**  
located at 11:30 p.m.  
great damage.  
The three men  
were occupied by  
Goods Company  
used up to military  
The fire is

**GREET'S PAINT**  
in Greektown, Mich.  
the

**SALT-AREE HOLLYWOOD ACRES**  
acre across near foothills, facing  
country, desirable location,  
chicken attractive home in acre lot  
their own, etc., will sell cheap  
white. Address P.O. BOX 87, CHICAGO

**HOLLYWOOD**  
East-Nine Hills  
and modern; a very low price to  
rent. A room house also is rent  
low location.

**SALE-HOLLYWOOD, 60 LAUGHLIN BLVD.**  
large large lot  
mill and house when lots were changed  
P.O. 28 Wilcox Bldg. Either party

**LAUREL COUNTRY CLUB**  
**AREE LOT, SALT AREE**  
near Hollywood  
CARROLL J. DAVIS &  
TRA CARROLL J. DAVIS & CO.,

of "Hamlet,"  
ence, announce  
eparation, to be  
ous grounds of  
reen on the

SALE-HOLLYWOOD'S CHURCH  
11111 Broadway Terrace tract  
GREEN, 14 Drury Bldg. 81



**FOR EXCHANGE—**  
**Real Estate.**

**FOR EXCHANGE—BY**  
**THE H. W. HELLMAN ROAD**  
 \$10,000—Fine brick, red Colonial  
 In good condition, lower story  
 in oak; cost \$12,000 to build; will  
 for California property.

\$6000—Mortgage \$7000; a very s  
 ranch at Bialto; 6 acres lemons  
 oranges; 2½ acres peaches, etc.;  
 right; wants city property and  
 Will consider good clear Eastern

\$2000—Mortgage \$1000; 100 acre  
 wood county, Kansas. Well li  
 fine farm; wants Southern Cal  
 for Los Angeles.

\$15,000—Mortgage \$7000; a fine  
 bringing good rent; owner wan  
 for equity.

\$2000—Mortgage \$1000; new and  
 stage, will rent for \$25; small  
 \$1000—Mortgage \$500; 100 acre  
 for Los Angeles.

lots & near-by country.

**\$1700-Mortgage \$1700:** 1934 acreage well improved; Marshall county, Iowa; fine smooth, clear water. A very fine stock ranch. Owner Cal. and will give a good trade.

**\$1500-Mortgage \$700:** can be closed this month. 1000 acreage, a desirable locality; owner wants cheap cottage.

**\$1000-Mortgage \$975:** cottage & Park; owner wants a delicious 1/2 acre.

**\$1000-Mortgage \$400:** paying \$1100; 1000 acreage; owner wants cottage or chas-in country.

**\$1700-Mortgage \$700:** fine leasehold furniture; paying about \$80 per year; 1000 acreage; owner wants east lot; or clear cottage.

**\$1000-Mortgage \$1200:** a store building; a fine rental property; you can get a lot of money for it; 1000 acreage for equity. Prefer south-west.

**\$1000 Clear:** in Shelly. O.; a brick residence; A-1 elegant in fact; 1000 acreage; owner wants to sell account of health; will give a fine Los Angeles property.

**PETERS & WELLS**  
123 N. W. Hollman  
Members L.A.R.B.  
**FOR EXCHANGE—**  
BY O. C. A. CICKLEY & CO.  
412 Grant Bldg.

\$48,000—West Sixth st. with 3-  
will pay \$200 per month rental;  
rental part.

\$125,000—Income sale on a cor-  
porate plan; very desirable; will  
city property for sale.

\$75,000—4-story building on a cor-  
eolone to business center of city;  
rental; will take 5% in other  
fees lease; will take 5% in other  
fees lease.

\$25,000—Improved corner 5-story  
building, 3 stores and flats above;  
rent, \$15; want vacant lots for new  
building.

\$125,000—Handsome residence, new  
on corner of city; will take 5% in  
other fees lease; will take 5% in  
other fees lease.

\$15,000—Will take lot or smaller house as  
part of city property for sale.

\$125,000—Highly improved prop-  
erty, near city, near 9th st.; part  
city property; will take 5% in  
other fees lease; will take 5% in  
other fees lease.

\$2000 to \$20,000—First-class Chi-  
cago, place of insurance; will  
take 5% in other fees lease; will  
take 5% in other fees lease; will  
take 5% in other fees lease.

**FOR EXCHANGE—**  
BY O. C. A. CICKLEY & CO.  
412 Grant Bldg.

—Improving house is found, near  
Park, low rent, good house and  
after an acre or so and cottage on  
corner.

—Elwood, Ind., income property  
will \$632; for Los Angeles or vicinity.

—Coronado Beach income property  
Angles, Long Beach, Ocean Park  
and other places.

Chicago income for Los Angeles  
billion; \$24,000,000; Los Angeles  
Denver income for Los Angeles;  
Chicago brown alone (front) fair  
are for Los Angeles; \$20,000;  
Mammoth Springs, Ark., lots and  
and houses or cottages;  
Anahole, Iowa, 11 acres fine fa-  
and outbuildings for Los An-  
licity; \$25,000.

The Palms, 4 1/2 miles from Man-  
short line and on S. F. R.R., 25  
anges lemon, olives and variety  
for Los Angeles property;  
GORDON &  
24 Willow

FOR EXCHANGE—  
A fine ranch at Alhambra of 10  
acres, etc. across sea to lemon,  
and other fruit trees, and  
and berries interest; fine 4-room  
and outbuildings, an elegant  
bath, etc.

Another place, 10 acres, 10

3 years old; trees loaded  
 round with the finest of fruit; he  
 1000 bushels of berries this orchard is  
 -maker; price \$9000 clear.  
 -most of the above places have  
 than they can use at an extra  
 -  
 10 acres apricots, prunes and  
 -nuts; 10 years old, 4-room house  
 -  
 10 acres apricots, peaches and  
 -nuts, 10 years; price \$7500.  
 -  
 10 acres, 12 acres orchard, mostly  
 -years old; price \$6000.  
 -  
 10 acres, 20 orchard, mostly peaches  
 -and walnuts, apricots and  
 -small house; price \$9000.  
 -  
 -all are at Tacoma.  
 BOWMAN REAL ESTATE  
 601 Laughlin

business center of Los Angeles  
area in the heart of the city.  
Call 551-55, facing 80-foot avenue  
Home Telephone Co.'s line just  
across the street. The tract  
plenty of pure water, sewer  
rate, and best car service around  
the electric lines running through  
the lot.

Two lots in the Baronsburg tract, facing  
the street, priced at \$90,000. There  
is more at \$90, when price will  
be reduced to \$115.

Call 551-55. This is your opportunity  
before the raise in price. Call  
551-55, get free car fare and see these  
lots. Call 551-55, get free car fare  
and sample contract, mailed free.

**CARLSON INVESTMENT CO.**  
1000 Wilshire Blvd., Suite 1000  
Ground floor, Chamber of Commerce

**EXCHANGE—**  
House of 30 rooms on a lot 40  
feet wide, close in, lot alone is worth  
\$100,000. Call 551-55.

Two houses, one of 15 rooms, at  
6 rooms and 15 rooms, lot 40 feet  
wide, close in, lot alone is worth  
\$100,000. Call 551-55.

magnificent house of 19 large rooms  
 in every respect, furnace heat  
 large lot, in Westlake d. s.  
 \$15,000.  
 In apartment house of 23 rooms,  
 in Westlake d. s., Tennessee, a de-  
 sirable property; price \$10,000.  
**DOWNMAN REAL ESTATE CO.**  
 1001 Lexington  
**EXCHANGE OR SALE**  
 10 acres in the heart of beautiful  
 city; all size land, nearly all plow  
 land, with a few trees, and a well-  
 fenced with hog-tight fence; a  
 large barn, large granary and black  
 shed, and a well; all in good con-  
 dition and well that will irrigate; 2  
 acres and half of school; railroad  
 and highway; all in good condition;  
 land: beautiful live oak grove,  
 will sell on easy terms or trade  
 for other property.  
**COOPER, HALL & CUDDERS**  
 23 S Broadway, room 10

Texas grazing land.  
or more Texas rice land.  
Texas timber and oil.  
Kansas farm land.  
Nebraska farm and grazing.  
Dakota farm and wheat land.  
nicely-improved Oregon.  
any others. Call on

**IRISH & CHANDLER**  
1119 E. 8th  
EXCHANGE—441.500; OLD ESTABLISHED—250.000; NEW—100.000; per year, with ranch. **MAXON REALTY CO.**  
Union Station







FOR SALE—

**Miscellaneous.**

**SALE-HAY; HAVE A FEW CARDS** loaded with names of the best of the State for sale. **J. W. HENRY,** 243 Maple, ave. Home 1-1000.

**SALE-AT A BARGAIN, LARGE REFRIGERATOR, showcases, coffee grinder, cash register, scales, etc.** Call at 823 W. SIXTH

**SALE- CHEAP FOR CASH, B.H.P. engine and boiler. Inquire at 711 KENYON ST.,** to see engine and get price.

**SALE-LOT OF METAL, POLISHED (picks), "Diamond Dust," bargain, snap canvasser. 2414 S. BROADWAY, Brown**

**SALE-A FINE CHICKERING SQUARE**

on storage at the HARTLETT MUSIC  
230 S. Broadway. See C. DOMOZZO, 230 S.  
SALE-MEDIUM-SIZE COOK STOVE  
pipe complete, price \$35, 417 E. 31ST  
th house east of Maple Ave., in rear.  
SALE-I WILL PAPER ROOMS 12x12  
new 1965 wall paper for \$3 for 16 days  
Address P. box 6, TIMES OFFIC.  
SALE-ONE THREE HUNDRED DOL-  
phins, used two years, will sell for  
thousand and twenty. 121 VALENCIA ST.  
SALE-PIANO, UPRIGHT. BEST  
in the excellent condition at a bargain  
cash. Inquire at 124 E. VERNON AVE.  
SALE-PIANO, UPRIGHT. BEST  
in the excellent condition at a bargain  
cash. Inquire at 124 E. VERNON AVE.

**SALE - HAVE A GOOD OLD FOGHORN**  
with a new horn.  
Address: P. box 60, TIMES OFFICE,  
DUNDEE.

**SALE-1½ H.P. GAS ENGINE, PUMP,**  
valve gear and pipes. 1,000-gallon tank, all  
in. £15. JOHN MILLS, 4798 Compton ave.,  
DUNDEE.

**SALE-25 FT. SNOW CASES, ONE QU-**  
ANTER and one 4-ft. floor case, at the  
**NIEL PHARMACY, 2nd and Ferguson.**

**SALE-3-H.P. MARINE STEAM EN-**  
gine will sell for £100. Apply to  
W. SEVENTH ST. Home "Phone 221."

**SALE-GAS CHANGING, POLISHING, REB-**  
bered car drainer. The pump, hose  
and gas change. 101 MAIN.

**SALE-A DIAMOND STUD, 1-1/4 CA-**  
ratt pure white stone, for \$125; worth  
\$200. Box 22, Times Office.

SALE—BRAND-NEW 24 HORSE-POWER  
Vestinghouse motor with all necessary  
gear, a bargain. 63 CANAL ST. 25  
SALE—FURNISHED SUITE, 2-3 ONLY  
\$100; cheap. Adams Stewart Canals  
SALE, E. box 16, TIMES OFFICE. 25  
SALE—HAY! HAY! HAY! 3-4 LOCAL  
tons, per ton 32 1/2. Call F. H.  
PATR. 212 W. FIRM. West 25  
SALE—PIANO; GOOD SECOND-HAND  
instrument; fine tone and excellent  
action. A bargain. 25  
SALE—1 BODY BRUNEL CARPET,  
ery, 1 washing machine, 1 coal oil  
stove, 1 top 1/2 size bed, 1  
SALE—ALL WOOD CASH REGISTER,  
out of business, must sell. Ad-  
D. box 77, TIMES OFFICE. 25

SALE - FIRST CLASS - OAT MEAL - 100 LBS. 25  
corner Alameda and Alameda ave. 25  
15 - GOLD DENTED CHAIR, IN  
condition; also 2 fine leopard skins. 25  
15 - 2000 ST. CHARLES 25  
SALE - OAT COFFEE OR PEANUT  
oil, capacity 75 lbs.; on 650. 25 power  
mill. 25  
SALE - ALFALFA HAY, CHEAP, DE-  
livered to any parts in the city by the  
ton, at 56 CENTRAL AVE. 25  
SALE - GOOD 5-BURNER GASOLINE  
stove, 100 lbs. 12; with oven 14; gas  
gas. 166 E. 27TH ST. 25  
SALE - VERY CHEAP, FURNITURE OF  
outlets; rockers, beds, etc. with  
Couch today. 728 DATE ST. 25  
SALE - DESK COST \$1 FOR \$5; FINN

SALE—00 EMPTY rug, good as new, cost \$10.00. 200 N. W. Ave. 4211

SALE—00 BUILT RUG-GOODS CASH, CASH; take the lot. Apply at VILLE DE 211 S. Broadway.

SALE TO FLORIDA—A FULL- and bathhouse for sale. Inquire at 411 KER. A bargain. Must be sold. 211

SALE—2 "FINE ROYAL PALMS," 14 inch high about 2 feet long, at 211 GATES ST. Phone E. 744. 211

SALE—ELECTRIC PIANO, CASH and photograph only. Inquire at 211 S. W. Ave. 4211

SALE—PARLOR ORGAN, HANGING air-tight stove, refrigerator. 4211 211 S. W. Ave. 4211

SALE—MILTON'S PARADISE LOW; different colored slides, at your price.

WELL BLINDS  
WALL OR RENT. CASH REGISTER.  
Offer good terms. Address D. box  
21  
JEWEL OFFICE.  
JEWEL-JEWEL GAS RANGE, WHITE  
st. springs and fuelless, almost new  
125 2ND ST. 23  
JEWEL-CHEAP FUEL, APRICOT PIT  
\$2 ton, delivered. 300 EAST 2ND  
corner. 362  
WHITE DIAMOND TIFFANY  
carats. flawless; cut. Address C. box  
23  
JEWEL-NEW CUT PRIMO, NO. 6 CANE  
\$17, well set. A. D. OSTRANDER.  
Simple st. 23  
JEWEL-A HARGAIN, one 25 JEWEL  
diamond, almost new. Call and see. 23  
1 ST. 23

LE-WHITE ENAMELED BED-  
 1400 N. RICHIE ST., East  
 20  
 LE - MOVING PICTURE FILM;  
 also: magic lanterns. 109 Montgomery  
 St., Cal.  
 LE - TWO-BURNER GAS HOT  
 and oven; both for \$3. 1015 W. PICO  
 Street White 2366. 20  
 LE - UPRIGHT PIANO, VERY  
 good condition. Address G. Box 31,  
 OFFICE. 20  
 LE-CHEAP, 12 LARGE BRASSHORN  
 large globes and fixtures, complete.  
 AILE CO.  
 LE-A FULL DRESS SUIT IN  
 fine condition. Address D. box 14,  
 OFFICE.  
 LE-THEATRE TICKETS 7-10 1/2 1/2

and as new \$5.00 each. EWING,  
 First st. 29  
 E-MANDOLIN, OR WILL EX-  
 CHANG FOR CASH. Address F. box 5.  
 OFFICE.  
 E-CHIEF, GOOD PIANO WAGON!  
 (Singing) - HUGG. EASTMAN, 239 W.  
 at 2324.  
 E-GOOD LEMON TREE STEMS  
 for furniture. OAK ST., South  
 24  
 E-MAHOJANY PIANOLA WITH  
 ill trade for good horse. 130 WEST  
 25  
 E-GRAND - BEAUTIFUL BEHNING  
 male and upright. 1214 WEST  
 3  
 E-SECOND-HAND OIL WAGON

E-ANGELUS PIANO PLAYER,  
Establishments or cash. Call. 1906 E.  
29  
- HALF CARLOAD CORRUHAT-  
cheap.  
WHITING'S, Ninth and Maple.  
E-POULTRY SETTING AT 325  
Ninth St.  
WHITING'S, Ninth and Maple.  
E-MEDIUM SIZED SECOND-  
Address L. box 134, TIMES OF-  
29  
-GO-CART, WITH PARASOL, IN  
Illion; price \$200. 312 W. SEVENTH  
29  
- INVALID WHEEL, CHAIR,  
condition; rubber tires; cheap. 371  
29

HOUSE-OLD GOODS AND  
also of 6-room cottage, 162 W.  
-GIFTABLE COAT IN GOOD  
HENRY VERTU, 911 Boston st.  
-VERY FINE 12-GAUGE SHOT-  
cost \$75.00, sell for \$25.00. 160 N.  
-SAFES, CHEAP; WILL BUY  
change. LARRABEE, 626 S. Spring.  
-FIRE-PROOF SAFES; WILL  
exchange. 409 S. SECOND ST.  
-TENT HOUSE, 12x20. FLY,  
cheap. 724 E. 6TH.  
-SAFES, CHEAP; DAMAGED IN  
ANDERSON. 212 N. Main.

- PAINTS, \$1 A GALLON. MAR-  
 LOR CO., 508 S. Broadway. 21.  
 - BEAUTIFUL HENRY F. MIL-  
 LER. W. 5TH.  
 - FIREPROOF SECOND-HAND  
 SUG. ANDERSON, 212 N. Main.  
 - SHELVING AND STORE AND  
 RES. scales, etc. 508 BOYD ST. 21  
 - CARPET BEATING MACHINE.  
 MILLER, 520 S. Spring St.  
 - ALPALFA. 22 STOWELL. BIK  
 26

From business. 50  
per cent. reductions.  
**Campbell Curlio**  
Co.  
329 South Spring



# "Home and Lot" Weekly Review of Real Estate and Building—Continued

## AMONG OWNERS AND DEALERS.

### OPERATIONS IN REAL ESTATE LINE CONTINUE ACTIVE.

Sales of Business and Prospective Business Properties are Numerous. Many Purchases are Made as Speculative Investments, but a Fair Share are for Use and Improvement.

#### On East First Street.

The center of investment has apparently shifted from the southeastern to the eastern portion of the city, and East First street, from its position as one of the dividing streets of the city, is getting a large share of this trade.

Many purchases for permanent investment and improvement are noted among the transfers on that thoroughfare. Among them is that, noted in the Times of Friday, by which the Union Hardware and Metal Company secured of John H. Gay, through the agency of J. M. Wilde, the unimproved block bounded by Jackson street, on the north, and First street, on the south; Alameda street, on the east, and Central avenue, on the west; consideration named, \$150,000. The block has a frontage of 250 feet on Jackson street, the same on First street, about 700 feet on Alameda street, and 800 feet on Central avenue. The buyer is a strong corporation, which is now located on Los Angeles street, has been in business here for a number of years, and is estimated for \$2,500,000.

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well as from an aesthetic point, that it is a matter of consideration that they are so general in this city. As has previously been remarked in these columns, as long as sales of comfortable modern dwellings, of the kind noted in this instance, are numerous, no apprehension need be felt at the lack of relatively large deals in the line of speculative investment in business and prospective business properties.

#### Near Cucamonga.

A. S. Gaspard has sold O. A. Lane, through the agency of R. E. Ibbotson & Co., twenty acres one-half mile north of Cucamonga, without improvement in the way of buildings, fifteen acres in lemons, five acres in Washington navel, twelve acres old, with water right, fine state of cultivation. He accepts in payment good property in Alameda county.

#### For Homes.

The following purchases are reported through the agency of the Jones & Ryder Land Company as having been made for homes: L. P. Poole of the Key Improvement Company, 50,100 feet, with five-room cottage, No. 1781 Vermont avenue, \$3000; E. Dalbro of Tyler & Co., 40,100 feet, with six-room bungalow, No. 2322 Harvard boulevard, \$3000; E. M. Durbin of J. Oakley, 38,125 feet, with five-room cottage, corner Thirty-seventh and East Naomi avenue, \$2800; Olive W. Gay of A. B. Nash, 50,125 feet, with six-room bungalow, No. 1143 West Thirty-seventh, \$3000; Melvin S. Hulbert of A. B. Nash, 50,140 feet, with five-room cottage, No. 1284 West Thirty-sixth, \$3000.

#### Sunnyside No. 2.

Sunnyside tract No. 2 is to be placed on the market by Grider & Hamilton. Tomorrow is the opening day, but in the meantime those who wish to look over the ground may secure free transportation to No. 235 West Second street, and go out at any time, to find agents on the ground prepared to give information and extend courtesies.

Sunnyside No. 2 consists of 850 acres of level land, with rich loam soil, located only two miles south of the city limits. It is bounded on the north by Main street and on the west by Vermont avenue, and reached directly by two lines of electric cars. There is an apparently inexhaustible supply of water which rises to within eight feet of the surface. The soil is especially well adapted to the raising of small fruits and vegetables; and the size of the lots—quarter-acre, half-acre and two-and-one-half-acre lots—gives the purchaser liberal opportunities in this respect, and for poultry raising. Preparations have been made to carry at least 1000 people to Sunnyside today, and it is expected that the story of other tract excursions conducted by this firm will be repeated. Incidentally it may be said that the Loma Park tract is entirely sold out, and all that the agents have now to do is to complete the street improvements guaranteed and contracted for. The large and eager inquiry for suburban lots, as exemplified in the astonishingly quick sale of the Loma Park tract, shows that two years prove conclusively that the population demand is keeping well up with the real estate supply; for in no case of this kind has a surplus of land offered on reasonable terms gone begging.

The improvements undertaken this month are classified as follows:

Structure. Permits. Values.  
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2-story brick buildings. 2. 4,500.  
1-story brick buildings. 9. 23,400.  
1-story frame buildings. 9. 23,400.  
1-story frame buildings. 2. 4,500.  
Frame alterations. 12. 43,800.  
Sheds. 2. 4,500.  
Brick alterations. 14. 74,250.  
Frame alterations. 12. 43,800.  
Apartment and Tenants. 1. 14,820.  
Churches. 2. 14,820.

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The A. S. Heilmann Company will tomorrow begin the erection for C. H. Bean of a six-room frame modern cottage at No. 2215 Leot street. It will be finished in about six weeks and will be occupied as a home by the owner. Following plans of new buildings are taken from the Builder and Contractor:

Architect C. F. Skilling has prepared plans of a two-story, eight-room frame residence to be built on Helen street, west of Douglas street, Angelino Heights, for F. H. Minor. It will have a brick foundation, rustic stone walls and leaded glass windows, hardwood floors, pine trim, etc.

Plans are being prepared for a two-story modern residence containing eight rooms to be built on the corner of Twelfth and Georgia streets. It will be of frame construction and embody the latest improvements.

He is also preparing plans of a brick fire engine house to be built on East Main street, near the river in East Eighth Ward. It will be two stories and will be one of the largest and most complete engine houses in the city.

Architects Marsh & Russell are preparing plans of a brick and concrete church building 60x90 feet to be built on the corner of Seventh and San Julian streets for the Wesley Baptist Church. Specifications provide for a brick foundation, shingle or concrete walls, cathedral glass, shingle roof, etc. The basement will be devoted to social rooms and toilets. The main floor will have an auditorium with a seating capacity of 600; Sunday school room, ladies' parlor and other modern conveniences are provided.

Plans are being prepared for the proposed bathhouse to be erected at Venice, for the Abbot Kinney Co., and will be ready about the middle of the month. It will be a three-story structure, in the Spanish style of architecture and contain 120 rooms and 70x70 foot plunge. The exterior dimension will be 100x200 feet, and it will cost about \$40,000.

Architect George F. Costerlan has prepared plans of a two-story eight-room residence to be built in the southwestern part of the city for Miss Know. Specifications provide for a brick foundation, rustic siding, plate and leaded glass windows, hardwood floors, pine trim in Flemish oak effect. Architect Fernand Parmentier has completed plans for F. F. Peilisser of a two-story brick warehouse 62x40 feet to be built on Fourth near Alameda

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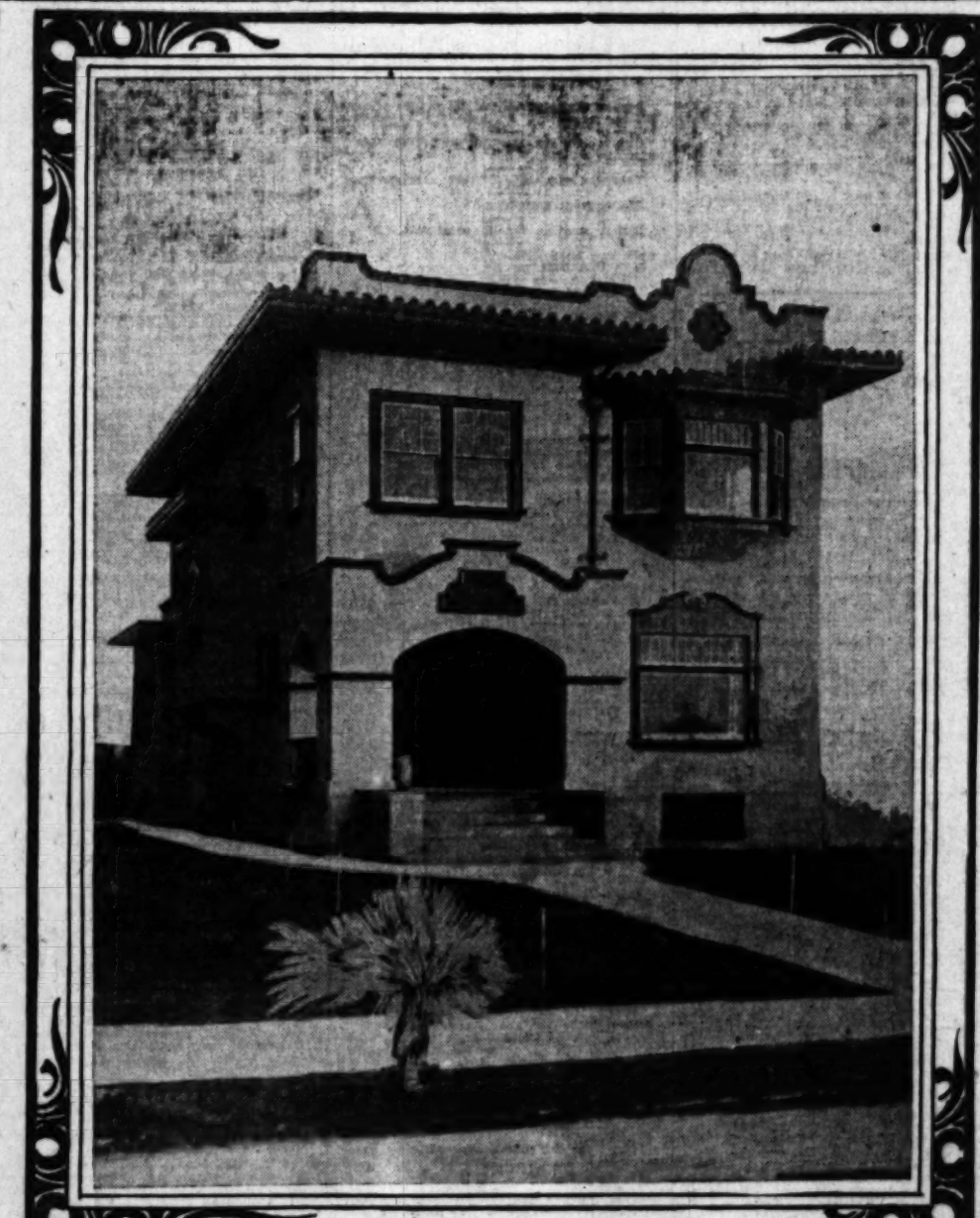
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Apartment and Tenants. 1. 14,820.  
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Churches. 2. 14,820.

range from 5x120 to 5x180 feet. The Long Beach line of the Pacific Electric Railway passes through the tract. Running times from the downtown to the tract are as follows: To the corner of Sixth and Main is said to be about fifteen minutes. Water is said to be about four feet.

No. 1036 South Alvarado. In this review will be found a sketch of a nine-room two-story cement and plaster building that was recently erected by John B. Althouse at No. 1036 South Alvarado street. It is in the Mission style of architecture and like most houses of this character presents a very attractive exterior appearance. The interior finish is in weathered oak, for the rooms of the first floor; and white enamel, for those of the upper floor. It has fine mantels, furnace heat, modern conveniences, and cost about \$6000; and is a very pretty type of dwellings of this class.

At Covina. One of the sales of country properties that is indicative of present values in productive orange groves, is that, noted in the Times of Friday, by which E. Davis conveyed to J. R. Laidlaw a twenty-acre orange orchard on Grand avenue, Covina, with substantial dwelling formerly occupied by the grantor; consideration named, \$12,000. The land is in nine-year-old, three-year-old and two-year-old trees. The orchard is well watered, and all are thrifty and in fine condition. The fact of trees being young is no disadvantage, as the orchard is estimated at \$20,000 and it is expected that it will be finished ready for occupancy by March 1.

streets. A one-story brick addition 18x18 feet will be built in the rear. Specifications provide for concrete foundations, concrete floors, composition roofing, freight elevators. Architect O. E. Goodale is preparing plans for extensive alterations to the cottage of W. B. Taylor at the corner of Sixth and Main streets. Several rooms will be added and the building will be remodeled.

For H. W. Stanley, a six-room cottage at No. 2316 Roxbury avenue, to cost \$2750.

For F. R. Davis, a six-room residence at El Molino street between Ninth and San Marino streets, to cost \$2500.

For F. P. Winne, a seven-room residence at No. 1521 Arlington street, to cost \$2100.

For O. T. Johnson, a three-story brick building at No. 91-97 South Los Angeles street, to cost \$15,000.

For J. J. McInerney, frame flats at No. 219 South Grand avenue, to cost \$6000.

For W. M. Dixon, a ten-room residence at No. 1209 Arapahoe street, to cost \$6000.

For S. A. Killeps, a six-room cottage at No. 1611 West Twenty-second street, to cost \$2200.

For Mary B. Moynihan, an addition of ten rooms to residence, at No. 229 South Olive street, to cost \$2500.

For D. E. Killips, a seven-room residence at No. 442 Avenue 54, to cost \$2500.

For H. S. Benedict, an eight-room residence, at No. 1739 Church street, to cost \$2500.

MORE REAL ESTATE. OTHER SALES AND NOTES. Other sales, some of which have



# Great Grain and Stock Ranch

Call or address.

648 Market Street, San Francisco,  
222 South Spring Street, Los Angeles.

...caroms as an example, may be his only chance of being allowed to spot, which gives him a shot in that game; and the rule is to spot him if he is doubtful if he can play from the cushions. Of the two, he decided the spot and allowed the ball.

...lined, the favorite with the crowd, is permitted to come back and play from the spot which he was fast, but in playing from the spot he can come first upon the front rail, thus penalizing the one object and benefiting it.

In the New York City Athletic Club in 1899 for the Townsend Cup, the rule was agreed to play away from the spot and if a player was up at least 20 per cent. Applied the same rule to professionala, it is the favorite may have the advantage of straight rail with

**For Rent, Large space in basement, first and upper floors well located on west side of Broadway. Exceptionally good place for piano or wholesale business. 5-year lease—rare opportunity for someone who wants a permanent location. Arrange for personal interview to get full particulars.**

**Address Box 97  
Times Office**

The "back numbers" of tomorrow are the men who are saying today, "the price of real estate in Los Angeles is too high."

# Enwistle Tract

**The Enwistle Tract has all these things.**

**OFFICE ON THE TRACT**  
Cor. Fortieth St. and South Park Avenue. G. H. Latteau,  
Agent on the Tract. Take San Pedro Street Car.  
Phone Sunset West 4058.

**L. N. HINTON,**  
206 Mercantile Place



# TO JOIN IN MUSIC FEST.

School Children to Sing in  
Great Innes Event.

Principal Housh Anxious for  
Science Building.

Two More Temporary Houses  
in the Cemetery.

The Board of Education held a long and deliberative session yesterday afternoon. The school bond question, principal subject of interest, received extended consideration in the lawyers' debate which sprang up over its technicalities. In the end, the whole matter was placed in the hands of a committee—Messrs. Bicknell, Davis and Wilson—who are to confer with the city attorney. At the board meeting all the members were present save J. A. Blum.

Superintendent Fosbury recommended yesterday that permission be granted public-school pupils to participate in the great May Music Festival to be given under the direction of Frederick Innes, the work being under the supervision of the course of study committee, the superintendent and special teachers of music, and in no way to interfere with the regular school work of the children. The board seemed much interested in the matter, and were pleased with the suggestion, as well.

Many small matters were attended to by yesterday's meeting; committee reports were listened to, a number of communications of more or less importance were heard, teachers' resignations, transfers and acceptances were adopted, and various measures were considered for the betterment of material and intellectual conditions in the schools.

These have been placed on the regular list of teachers: Margaret C. Grant, Grace Bartholomew, Cora E. Campbell, Florence E. Durkin and Louise K. Whinn. These have been selected substitute teachers for the primary and grammar grades: A. T. Merrill, Anna Kela, Grace Baird, Ada Crawford, Thana R. Hamilton and Nellie Himmelfarb. A number of transfers and leaves of absence were granted, in addition.

**FOR SCIENCE BUILDING.**  
Principal Housh has asked that in the next bond issue a call be made for \$100,000 for the erection of a science building, to be located just north of the present structure.

Mr. Housh's idea is to have a building sufficient to accommodate the entire science department on the ground floor and provide a fine auditorium occupying the entire upper part of the building. It is designed that the basement shall be excavated to a depth of twenty feet and fitted up for a lunch-house for the accommodation of the hundreds of pupils who eat their lunch on the grounds every day. This building as proposed would occupy a splendid site in what is now the old Masonic cemetery, but which has been purchased for school purposes.

**TWO MORE "EMERGENCIES."**  
Lumber was carted into the old cemetery yesterday for the erection of two more emergency buildings, which will increase the number to seven. The first steps were also taken by the Board of Education looking to the painting of all of them.

The graves are still there, and when the bell tapped yesterday afternoon there was a skurrying back and forth through the tombstones, one bunch of girls and boys stringing out of each of the little cottages, going toward the main building and another hurrying in. The Cemetery Association has signed a contract with the Board of Education agreeing to have all the bogies removed from the ground by February 11. As yet they have done nothing toward that end, but as they claim it can be done in ten days, they yet have time to spare.

The ground covered with a fine growth of pepper trees and with the graves removed it will be a beautiful little park, the undulating surface adding much to its attractiveness. The outlook from the hill is one of rare beauty, but it is probable that 90 per cent. of the parents of Los Angeles never enjoyed it.

J. Winkfield, the colored jockey who has been riding in Russia the past season, has returned to America, and will likely not go back to the domain of the czar.

# VENICE OF AMERICA

Every hour brings the beach season closer and closer. Venice of America will be the paramount attraction of the entire Coast line during the coming season, and advancing prices will be the feature of this property. We have set forth with a great deal of detail the various attractions of this magnificent planned seaside residence city. The only further word we have to say, and we want to say it strong, is this—"BUY NOW." You'll be glad to pay an advance on today's prices within two months. This is not the shop talk of a real estate salesman, but a condition that is bound to work itself out.

R. A. Rowan & Co.

200 H. W. Hellman Building,  
Fourth and Spring, Los Angeles

Mrs. George Sibley.

Tract Agent,  
Venice

Robt. Marsh & Co.

302 H. W. Hellman Building  
Fourth and Spring, Los Angeles

# YOU

Should  
Go Out  
Today  
Get a  
Free  
Ticket  
to the  
Beautiful

## Clawson Villa Tract

Between Two Car Lines, Streets Graded, Cement Curb and Walks, Water on Every Lot

\$325 And Upward Easy Terms

Prices Will Advance 10 Per Cent February 15—Buy Now

\$100 Free to each of the first five persons who will commence building within 30 days

**LOCATION**—On Vermont Avenue, one block below Vermont Avenue, 48th and 49th St. (new street numbering.) Vermont Avenue will soon be widened to an 80-foot boulevard from the city to San Pedro, right past this tract.

Buy for Handsome Homesite or Big Investment.  
\$150 to \$200 less in price than other lots not so well located are selling for.

Read Our Ads on Page , Part , in This Paper

Free Excursion Tickets at our Office. Open Every Day. Man on Tract.

**GOLDEN STATE REALTY CO.** Sole Agents

Sunset Phone Main 2918

421 S. SPRING ST.

Home Phone Exchange 56



THIS LOVELY HOME WAS BUILT FROM PLANS THAT WERE AWARDED FIRST PRIZE IN THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL FOR WHICH OVER 800 OF THE BEST ARCHITECTS OF THE WORLD COMPETED, IS NOW FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.

SITUATED ON THE PASADENA SHORT LINE FIVE MINUTES FROM THE BUSINESS CENTER OF PASADENA.

Lot 100 x 152 to a 30-foot alley. Every part of this house was built with but one idea in mind—to have a structure in the very best manner, with every convenience and of the best materials—large rooms—book built in-oak beam ceilings—solid oak stairways—massive fire-place—hot air furnace—extra large bath—three lavatories—living room 17 x 27—the largest bedroom is 17 x 23 with alcove dressing room—other rooms in proportion. Call at our office and some one will take you to see it.

**S. W. Fergusson Company**  
506 Bialy Building, Southeast Corner Fourth and Spring Streets.

Sunset Phone Main 6100  
Home Phone 6100  
Black 6361, Pasadena

**Wheeler Place** On Occidental Boulevard  
A Delightful Residence Section.  
Best Improvements—Fine Restrictions.  
Splendid Investment.  
S. W. Fergusson Co. BRALY BLDG.  
Home Phone 6100—Sunset Main 1462.

**Modesto-Turlock** Irrigation District Stanislaus Co. Cal.  
Lands 800 to 900 acres on easy terms or will exchange for Los Angeles property. Land over the water. Water tax 80c per acre per annum. Free literature by mail. Special excursion fares by calling on ALBERT BLAKE-SHOEMAKE CO. 128 S. Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.

**ENTWISTLE TRACT**  
Six blocks south of downtown  
L. N. HINTON  
AGENT ON TRACT

## FAMOUS SIRE

ON THE BLOCK

CHIMES WILL HEAD THE LIST AT MONDAY'S SALE.

Father of The Abbot, The Monk and Fantasy to be sold at Auction in His Old Age—Trotting Stallion Conifer is Dead—Homer Davenport Will Breed Arabians.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—(Exchange dispatch.) The first horse to be offered at the opening of the great mid-winter sale at Madison Square Garden Monday morning will be the great California stallion, Chimes, the only horse in turf history that has sired three trotters with records of 2:06 or better. The Abbot, 2:09; The Monk, 1:59; and Fantasy, 2:06, all three being world's champions.

Chimes is by the famous trotting sire, the Great Electioneer, out of Beauty Belle, 2:29; second dam Minnehaha, the two being the greatest trotting sires of the breed in the turf. Up to the close of last season he had sired three standard performers, eight of which were in the 2:10 list, almost all of them being world's champions at some time in their racing careers. Chimes represents the highest-bred American trotter, a type of breeding that no other living stallion can surpass, and only a few can equal when judged by the racing qualities of their get. How much will this stallion bring at the age of 21?

Forty-six stallions are credited with five or more new standard trotters or pacers for the racing season 1901. The number of new performers trained to these most prominent speed stars is 25. Moreover, 13 of their get gained a reduced record.

The get of Brown Hal, which heads the list in point of average time of performers, are all pacers. McKinney, 2:14, which comes next, has thirteen pacers and four pacers, two of which are also double performers. Therefore, McKinney should have the honor of being the best all-around speed sire of 1901.

The average time of nearly 60 per cent. of the stallions in the list is faster than 2:35, which is a better showing than made by the standard table of any previous season.

The trotting stallion, Conifer, whose son, Bonnie Russell, 2:14, was one of the best trotters of the grand circuit of 1901, died recently. He was a bay horse, foaled in 1889 and bred in California. His sire was Lord Russell, an even brother to Maud S. 2:08, and his dam was Marie Carlotta, by Nutwood 2:14. Five of the offspring of Conifer are in the standard list.

Horsemen have heard so far this season very little about the prospective stakes championing for the coming year. Only one nomination has been made to the M. and M., and very little is known about the contestants for the big stakes. The grand circuit secretaries will soon announce the big early closing stakes. Prospects of large entry lists are bright, judged by the number of futurity stake nominations, which appears to be unusually large for 1902.

Two of the four Arabian stallions sent by the Sultan of Morocco to the St. Louis Fair last spring, will be taken to the breeding farm—Homer Davenport at Morris Plains, N. J.

**"REAL THING" GAME.**  
Basketball—the "real thing"—was witnessed by an interested crowd of rooters on the courts of the High School yesterday afternoon.

For some time the points of the two prominent teams in the Men's Basketball League have been earnestly discussed by the fans. To settle the points of difference between the Santa Fe and the High School quintettes, the match yesterday was arranged. Fair co-eds occupied the front rows of benches and to their enthusiastic support the locals owed much of the snap with which they entered the contest.

The score at the end of the first half was 13 to 2 in favor of the High School. In the second half the Santa Fe took a decided brace and ran the score up to 10 points. The Santa Fe was over-coming the lead obtained by the locals. The final score was: High School, 27; Santa Fe, 18.

For the High School Cartwright and those were forwards; M. Mitchell, center; Mitchell and G. Hunsay, guards. The line-up of the Santa Fe was: Fairchild and Lewis, forwards; Cass, center; Rees and Gamble, guards. The referee was Echols, umpire, Kuehly.

**RECORDS DON'T GO.**  
Earl Kiser's mile auto record of 51:4.5 seconds, made at Cleveland, and Barney Oldfield's new figures, made at Denver, will probably fail of acceptance by the A.A.A. racing board. Chairman Pardington said that, apart from their being intermediate miles, and consequently the authenticity of the marks could be assailed, something that was not desirable in a report of any kind. He said that, as the accepted only when the trial was made, and that the discrepancy in the reports of the timers and other officials that he believed so open to argument should reject the figures.

**Essex Results.**  
HOT SPRINGS (Ark.) Jan. 20.—Seven furlongs: Mutual Belding, time 1:27; second, Rathbridge third; time 1:27. Three furlongs: Parvo won, time 1:27; second, Minna Baker third; time 1:27. Seven furlongs: Martins won, Dunlop second, Maraschino third; time 1:27. Seven and a half furlongs: Arlington Hotel stakes: Canton won, Bald second, Copperfield third; time 1:24. Seven furlongs: Red Thistle won, time 1:24. One mile and eighth: Gigantic won, Give All second, Eccle third; time 1:27.

**Sunbright's in Chicago.**  
A. M. Schenck, superintendent of the Chicago Nursery and Hall, Oryson A. Schenck, the Sunbright's California Food Company, Chicago, will run under the case of Sunbright's. Our babies have improved with the Sunbright's. Use them with your food.

Marshall Floor Co., 208 S. Broadway, Time, 1:27. Photographic novelties. Tel. M. 251.

# Bowen & Chamberlin THE ROYAL THE ROYAL THE ROYAL

THIS IS OUR NEW TRACT

No Excursion or Free Tickets Needed as We Handle "CITY LOTS"

50 car fare, 15 minutes to Second and Spring. All street work will be done at once and TRACT put in perfect order.

Our opening day will be announced later.

BUT don't wait for that. Come now and make your reservations.

**LOCATION**

Forty-second Street running West from Figueroa Street to Redondo Electric car line.

Water will soon be on this street. The lots will be 40x135 and 50x135 to suit purchasers and prices from \$500 to \$650.

**TERMS**—\$100 down and \$10 per month.

**Bowen & Chamberlin, 440 Douglas Building**

N. B.—\$25 reward for the first house completed in ninety days.

## "NOTICE"



# Bowen & Chamberlin's

Main and Figueroa Street

TRACT No. 2

## Lots \$650 up

A Safe Buy  
an Economical  
Homestead

THIS TRACT HAS ALL THE DESIRABLE FEATURES OF ANY CITY LOTS. LOCATION—From any lot on our TRACT you can reach the heart of the City in fifteen minutes. Your choice of three car lines. The TRACT is in the City, not the suburbs.

**IMPROVEMENTS**—Well graded streets, cement walks, imposing pillars at each corner.

Old Main Street is Macadamized to Vernon Avenue half a mile past our TRACT.

The trend of development is toward the Southwest and the sea.

The Electric Lines are now rapidly building up this section.

The shrewd and sensible investor who has watched this marvelous growth of Los Angeles will tell you the Greater Los Angeles DEMANDS this territory. You buy in this section and there is assurance that you are in the PATH OF THE CITY'S GROWTH.

Take Redondo Cars to 40th and Figueroa or Maple Avenue Cars to 40th, 2 Blocks West to Tract

**Bowen & Chamberlin**  
440 Douglas Building

Members Los Angeles  
Realty Board

**Strong & Dickins**  
135 South Broadway



### FAMOUS SIRE ON THE BLOCK.

CHIMES WILL HEAD THE LIST AT  
MONDAY'S SALE.

Father of The Abbot, The Monk and  
Fantasy is to be sold at Auction in  
the City of Los Angeles, Monday  
morning at 10 o'clock, by the great California  
Stallion, Chimes, the only horse  
in the world that has sired three  
times with records of 2:06 or better.  
The Abbot, 2:08 1/2; The Monk, 2:08 1/2;  
Fantasy, 2:06, all three being  
world's champions now.

BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—(Exclusive  
Dispatch.) The first horse to be offered  
at the opening of the great mid-winter  
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The Abbot, 2:08 1/2; The Monk, 2:08 1/2;  
Fantasy, 2:06, all three being  
world's champions now.

Chimes is by the famous trotting sire,  
the Great Electioneer, out of Beautiful  
Belle, 2:29 1/2, second dam Minnehaha,  
the two being the greatest trotting  
sires of the harness turf. Up to  
the close of last season he had eighty-  
three standard performers, eight of  
which were in the 2:10 list, almost all  
of them being world's champions at  
some time in their racing career.  
Chimes represents the highest-bred  
American trotter, a type of breeding  
that no other living stallion can sur-  
pass, and only a few can equal when  
judged by the racing qualities of their  
get. How much will this stallion bring  
at the age of 21?

Forty-six stallions are credited with  
the name of new standard trotters or  
pacers for the racing season of 1904.  
The number of new performers credited  
to these most prominent speed sires is  
123. Moreover, 123 of their get gained  
standard records.

The get of Brown Hat, which heads  
the list in point of average time of  
performers, are all pacers. McKinney,  
1:14, which comes next, has thirteen  
winners and four pacers, two of which  
are also double performers. Therefore,  
McKinney should have the honor of  
being the best all-around speed sire  
of 1904.

The average time of nearly 40 per  
cent of the stallions in the list is  
better than 2:20, which is a better  
darning than made by the standard  
sire of any previous season.

The trotting stallion, Conifer, whose  
son, Bonnie Russell, 2:19 1/2, was one  
of the best trotters of the grand circuit  
of 1904, died recently. He was a bay  
horse, foaled in 1889 and bred in Cali-  
fornia. His sire was Lord Russell, an  
son brother to Maud S., 2:08 1/2, and his  
dam was Marie Carlotia, by Nutwood,  
2:09 1/2. Five of the offspring of Conifer  
are in the standard list.

Horsemen have heard so far this  
season very little about the prospec-  
tive stake champion for the coming  
year. Only one nomination has been  
made to the M. and M., and very little  
is known about the contestants for the  
stake. The grand-circuit season  
will soon announce the big early  
spring stakes. Prospects of large entry  
are bright, judged by the number  
of early stake nominations, which  
seems to be unusually large for 1905.

One of the four Arabian stallions  
bought by the Sultan of Morocco to  
be shown at the Paris Fair last spring, will  
be shown to the breeding public at the  
Horse Show at Morris Plains, N. J.

#### "REAL THING" GAME.

Itself—the "real thing"—was  
shown by an interested crowd of  
hundreds in the courts of the High School  
yesterday afternoon.

For some time the points of the two  
teams in the Men's Basketball  
League have been earnestly dis-  
cussed by the fans. To settle the  
points of difference between the Santa  
Fe and the High School quintettes, the  
match yesterday was arranged.  
Fair crowds occupied the front rows  
of benches and to their enthusiastic  
support the locals owed much of the  
map with which they entered the con-  
test.

The score at the end of the first half  
was 13 to 11 in favor of the High School.  
In the second half the Santa Fe took  
a decided brace and ran the score up  
to 19 points. It was impossible to over-  
come the lead obtained by the locals,  
and the final score was, High School,  
27; Santa Fe, 18.

For the High School Cortes and  
Steele were forwards; M. Mitchell, cen-  
ter; R. Mitchell and G. Hussey, guards.  
The line-up of the Santa Fe was:  
Patterson and Lewis, forwards; Case,  
center; Reese and Gamble, guards.  
The referee was Echols, umpire,  
Kendall.

#### RECORDS DON'T GO.

Best Klax's mile auto record of 51 4-5  
seconds, made at Cleveland, and Bar-  
ney Oldfield's new figures, made at  
Denver, will probably fall of accep-  
tance by the A.A.A. racing board.

Chairman Pardonington said that,  
except from their being intermediate  
times, the reports of the timers did not  
agree, and consequently the authen-  
ticity of the marks could be assailed,  
something that was not desirable in a  
race of any kind. He said that, as  
the rule was the standard, times should  
be accepted only when the trial was  
for the distance, and that the best  
time of a twenty or thirty-mile ride of-  
fered too many chances of an error  
and fraud.

There was no question about the  
sincerity of the timers at Cleveland and  
Denver, according to Pardonington, and  
it is possible that the record time was  
made, but the discrepancies in the re-  
ports of the timers and other officials  
made the matter so open to argu-  
ment that he believed the racing board  
would reject the figures.

#### Even Results.

NOT SPRINGS (Ark.) Jan. 28.—  
Seven furlongs: Mutual Benefit won,  
time 1:22.  
Three furlongs: Parvo won, time  
1:00.  
Two furlongs: Minna Baker third, time  
1:00.

Seven furlongs: Martius won, Dun-  
don second, Maraschino third, time  
1:22.  
Seven and a half furlongs: Arlington  
won, Canteen won, Bulkin second,  
Copperfield third, time 1:26.

Seven furlongs: Red Thistle won,  
time 1:26.  
Four furlongs: Scotch Dance third,  
time 1:00.  
One mile and an eighth: Gigantic  
won, Olive All second, Eclectic third,  
time 1:57.

#### Sunlight's in Chicago.

A. W. Schenck, superintendent of the Chi-  
cago Sunlight and Oil Company, writes  
the Sunlight's California Post Office.  
"You send us another case of  
Sunlight? One barrel has improved our  
oil and we will use it continuously."

Sunlight's Floor Co., 508 S. Broadway, Flor-  
ence, California, adv. Tel. M. 791.

## Only 2 Days More at \$90 Per Lot,

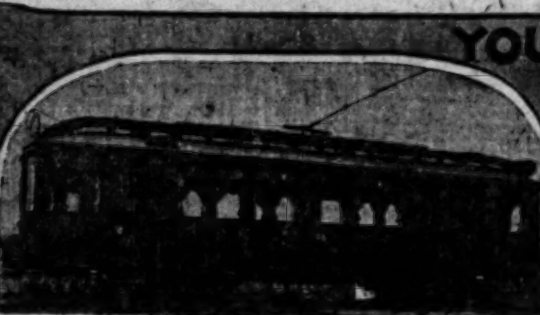
Price Will Be Advanced to \$115 After January 31st.  
Don't Delay. Now Is Your Opportunity. Buy Now, Before the Advance in Price.

### 25 Years Ago Pasadena was a Sheep Pasture.

It is today the finest all-year round residence section in the world. The Beautiful Pasadena Villa Tract will  
Undergo a Similar Change. It is 5 miles nearer the business center of Los Angeles  
Only 15 minutes ride by three electric lines.

The Home Telephone Company has just completed a telephone line through the center of the Pasadena Villa Tract. The 100-  
foot Boulevard is now building through the Southern part of Pasadena Villa Tract. It will be the "King's Highway," with  
cement curbs, along the famous Huntington "Short Line," where H. E. Huntington is spending millions in improvements,  
making it the grandest place in the world to live.

**\$1 DOWN---\$1 PER WEEK---NO INTEREST  
NO TAXES**



**THE BARONESS TRACT, ONLY \$90 PER LOT.**  
WITHIN THE CITY LIMITS OF LOS ANGELES.  
Two blocks from the Huntington "Short Line"—finest car service  
in Los Angeles. Only twelve minutes' electric ride from  
business center of Los Angeles city. Five-cent car fare. Lots  
for sale, only \$90 each; all one price; \$1 down, \$1 per week; no  
interest, no taxes. Will build you a pretty 4-room bungalow,  
like the one just finished on this tract, for only \$335, painted  
on outside and finished inside, ready to move in. Title  
guaranteed perfect by Unlimited Certificate of Title  
of the Title Insurance and Trust Company.



A Villa Home in Pasadena—25 years ago Pasadena was a sheep pasture.  
Note by above illustration what a grand transformation has been wrought.  
It is today the finest all-year round residence section in the world. A similar  
change will take place at the Pasadena Villa Tract, which is 5 miles nearer  
Los Angeles' business center. It is as bound to occur as the sun will rise to-  
morrow. The entire region between Pasadena and Los Angeles is bound to  
be built up into a solid city. Beautiful Pasadena Villa Tract, within 15  
min. of business center of Los Angeles—three electric railroads—  
running through the tract. Two more will soon be built. Rapid transit de-  
velopments. Inspect the beautiful coming residence suburb of Los Angeles.  
Rich soil. Plenty of pure water. Finest of climate. It is situated midway  
between two established and growing cities—Los Angeles and Pasade-  
na. Only \$90 per lot, all one price; \$1 down, \$1 per week, no  
interest, no taxes. Title guaranteed perfect by Unlimited  
Certificate of Title of the Title Insurance and Trust Co.

**SEND NO MONEY JUST WRITE AND WE WILL SEND YOU**  
A SAMPLE CONTRACT ILLUSTRATED PROSPECTUS ABSOLUTELY FREE

**\$90 per Lot**

Price Will Be Advanced to

**\$115 on January 31st**

Buy now before the advance in price.

**25 PER CENT  
GUARANTEED  
INCREASE  
IN ONE YEAR  
AS PER OUR  
WRITTEN  
GUARANTEE**

**WRITE FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, MAILED FREE**  
ILLUSTRATED PROSPECTUS MAP ETC.

**CARLSON INVESTMENT CO.**  
124 S. Broadway, Ground Floor Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Los Angeles, California.

IT IS NO TROUBLE TO ANSWER QUESTIONS

## CLAWSON VILLA TRACT



On Beautiful  
**Vermont Ave.**

Soon to be widened to an 80-foot  
boulevard, from the city past our  
tract to the Port of San Pedro,  
making a beautiful driveway.

**Building  
Restrictions  
Graded Streets  
Cement  
Curbs**

**\$325**

And Upwards  
On Easy Payments



## The Handsome Home Section AND A PROFITABLE INVESTMENT

**Location** On Vermont Avenue, one block beyond Vernon Avenue, 48th and 49th streets, (new street  
numbering) wide level lots—fine soil—beautiful outlook—fine climatic conditions,

**Between Two Car Lines—Fine Street Improvements—Water to Every Lot**

**How to Make One Hundred Dollars** To the first five people that will begin building within  
thirty days we will give \$100 rebate from purchase price.

Buy Now—Prices Will Advance 10 Per Cent. on February 15

These Lots are \$150 to \$200 lower in price than others not so well located are selling for

**The Following Lots Have Been Sold This Week: Numbers 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20,  
91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 107, 108, 109**

**FREE EXCURSIONS** OFFICE OPEN EVERY DAY—SUNDAYS, TOO  
40 Salesmen on Duty. Also Man on Tract

**GET A TICKET**  
Read Our Ad in Part V, Page 22, in This Paper

**GOLDEN STATE REALTY CO. SOLE AGENTS**

SUNSET PHONE MAIN 2918 421 SOUTH SPRING STREET HOME PHONE EXCHANGE 86

**FOR  
LONG  
BEACH  
Property**



**No. 1 and 2  
Figueroa Boulevard**  
The best buy in town.  
Size of lots 30x100 and 30x120. \$500 and up.  
**WINTON & McLEOD**  
Trust Building. Second and Spring

**BUY ACERAGE  
FOR SUBDIVISION**  
As a money maker. We have choice large land  
laid close to in city—cheap for cash. Meet  
owners here. Address:  
**"BERT"**  
Box 372 Station "C."

**WHEELER PLACE**  
On Occidental Boulevard  
The most delightful residence place—com-  
plete modern facilities—every improvement  
good investment secured. Call on us.  
**S. W. FERGUSON CO.**  
Home Phone 5100 Sunset Main 1425  
506 Brady Bldg.

## Figueroa Park Tract

Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth and Figueroa Streets  
GARDENA CAR

Fine lots covered with FRUIT  
TREES in full bearing . . .

## Every Lot a Bargain

CEMENT SIDEWALKS, CURBS,  
STREETS GRADED, OILED.

**Sale Opens Sunday, Feb. 7th**

Don't wait. Choose your lots right  
now and secure best locations . . .

**T. WIESENDANGER**  
221 Laughlin Building



The above illustration pictures only one of the many new homes already built or under con-  
struction on our

## FIGUEROA ST. TRACT

We have one of these cottages for sale for cash or on easy terms, and it's a bargain. We still  
have in this tract a small number of

**Lots at \$250 EASY  
PAYMENTS**

40 and 50 FEET FRONTAGE

Cement sidewalks, curbs, paved of artesian water piped in front of every lot. Soil is a  
sandy loam—excellent for vegetables and fruit. Water is level. And you have play cov-  
ered, including electric lights, telephone, etc.

**THERE ARE ONLY A FEW LEFT.**

And they're selling like hot cakes, so we advise you to come early. You'll have to act the  
before you can appreciate what a genuine money-maker they are.

**REMEMBER, you are not buying from agents but from owners direct.**

Call at our store today and get free tickets to tract

**BURKE BROS. Bicycle Dealers—Owners**  
458 South Spring Street  
OPEN EVENINGS AND SUNDAYS

**For Sale THE NEW ASCOT AVE. CAR LINE**  
Passes a short block from the L. A. Bld. Co.

## Compton Ave. Tract

Near Cor. Vermont and Compton Streets Oiled  
Cement Walks and Curbs 12 Minutes From Business Center

**Lots Only \$450.00**

**\$50 DOWN** School and Fine Stores Adjacent to Tract **\$10 MONTHLY**

Take E. Ninth St. car to Vermont Ave., go one-half block west and one-  
half block south, and our salesman will reserve your lot. Come early as  
they will all be sold by Wednesday. For further information see

**A. S. C. Forbes** also **Comstock, Slodd & Millap**  
547 Douglas Bldg. Home 1832 4311 Central Ave. Home 2935

**For Choice Beach Lots for Homes  
or for Investments.**

## Huntington Beach

In the place. \$190 buys good safe lot. Terms 1-3  
cash, 1-3 six months, 1-3 twelve months.  
**WATCH IT GROW!**

**HUNTINGTON BEACH CO., 332 Byrne Bldg.**

## RUEGER'S IMPROVED ATLAS

**Of Los Angeles City and County**

All orders received by mail or telephone. Price \$50. As soon as  
maps go to press, price will be \$100.00.

**HENRY RUEGER, 232 N. Main St. Home Phone 4183.**

## RUPTURE

**CAN BE CURED**  
By the Surgical  
Appliances of  
**PROF. FANDREY.**

No Medicine, Operation,  
Injection or Detention  
from Business.  
**LADY ATTENDANT.**  
642 S. MAIN ST. L. A.

**LAIRD, SCHOBBER & Co's**  
**Women's Shoes**  
50c On / \$

**MAMMOTH SHOE HOUSE**  
519 South Broadway

**THE ANTISEPTIC MOUTH WASH**  
A cleansing antiseptic and deodorizing  
wash, prepared from our own private  
formula. Sold only here.  
**ANTISEPTIC DENTAL CO.**  
221 H. W. Hoffman Bldg., 4th and Spring





# Sunny Side

NUMBER TWO

JAMES A. KEENEY, Owner.

## Free Excursion

Free Transportation Furnished at Our Office. Go Any Hour You Please.

MONDAY, JANUARY 30 OUR OPENING DAY AT SUNNY SIDE

BUT DON'T WAIT FOR THAT! COME NOW! COME TODAY! WE PAY YOUR FARES

Need we say more? Will not observation and past experience demonstrate that this is the greatest and grandest opportunity ever offered to the public?

"We have been besieged by applicants for the past few weeks with requests to be allowed to purchase, but have been compelled to turn them away, on account of our improvements not being completed.

With great difficulty have we reserved this section from speculators.

THE PROPITIOUS MOMENT HAS NOW ARRIVED. ALL WILL HAVE AN OPPORTUNITY. DON'T HESITATE, BUT GET IN LINE AND GRAB "TIME" BY THE FORELOCK.

DON'T DELAY—"PROCRASTINATE IS THE THIEF OF TIME."

Our Prices and Terms Are Unequaled

Quarter Acre Lots \$150.00. Half Acre Lots \$300.00 and up.

Two and One-Half Acre Lots \$1000.00.

We lead; the imitator follows. Before buying see Sunny Side, and compare it with all other subdivisions. Don't go down in the low alkali grounds, where you will be drowned out when the winter rains come; but have your home on the high grounds—just a gentle slope to the east—then you can look down on your neighbors in the low grounds. We have wide avenues, all graded and oiled; purest of water is piped on each street and goes with your purchase; the streets are lined with beautiful palms and shade trees, with a pleasure park; the richest of garden loam soil. It is only a few minutes' ride in vestibule cars, either the Redondo (the Gardena branch) or the Pacific Electric to San Pedro. Both of these lines go through Sunny Side. Every advantage of the city without city taxes. We have arranged to carry to Sunny Side.

1000 PEOPLE SUNDAY

In special vestibule cars from our office. You can go out any hour you please. Our office will be open Sunday all day to issue tickets.

JUST A WORD OF ADVICE: Our agents are not allowed to reserve any lots without a cash deposit, so come prepared, as you will want to buy when you see Sunny Side.

PHONES:  
HOME 100  
SUNSET  
MAIN 835

*Grider & Hamilton* 225 WEST 2<sup>ND</sup> ST. LOS ANGELES.



Get a home in a land where life is easy—where there is never a snowstorm nor a sunstroke. Bring your family out to Sunny Side and see their cheeks grow rosy with the flush of health and their eyes sparkle with the happiness of open-air freedom—EVERY DAY.

### AS AN INVESTMENT

We believe this to be one of the safest, surest and most profitable that could be entered into. It is safer than a Savings Bank, as it is not subject to a panic, while the prospective profits are infinitely greater. No safer opportunity than this can be found in the neighborhood of Los Angeles. The city is steadily growing south. The tract fronts for a mile on Figueroa street, on which street less than three miles to the north, lots are worth \$100 a front foot. Come to Sunny Side, the coming suburb. Within a few years it will be built up as solid as South Los Angeles is today.

### COUNTRY LIFE

The poet Cowper said, "God made the country and man made the town." Many Americans, who are worn out and disgusted with the oversteering struggle for supremacy in our cities and tired of life in the city, often feel the truth of this saying. They know that they would be better off, in every way, in homes of their own, but do not see exactly how they are going to bring it about. Here is your chance. What others have done, through us, you may do. Come, and see us and let us tell you about the possibilities of beautiful Sunny Side.

### POULTRY

Notwithstanding the fact that chickens are by no means scarce in Southern California, a very large quantity of eggs are imported from the East. The price of eggs ranges high in this section—high enough to make the poultry raisers of the Western States wish they were here. Eggs retail during the year at from 15 to 40 cents a dozen, the price seldom running so low as the former figure, and probably averaging 25 cents per dozen, all the year round. At this price, there is certainly a good profit in poultry, when the fowls are given proper attention. Besides this, many make a handsome income by raising fine birds and selling the eggs for setting.

### VEGETABLES

San Francisco and the northern part of the State depend largely on Southern California for winter vegetables, which are raised here for the market on a large scale. The principal vegetables grown in this way are peas, string beans and tomatoes, also chile peppers. A resident of Hollywood, near Los Angeles, has several acres in chile peppers, which he ships to San Francisco. He has received as high as \$800 from the product of one acre. There is also a good opening for the culture of fine asparagus. All these vegetables do well at Sunny Side.

### Elevation Above Sea Level in Feet.

Adams and Figueroa.....	125
Adams and Central ave.....	127
Adams and Western ave.....	129
Adams and Arlington.....	131
Alvarado and Central.....	133
Alvarado and Western.....	135
Alvarado and Ninth.....	137
Alvarado and Central.....	139
Bellevue and Douglas.....	141
Broadway at City Hall.....	143
Broadway at Courthouse.....	145
Denny and Griffin ave.....	147
Figueroa and Seventh.....	149
First and Union.....	151
First and Olive.....	153
Ninth and Union.....	155
Olive and Union.....	157
Olive and Third.....	159
Pine and Western.....	161
Pasadena ave and Olive.....	163
Pasadena ave and Olive.....	165
Seventh and Union.....	167
Seventh and Central.....	169
Seventh and Boyce.....	171
Kiyasan Park Tract.....	450

These lots adjoin Kiyasan Park of over 500 acres.

The eucalyptus and pine groves that are contiguous to this property, together with the high elevation, make it very desirable from the standpoint of health, especially for throat and lung trouble. It is also free from fog, dust and frost, being warmer in winter and cooler in summer than the lower flat portion of the city.

### FOR BOYS.

Helpful Boarding Hall to be Established—Helpfulness What is Now Needed.

It looks as if the movement for the establishment of a "Helpful Boarding Hall" for several months, has been successfully launched.

A committee composed of Mrs. C. M. Severance, Dr. John R. Haynes, Charles Davis, Louise A. Scheu and Annie P. Vance, has been appointed to investigate the possibilities for the establishment of such a haven and to present the matter to the benevolent people of the city.

It is the belief of the committee that a building furnished and equipped with a competent matron and cook, such an institution should be self-supporting at the same time providing board, lodging and home life at such moderate cost as to bring the benefits within the reach of all young men.

It is proposed to raise a fund of at least \$2000, with which to rent, furnish and equip suitable accommodations. After this amount has been subscribed, the contributors will elect five trustees to manage the affairs of the association. Each contributor is to be entitled to become a member or stockholder for the amount of the contribution, but without obligation to do so in any manner held liable beyond the amount subscribed.

There is a great need of a home for homeless boys and young men in Los Angeles, where the comforts, reading and self-preserving influences of home life may be obtained in as great degree as possible. Investigations by the committee show that there are scores of such young men boarding about in lodging-houses, who spend their nights in the streets and in saloons, who, if opportunity were afforded, would jump the chance to move into such a home as the one proposed.

Mrs. Pratt, matron of the Detention Home, said yesterday: "Many of the boys brought in here have no reason for being here except that they have no homes and room the streets at night, seeking companionship and comfort. They are not bad boys, and would be good workers if housed under the proper influences. The current ordinance sends boys in here every night, no if they were living in a boarding hall, they would never find occasion to be brought here. Such a home would really relieve the Detention Home, which now have seven boys here that we cannot accommodate with beds owing our overcrowded condition."

Others in addition to the committee, who have signified their support of the movement and willingness to subscribe, are Sheriff W. A. White, Chief Probation Officer A. C. Dodge, Mrs. M. E. Watt, Mrs. J. D. Hooker, F. H. Rindge, Mrs. Frances Willis, Mrs. Leonida Dammun and Arthur Letts. The movement is now fairly started and it is believed that a large number of citizens will respond at once to the call for assistance.

### ROBBED AT REVIVAL.

Churchgoers "Touched" by Pickpockets in Crush at First Methodist Church.

Pickpockets got in their work among the revival crowd at the First Methodist Church last night. The crush to enter the church was so great that the "dips" was practically impossible.

Q. Andrews of No. 323 South Broadway, and W. D. Ripley of No. 300 South Hill street, were victimized. Andrews reported to the police yesterday that he had lost \$25; Ripley lost a checkbook containing \$10 and some valuable papers. Neither knew he had been robbed until the police were notified. The jobs were done by professionals, the police think. Extra precautions will now be taken to protect the crowds at the churches during the evangelistic campaign against sin.

Remember, in taking advantage of these trips you are in no way obliged to buy. We simply desire to show you the property and allow your own good judgment to decide whether you purchase or not.

### SUNNY SIDE

Sunny side consists of 380 acres of level land, two miles south of the city limits of Los Angeles. We have one mile of frontage on Figueroa street, the most fashionable residence street of the city. It is bounded on the east by Main street and on the west by Vermont avenue, 120 feet wide. The principal buildings of Los Angeles may be plainly seen from the tract, and there is a magnificent view of the long Sierra Madre and San Bernardino ranges of mountains, the higher peaks snow-capped in winter. Every day in the year there is a mild breeze from the ocean, making a perfect climate.

Two lines of electric cars furnish transportation from Los Angeles to the tract, only a few minutes' ride from the business center.

The soil is a rich loam. It has been largely used for cattle grazing and some of it was only recently plowed for the first time. It is especially adapted to the culture of berries, flowers and vegetables.

### WATER SUPPLY

"How about water?" is the first question asked by the wise purchaser of land in Southern California, where water comes first and land second. In this respect, there is, perhaps, no tract in the State with better water facilities. Much of the land is naturally moist, alfalfa having been raised without irrigation. It is underlaid by an apparently inexhaustible supply of water, within eight feet of the surface. A well has been sunk 300 feet deep, which, by means of a powerful pump, furnishes sufficient water for five times as much land as the tract contains. This water will be piped on each street.

### BERRIES

It is astonishing what a remarkably large yield of berries may be gathered from a small piece of land in the rich, sandy loam soil around Sunny Side. The chief berries raised around here are, strawberries, blackberries, raspberries, dewberries and loganberries. Instances are not infrequent where a crop of berries to the value of nearly a thousand dollars has been harvested from less than an acre of land. Strawberries may be marketed almost every month in the year. At Gardena, about six miles from Sunny Side, there are hundreds of acres in strawberries. The strawberry guava is also a profitable crop. This berry makes a fine jelly. There is no choicer location for berry culture than at Sunny Side.

### BOYS PRESENT FLAG.

President McKinley's Birthday by Giving Banner to Home That Bore His Name.

Appropriate to the anniversary of the death of the lamented President William McKinley, the patriotic boys of Westlake district of Los Angeles presented to the McKinley Memorial Home a handsome American flag. A large number of friends of the home attended the presentation ceremony, which was held in the afternoon.

The principal address was made by E. A. Roush, and the presentation of the flag was made by Master of McKinley, representing the patriotic donors. Dr. U. Gregory, pastor of the home, made a brief address of acceptance.

Musical programs included the singing of "America," "The Star-Spangled Banner" and "Columbia, Gem of the Ocean," while there were recitations by the boys of the second, third and fourth grades.

A. B. Irvine was introduced as the man who had suggested the presentation of the flag. The pledge to the home was given with vim by the sixty-boys of the home, who were gathered on the lawn in front of the building.

Short address on the life and the service of his country was given by Mrs. Lizzie Belle Cross, Department of the Women's Relief Corps, Mrs. Ford Wheeler, Patriotic Department of the Women's Relief Corps, and from the speakers of the memorial program.

The program was made by Mrs. Arthur L. Leland, President of the Women's Auxiliary of the home.

The close of the exercises was marked by the singing of the home hymn, "The Home of the Future," by Mrs. Clara Robinson.

### JO POTTER'S GRAVE.

By St. Vincent de Paul Will Give French Corps a Decent Burial.

Funeral of the late Comte de la Roche, whose body has been lying in "Pots" morgue for several awaiting burial at the hands of his relatives, will be held at the funeral home of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul.

Messages to the members of the distinguished French family to the Count belonged failed to any response, or the relatives had no interest in preventing the burial of the Count.

The Count's body was found in the "Pots" morgue, and it was believed that he had been killed in the life of Comte de la Roche, who was with him to the grave. His family was one of the old and wealthiest of the French nobles never communicated with any news of his death.

At his death he destroyed all his papers, and he was a close friend of the motive for his self-immolation.

Funeral will be held by the Rev. Loneragan, chaplain of the Calvary conference of St. Vincent de Paul, which will be in Calvary at 12.

Beautiful Parmelee Home Tract

One More Week AND Parmelee Home Tract WILL BE All Sold Out

\$10.00 Down \$1.00 Weekly

LARGE LOTS

STREETS GRADED

BEST WATER

## A Sure Enough Success

LARGE TREES

CEMENT WALKS CONTRACTED FOR

Large Lots \$150.00 Each

Parmelee Home Tract Streets graded. Best Water. Cements Walks. Large Trees.

No Interest First Year

No Interest First Year

Long Beach cars to Merrill Ave., see Myers

Central Avenue cars to Slauson Ave.

Carriage meets cars every afternoon.

WE AREN'T BROKE

WE AREN'T BROKE

Last May we started to do an unheard-of thing. We began to sell high-class lots in good locations at \$10.00 down and \$1.00 per week. People predicted failure, but we aren't broke yet. It Caught On. The public appreciated our efforts. We did a wonderful business, and now we have many imitators. Imitators, however, never equal the originals. We were the first to offer high-class property on easy terms, and we have stuck to this policy.

For Free Tickets and information call on or phone

\$10.00 DOWN \$1.00 WEEKLY

RALPH ROGERS CO. 543 South Spring Street Cor. Mercantile Place, in rear of Pacific Savings Bank PHONES, Home 1378; Main 1862

Beautiful Parmelee Home Tract

Old Reliable..... STECK PLANOS

PACIFIC MUSIC COMPANY 437-439 SOUTH BROADWAY.

Buy Your Bedding at Wholesale BOSTON BEDDING CO. 224 SOUTH BROADWAY

## Rancho del Mar

AT THE GATEWAY OF OCEAN PARK...

Where \$1,000,000 is being spent in improvements. There is no investment so safe and as sure to increase in value as good acreage near a popular beach town. Why pay \$700 for a lot when you can buy an acre of land that will make six lots for less money?

## We Furnish You Water Free

One share of water stock with each acre of land. We have a 12-inch well pumping 75 inches of water.

\$650 an Acre

Terms: One-fourth cash, balance one and two years

Go down and see the improvements now under way

Our representative is on the tract. Take Los Angeles Pacific via Palms or call on the undersigned.....

CHAS. MCKENZIE & CO. W. I. HOLLINGSWORTH & CO. 409 Hellman Building, Northeast Corner Fourth and Spring Sts. Phone: 2002, Main 2061. Members L. A. R. H.

MRS. GEO. SIBLEY, Ocean Park

TRUSSES

AND ELASTIC HOSIERY MADE TO FIT W. W. Sweeney 212-214 So. Hill. Removed from 211 S. Hwy

REKNEBRECHER SYNDICATE REAL ESTATE AND INVESTMENT 2424 GARY BLVD. Phone Main 1271-Bank Bldg



337 S. Hill St., Ground Floor







**Real Estate.**

**\$900 AND UP \$900**

**TURNER TRACT**

Elegant building lots in Turner Tract at  
24th and Normandie St.  
Building restrictions. No flats or stores. Buy now in this choice locality.

**GOLDEN STATE REALTY COMPANY**  
—Sole Agents—  
421 S. Spring St.

**BUY NOW**  
AT  
**Huntington Beach**  
**Good Lots**  
Watch It Grow.

**\$375      \$375**  
**Lots! Lots!**  
On Normandie Street in the Growing Southwest  
**\$75 Down, Balance \$10 Per Month**  
—SEE GROWER—  
**GOLDEN STATE REALTY CO.**  
421 South Spring Street

**The Oswald Home Tract**  
All streets are graded and ciled, 5-foot cement sidewalks and cement curbs completed and in tip-top shape, with water piped to every lot. The price is only \$500 and up. Take Maple Avenue car to 48th St. Office on the tract.

**VENICE OF AMERICA**  
Sold by Mrs. Geo. Sibley. Buy today; double your money in 90 days.  
**Mrs. Geo. Sibley**  
140 Pier Avenue      Ocean Park, Cal.

**Buy at San Pedro!**  
**Henry P. Barbours Co.**  
Selling Agent for the coming business property at that Port. Fifth Street Johnson Building.

**BOSSHARDT TRACT**  
Large Villa Lots, Cement Walks, Abundance of Pure Water, on the Long Beach Line, 14 miles south of city.  
Get maps and free tickets from  
**EMIL FIRTH, 415 Laughlin Bldg.**

**Willowbrook**  
On the Long Beach Line. \$175 to \$250 buys a half or quarter acre, with water rights. 975 down. \$13 per month.

**Country Club Heights**  
NO BETTER PLACE TO BUY!  
YOU WANT A HOME.  
**A. N. DAVIDSON, Owner,**  
206 Mercantile Plaza

**BOYLE PLACE**  
Lots in beautiful Hollywood are selling fast. Secure free tickets.

**HERRON-BAXTER REALTY CO.**  
300-301 H. W. Hellman Bldg.

**VENICE OF AMERICA**  
THE IDEAL BEACH PROPERTY  
Terms and particulars from  
**R. A. BROWN, 225 Bosc. Bldg., & Co., 211 H. W. Hellman Bldg., 612 & Spring**

**DOLGEVILLE**  
The Manufacturing and also one of the Finest Residence Suburbs in Los Angeles County.  
Office on 12nd, or Suite 205 Pacific Electric Building, **R. J. WHEAT & Co., Agents.**

**SAN DIEGO REAL ESTATE.**  
We make a specialty of suburban properties.  
**PACIFIC BEACH ADDITION**  
carries all Beach properties for sale, lots, investments. Lot in price.

**FOLSOM BEOS COMPANY**  
1083 Fifth Street, San Diego

For Bargains Visit  
**MERCANTILE PLACE**  
Between Fifth and Sixth Streets  
From Spring to Broadway  
**C. WESLEY ROBERTS, Agent, 208 Main**  
the Place. Real Estate Dept., Home

LOTS in the Beautiful  
**MIRA MAR PLACE**  
LONG BEACH, CAL.  
For Home or Investment.  
**F. E. SHAW & H. L. GUNDRY**  
117 Pine Ave.

For Homes at Right Prices  
**C. C. C. Tatum Co.,**  
636-37 H. W. Hellman Bldg.



# VENICE OF AMERICA

**ABBOTT KINNEY CO.**
**MRS. GEO. SIBLEY**
**OWNERS**
**AGENT**
**IMPROVEMENTS  
IN ACTUAL  
PROGRESS**

## \$246,000.00

The Contracts Awarded Show the Wonderful Improvements Now in Activity.

Auditorium and Pleasure Pavilion—Contract price \$50,000. Mance & Roberts, contractors.

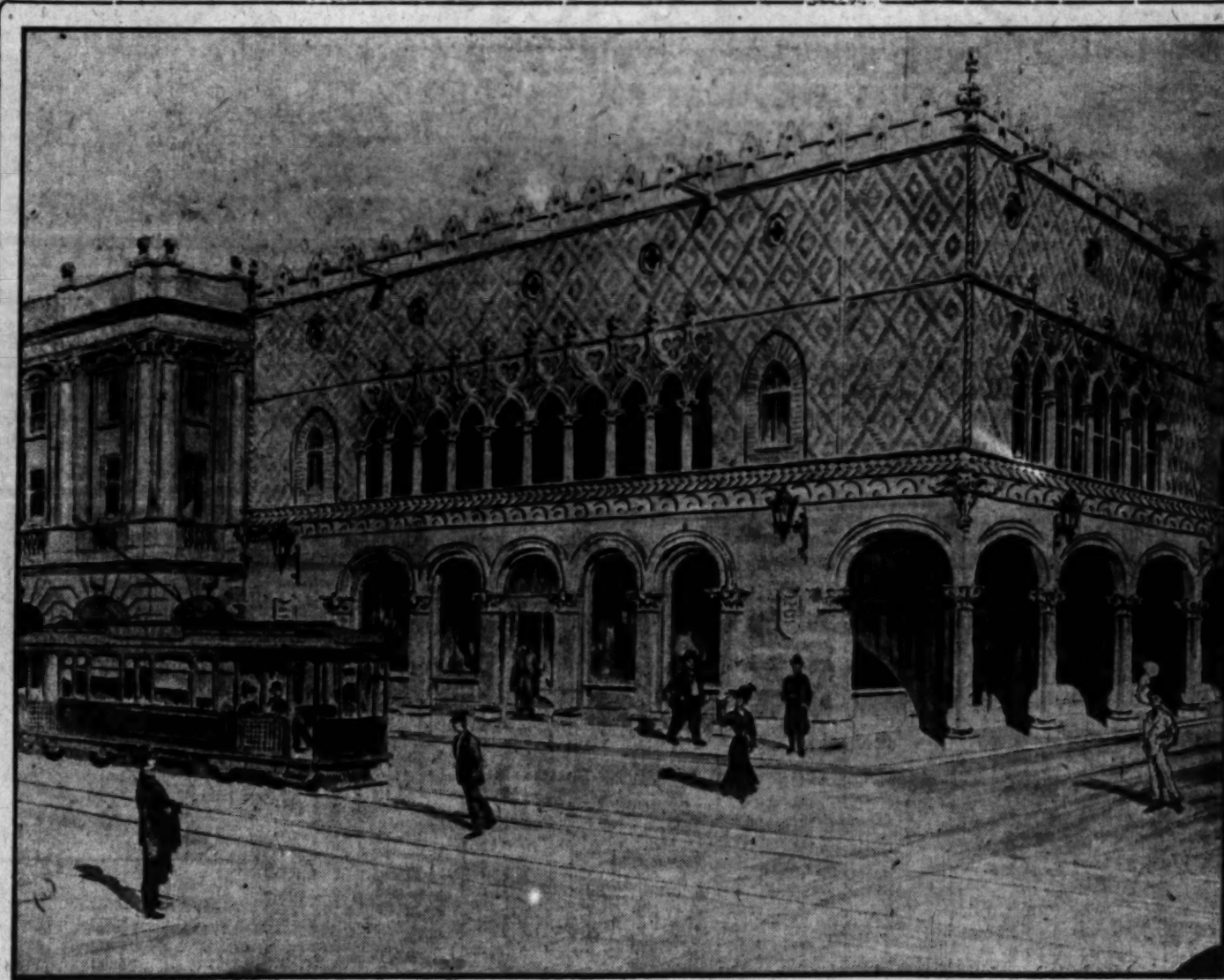
Venice Bank Building, Windward Ave. and Tracy Way—Contract price \$20,000. Pioneer Building Co., contractors.

Hotel Venice, Windward and Ocean Front—H. X. Goetz, contractor. Contract price \$50,000.00.

Dr. J. S. Hunt Building, Windward Ave.—Contract price \$25,000.00. J. F. Atkinson, contractor.

Ship Hotel, beside Pier—Contract price, \$30,000.00.

Pleasure Pier, 1000 feet in length—Contract price \$10,000. Wood and Iron Preserving Co., contractors.



BANK OF VENICE, VENICE OF AMERICA.  
MARSH & RUSSELL, Architects

Paving Windward Avenue, 40,000 square feet—Contract price \$3500. Nieman & Kneen Co., contractors.

Laying conduit for drainage of Canals—Two length 36 inch the pipe, 1000 lineal feet. Contract price \$10,000. Nieman & Kneen, contractors.

Dredging Canals and Bathing Pool—Contract price \$25,000. Hall Construction Co., contractors.

Pile Foundation, Ship Hotel—Contract price \$3000. J. D. Mercereau, contractor.

The Abbot Kinney Co. offers special inducements to builders in the Venice.

Venice Realty is the choicest security. Money will be loaned on this property to builders. Our representatives, with carriages, will describe the Venice to you and show you the beautiful surroundings

## MRS. GEO. SIBLEY

### OFFICES

140 Pier Ave., Ocean Park  
Venice Station  
Windward and Ocean Front

Note: Mrs. Geo. Sibley Can Be Seen at the Venice

Review of the Week

STATE OF THE MARKET.

XXIV<sup>TH</sup> YEAR.

"HOUSE A

FACT AND COMMENT.

THE advertising columns of the Sunday Times, nowadays, remind old timers strongly of the never-to-be-forgotten boom of eighteen years ago. There are pages and pages of large advertisements, describing, in glowing terms, the attractions of new residences, the lots of which may be purchased at almost any old price, and on any old terms. Almost every day, the Times is not prepared to say that the danger point has not been reached, but we have certainly come to a time when the judicious will carefully examine and weigh the circumstances attaching to each new subdivision strictly on its merits. There is this to be remembered, when we compare present conditions with those prevailing in 1887. At that time, the city contained probably not more than 25,000 bona fide residents. Today it contains five times as many, and thousands of new settlers are pouring in every month. Every building, thus, occupies an unimproved lot out of the market. So far, so good. What the Times would again urge is that buyers should draw a strict line of demarcation between the undisturbed, unimproved tracts, that are slapped on the market, sometimes in undesirable locations, and well-improved properties that appeal to the home seeker and will be built upon. Those who are jumping in and buying lots on a partial payment, expecting to sell them to some other fellow before the second payment becomes due, should remember the story of the spring of 1887, when thousands upon thousands of people who had done this same thing found that everybody was a seller, and nobody a buyer at the inflated prices then prevailing. In short to buy a well-located suburban lot for a home now or in the near future, is all right, but to buy an outside lot in the expectation that you may be able to sell it at a big profit within a few months, is likely to lead to disappointment. There are not a few people in Los Angeles who bought lots this way during the height of the boom, in 1887, and who still hold them where they did not have to forfeit them in default of the second or third payment. Some of these lots, in outlying sections, have reverted to the owner and can today be purchased at less per acre than twenty-five-foot business lots were sold for in the summer of 1887. It must be admitted, however, that, so far, this upward movement has been ordinarily free from any such wild-eyed business as we had here eighteen years ago. Then, again, the rapid extension of electric railroads into the suburbs has brought a vast amount of eligible property into the market for residence purposes. Still, as The Times has said, all who are interested in the permanent prosperity of this section, should remember that every means in their power, to the extent of a real estate boom, the turning of which would be only a matter of time.

**Real Estate Commissions.**

Some of the real estate dealers do not seem to approve of the attitude of The Times in regard to the proposed real estate law, which would enable a real estate man to collect his commission on an oral agreement. The Times took this position when the legislation was first broached several years ago, and sees no reason to change it, but rather to still further emphasize it. As is commonly stated, the proper plan for respectable and self-respecting real estate agents is to insist that property placed in their hands shall be confined to them in writing for a definite period, at a certain price, and they should refuse to touch any other. Should this rule be carried out, it could go a long way toward raising the dignity of the business of dealing in dirt.

**Cleaning the Streets.**

It is encouraging to note that something like a serious attempt is being made by our business organizations to have the filthy streets of Los Angeles cleaned. Certainly they need it. A correspondent of The Times recently suggested that the plan adopted in the City of Mexico should be tried. At an early hour every morning the short-term prisoners are set to washing the main business streets, a sprinkling wagon being followed by half a dozen men with stiff rubbing brooms who literally wash the pavement clean. The correspondent says it is an inspiration to a business man to get downtown in the morning and see the business streets as clean as only brush and water can make them. Certainly a great contrast to our filthy gutters, strewn with waste paper, peanut shells, tomato husks and other debris. Only a little water is needed for this work. Why not try it? Los Angeles will lose hundreds of thousands of dollars if it becomes generally known among health and pleasure seekers that they will here be forced to breathe filthy dust.

**Lighting the Streets.**

The approaching lighting of Broadway with ornamental iron pillars, holding clusters of electric lights, marks a decided step in the progress of the city. And by the way, as recently mentioned in The Times, this may lead to the formation of an independent electric lighting company, owing to the greed of the lighting trust. This incident may also serve to cause a few more people to ask seriously why if municipal ownership of water is so successful, the same plan cannot be applied to the lighting of the city. It is interesting to note that Los Angeles was the first city in the United States to entirely abandon gas for street lighting, and replace it by electricity. This was done over twenty years ago, at a time when electric lighting was in its infancy. Less than twenty-five years ago, when the first experimental electric light was put up in the courtyard of the Palace Hotel, in San Francisco, it attracted crowds of people. Los Angeles has hitherto compared unfavorably with San Francisco in the brilliancy of the streets at night. When, say, Spring street and Hill street, we shall be ahead of the northern city, because there most of the electric-light effects at night are produced by ad-











**FOR SALE**

THE

**FOR SALE— ONLY**  
**A HOME AND AN INCOME.**  
 A beautiful new 12-room modern hotel  
 ranged in 2 suites, has 2 baths, open  
 terraces, electric fixtures, modern  
 date, on a beautiful street near W. A.  
 The lot, 36x135, is finely improved  
 worth \$1200. The apartments rent  
 each; you occupy one and have a home  
 an income of \$40 a year by investing

**HOLMES & WALTON, Sole Agent**  
 29 230 GRANT BUILDING.

**FOR SALE-**  
The neatest 6-room cottage in the part of the southwest, near the Rindge residence, all modern conveniences, beam ceiling, mason mantel and six built-in clothes press, bedrooms enas reception hall, parlor and dining stained; north front; this is a barge anyone wishing a substantial house. was not built for sale; we are sold at \$2200, \$1000 down, balance easy; let us

you this property.

BLISS & GOULD  
29 214 O. T. Johnson Pl.

FOR SALE—

BARGAIN ON EASY TERMS: WILL  
FOR \$25 PER MONTH.

Modern 5-room cottage on E. 37th st.  
Central ave., tinted walls, hot and  
water, gas and electricity, all up in  
shape, lot 6x100 to alley with bearing  
trees; price \$230; \$200 cash, \$30 per  
month including interest at 6 per cent. This  
must be sold.

25 O. F. SCHERER, 256 Frost B.  
FOR SALE—HOUSES BUILT THAT  
bear inspection, if you are looking for  
a thing nobby and swell in the way of  
room cottage, see the three we have  
completed at 1602, 1604 and 1606 E. W  
st.; they are complete in every detail,  
ing a brick and cemented cellar; their  
our \$1200 cottages; see them and as  
you can get the same material and  
manship for the same price.

**FOR SALE—**  
Well, look at these lots on 25th. 28th;  
run right by your door, only \$300; easy to  
own. Others \$100 up.  
2450—House, lot, \$75 down, \$15 monthly;  
lot is 30x115, 15-foot alley, water pipe  
out, cement walk.  
2525—4-room house, corner lot, on  
walk in front and around house, walk  
house and yard, chicken fence, shed  
new, easy terms; will cost nothing to  
own.

at these; come Sunday before 4.  
2 WOODS, 9195 E. N. Rd  
FOR SALE--  
HAVE A HOUSE BUILT TO SUIT.  
We have a bunch of lots on 16th  
Central ave.; we will furnish plans to you  
and build to suit purchaser and sell on a  
cash payment down, and balance like  
rent. This is in walking distance, and is a cin-  
ch for you to get a home that will suit  
in every respect.

**G. G. GREENWOOD, 230 Front St.**  
**FOR SALE—**  
 1400—Highland Park, No. 320 W. 13th  
 This new home of 7 rooms and bath will  
 open today (Sunday). It is strictly new  
 with every family comfort and modern  
 finish. Delightful view of the mountain range  
 3 large porches; the lower rooms yet to  
 be polished floors and frescoed ceilings.  
 Pictures and shades will be placed in  
 when sold. Owner's sign on house;  
 block from Garyana and University car  
 one block from school; 5c fare. Terms

**OR SALE-IF YOU ARE LOOKING**  
a new, strictly modern 4-room cottage  
large lot, facing two streets, with  
electricity, phone, three car lines, only  
blocks from Main street; furnished  
or unfurnished, with or without piano, C  
linen, bed clothes, silver, glass, china,  
stainless steel heater and every comfort.  
elegant home affords for sale.  
and see 233 E. 26th, owner in house,  
Maple ave. car to corner 26th, first to  
east. HOME phone 29618.

**OR SALE-BEAUTIFUL NEW COTTAGE**

ington Vermont, ac. No. 1730, between W  
ington and 16th sts.; six large rooms,  
ception hall with seat, large butler's  
try, bathroom, screen porch with  
certain closets, two cells and be  
windows and entrance plate glass,  
wood floors, oak mantel, large china  
ceilings cov. beautifully tinted walls,  
great combination fixtures and fine fl  
throughout; \$3000; easy terms, or less  
cash.

**FOR SALE—NEW, MODERN HOUSE IN**  
Arlington Heights. This house was b  
for a home; has five large, nicely arran

and finished rooms, with large reception  
and bath downstairs; pretty, artistic  
staircase, built-in buffet and hutch, a  
stantial brick fireplace, beam ceilings in  
living-room, coe ceilings in hall and pas-  
sage, beautiful hot and cold water;  
front lot 50x150, with barn, chicken, and  
back yard, all fenced; price \$3700; \$2500  
balance easy. No agents. 'PHONE STA  
4.

**ON SALE-**  
IF SOLD BEFORE FEB. 1ST.  
I will sell my new, modern 5-room

is fitted with combination gas electric fixtures, porcelain bath, main wash stand, two stationary wash tubs, water connections, for \$200.

New 60-foot chicken house, fine lawn, 10 trees and fruit; \$1500 can remain; furnish desired at a sacrifice; 15 minutes out of town.

OWNER, 1214 East 24th st. Vernon home Sunday.

**FOR SALE—**

**\$150 DOWN.**

A 3-room, all modern cottage in the #1 Price. \$1600; only \$150 down, balance

Monthly payments of \$15 per month including interest. This place is new and modern in every respect.

See HOLLISTER.

**GOLDEN STATE REALTY COMPANY**  
421 South Spring st.  
Phones—Home Ex. 56. Sunset Main 2815

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**FOR SALE—**

**\$2000.**

Elegant, new apartment building, perfectly clear and taxes paid to November, 1935. Close in, select southwest location. From

come \$60, can be increased to \$80 a month; I must sell at once, if at all, before my early summer. Owner, 286 CORP BLDG, 11 S. Broadway.

**R. SALE—**  
MODERN 7-ROOM HOUSE ON W. 367  
T. NEAR CONGRESS AVE.; PRICE \$3  
900 CASH, BALANCE \$35 PER MONTH

**R. E. IBBOTSON & CO.,**  
316 TRUST BLDG

**R. SALE—AND A FORCED SALE.**  
\$3700—Worth \$3500. Fine modern 7-  
room-and-a-half cottage, in well neigh-  
borhood, right near 21st and Union. Own

leaving city and must sell at once. \$1  
 ash down. Large lot, with stable and  
 case-house, lawn, cement walks, palm tree  
 well, electric, etc. etc. etc. etc. etc.  
 bargain in a beautiful home.  
 F. M. PHELPS, 508 Douglas Bldg.

FOR SALE—\$700; READ THIS CAREFUL  
 8-room house now rented for \$70 a  
 month; house in rear of lot story and half;  
 25-foot alley; everything ready  
 build fine flats in front; walking distance  
 of 5 minutes to car line, neighborhood  
 fine street, sidewalks and sewer  
 water; taxes and everything paid

to someone by Monday night. ♦D.  
TEWART. 138 S. Broadway. 29

**R SALE—**  
BEST SNAP IN CITY.  
\$2900—5 rooms, 30x45 feet; lot 40x145 in a  
v. good; very choice; terms easy; owner gold  
smith; see it and you will buy it; war  
1500.  
\$1100 buys another 5-room snap.  
M. M. DAVIDSON & SON,  
A.R.R. Rooms 204-4 Wilcox Bldg.  
**R SALE—**  
\$12,500—One of the best 11-room houses

shale section; granite front, oak finish  
 at plumbing, furnace and everything  
 complete. Call on 80-ft. street, his  
 ground, and best of surroundings. Can be  
 duplicated for the money. Would be  
 finished if desired.

L. L. BOWEN, 362 Frost Block

FOR SALE—LOVELY HOME OF SEVE  
 on Harvard Boulevard, No. 1746,  
 best part of the city. Living, room 13x18  
 with fireplace, Oak Bookcase, built-in  
 billings, furnace and every modern im  
 ment. Beautiful yard. Built for a home  
 at every convenience; on liberal ter

monthly payments, if desired. Own  
ME PHONE 2512. No agents.

**FOR SALE—**  
**SPLENDID INCOME PROPERTIES.**  
Two houses, southwest, rents \$5; 4-room  
bath, 2-room house, 4 minutes from Fourth and  
Highway, annual rental \$139; only \$12.75  
splendid business corner, improved, new  
and postoffice; bargain. H. HAWVER,  
Hotel Minnewanka, 261 S. Grand.

**FOR SALE—**  
C. J. HETLER CO.

UP-TO-DATE • RESIDENCES  
210-11-12 BRVSON BLOCK



## Liners.

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## SUNDAY, JANUARY

## Liners.

## REAL ESTATE

## NOTICE.

Advertisements marked "L.A.R.E." are guaranteed by the Los Angeles Realty Board as those of reliable, responsible agents. The Arbitration Committee of the Board exists for the purpose of settling and settling in accordance with the principles of fair and honorable dealing, any disagreements or complaints affecting the conduct of the business of the members of the Board. Severe penalties are provided for any member guilty of dishonest conduct. List of members obtainable at Real Estate Board, 615 Chamber of Commerce.

## HERBERT BURDET.

## Secretary.

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## Liners.

## REAL ESTATE

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HERBERT BURDETTE,  
Secretary.

## FOR SALE—

## City Lots and Lands.

## FOR SALE—

## REBUDIVISION OF

## BARROW'S TRACT.

## This tract is located on the corner of

## Barrow and Vermont avcs. Lies on the

## Barrow portion of the tract, being

## at this point on equal abutment with that

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## FOR SALE—

## City Lots and Lands.

## FOR SALE—

## WEST ADAMS HEIGHTS.

## Hobart, Adams, near 11th St. 1/2 acre.

## Harvard Blvd., near 11th St. 1/2 acre.

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## Close to corner 7th and San Pedro avcs.

## new car line on 7th street; front foot

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## Beautiful 1/2 acre lot, 100 ft. wide, 100

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Tract, 50x120, facing 80-1004  
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 See, get face car fare and  
 or see for more illustrations  
 and sample contract now.  
**CARLSON INVESTMENT CO.**  
 124 South Broadway  
 Ground Floor - Los Angeles  
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Living-rooms in rear; lot is a  
walk in to beach good income  
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Small payment down, balance  
this property is very close in  
Must be sold this month; see  
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**A SNAP.**  
**A BEAUTIFUL HOME**  
3-room house; modern; large rooms; well furnished; 4 lots, well kept up, east school and churches; worth well for \$4250. Come and see it.  
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**FOR SALE—SILVER ACRES**  
Exceptional opportunity for immediate sale in one location near Pasadena, a large and fruit ranch for sale; abundance of water; in California at any price you want we ask. It's a big

**FOR SALE—FINELY IMPROVED**  
and fruit ranch near Pasadena.

**FOR SALE—FINELY IMPROVED** fruit orchard near Pasadena. 10 room house and outbuildings, large barn, 12 chicken yards, incubator, brooders, water in yard, swimming pool, and a large quantity of machinery, trees about 25 kinds of fruit in full the finest places for the money. Second day of the month. **CO., 612 Grant Bldg.**

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idence with 9½ acres of land, rooms, electric light, bath, 2½ built by owner for a home.

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built by owner for a home.  
Furnished first-class. Call  
name; one stable with 2 box-  
is a most desirable one in an  
city on desirable residential  
view of the mountains and  
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FOR SALE—6 ACRES. Good  
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chickens, 4 cows, 3 acres in  
in alfalfa, balance ready for  
cheap water, close to school  
acres, 275 ft. in alfalfa, plus  
house, chickens, house, stain-  
less-linen pumping plant, con-

OR SALE— A SNAP.  
5 acres, close in, near car

**FOR SALE—** A SNAP.  
2 1/2 acres, close in. Near car  
bargain at \$4000. Price cut  
to \$2500; look this up.  
C. J. FARR  
22 Do

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 THE MOST BEAUTIFUL  
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 3 bedrooms, new kitchen, small  
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 price; make a fine home; this  
 is cheap. J. R. SEXTON,  
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 An acre of the finest land  
 in this little modern cottage, with  
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Chicken ranches with nice

**FOR SALE.**—**A**—**FOOTHILL HOUSE.**  
Large roomy house, beautifully  
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 7 miles east of Ocean  
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from \$80 to \$72 per month.  
did this week. M. W. Atwood  
Grant Hildg.

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 For Sale - 5-acre lot  
 blocks south of P.O.  
 Apply to O. E. R. H. M.  
 For Sale - Corner  
 4 blocks south of P.O.  
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 GARDENA. ON 2 ELM. C  
 close to city. 15 acres  
 in wooded section. 10  
 street frontage, close  
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 and 10 per cent. down.  
 EXTON, 102 S. Broadway

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SALE—ALHAMBRA  
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SALE—A NO. 15-A  
Ascot Park, \$250.  
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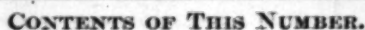


### The Gateway to Old Baldy.



ESTABLISHED DECEMBER 6, 1897.

*For sale by all newsdealers; price 5 cents a copy, \$2.50 a year. Address THE TIMES-MIRROR CO., Publishers, Times Building, Los Angeles, Cal.*



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Every State and every Territory has sent its quorum. Illinois has been our most industrious colonizer, for no fewer than 1474 children record the Prairie State as the place of their nativity. Kansas with 916, Missouri with 881, Colorado with 766, Iowa with 743, Texas with

Now who will dispute the title of Los Angeles to cosmopolitanism, and to representative Americanism as well?

"The naval estimates for the next fiscal year are the largest ever submitted, notwithstanding the fact that they have been cut down from those sent in by the bureaus more than \$17,000,000. We have asked for less than the money actually required to continue the naval programme as laid down by the general board of which Admiral Dewey is the head, notwithstanding all who have studied the question carefully agree that this programme should be carried out. The past year was an important one in the history of our naval construction. Never before were so many ships launched by this or any other nation in one year. Vessel for vessel and type for type, I believe our ships will compare favorably with those of any navy afloat, and every American should be proud of the progress and character of work now being accomplished, not only in construction, but in all branches of the service. Last year the navy cost a little over a dollar per capita. It cost little compared to what war would cost, and it is the best insurance we have against war. We want such a navy in size,

The car conductor who is overwhelmed with  
Who has to be polite while dunning people  
fares;  
The railroad ticket seller who must listen to  
Of travelers who somehow think that he can  
The salesman in the store who has to hear each  
complaint,  
And is expected to display the patience of a  
Have a plenty of those medals, for in justice  
fear  
Every man who does his duty is a hero, more

### From Our Own Correspondent

Where do the soldiers get their food?  
ed.  
The Japanese are living chiefly on rice.



## The Eastern Struggle. By Frank G. Carpenter.

### WITH THE JAPANESE ARMY.

WHAT CAPT. PEYTON MARCH, MILITARY EXPERT, SAW.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—I give you today a chat with one of the live workingmen of the United States Army, a young officer, who for the past year has been in the thickest of the fighting in Manchuria. As one of our military attachés, he was assigned by the War Department to the Japanese army to report on its operation in the field. He went to Japan, and there joined Gen. Kuroki. This was last February, and he has been with that branch of the Japanese forces ever since, a little more than a month ago, when he started back home.

The man I refer to is Capt. Peyton Conway March, who graduated at West Point in 1888, who commanded the 1st Cavalry during the Cuban War until it was disbanded, and who then went to Luzon and led the American forces in the famous "Battle in the Clouds." In that battle Gen. Gregorio del Pilar was killed, and at about the same time Gen. Concepcion, Aguinaldo's chief of staff, and Aguinaldo's wife were captured. In another campaign Capt. March was commended by the President for his gallantry, and for other services he was made colonel of the United States Volunteers. At the beginning of the Japanese War he was one of four officers chosen to report upon the fighting to the War Department.

My talk with Capt. March relates to the little things rather than the big ones of the campaign. The stories of the battles have been told in the papers as far as the newspaper would permit. This matter comes fresh from the field, and is, it seems to me, full of flesh and blood interest.

I asked Capt. March as to the number of men now actually fighting in Manchuria. He replied:

"There are at least 600,000 soldiers in the two armies. The Japanese have 335,000 and the Russians almost as many. The forces are lined up almost facing each other. They are on the two sides of a little river known as the Sha-ho, or as it is more commonly called the Sha-ho, the word 'ho' meaning river. The soldiers are stretched along both sides of that river for a distance of about 30 miles. In some places they are not more than 200 yards apart, and in others as much as 2000 yards. Each army has dug intrenchments and put up fortifications, and is waiting for the other to charge. Now and then there is a little fight at different places along the line, but when I left on October 16 they were still waiting to fight. They were waiting December 16, and are waiting still."

**Mukden and the Japanese.**

"Are they near Mukden?"

"One end of the line, I should say, is not more than three miles from Mukden. The other is perhaps fifty miles away. They are, you know, pretty far up in Manchuria. They are so near Mukden that we could take our guns and examine the towers over the gates leading through the walls. They are about as far away from Mukden as Rockville is distant from Washington. Fifteen or sixteen miles is not much."

"Mukden is a very important place, is it not?"

"Politically yes, strategically no," replied Capt. March. "It is important as the capital of Manchuria, and in that it falls into the hands of the Japanese it will impress the Chinese and the Manchurians, and they think that the Japanese are the more likely to be victorious. As to its advantages as a war base, they are comparatively little. The most important point is Harbin, at the junction of the Chinese Eastern Railway and the Trans-Siberian Railway, where one branch runs off to Vladivostok. Mukden has a rich country surrounding it, which raises enormous quantities of grain."

"There are fouring mills there which are supplying the Russian army, and also the great warehouses of the Russians. Not far away is a rich cattle and horse country, so that altogether the place is exceedingly valuable. It is toward that point that the Japanese are working. If they could capture Harbin and disconnect the two lines of railway shutting off Eastern Siberia from the west, and at the same time, get possession of those enormous mills and supplies, they would perhaps be much nearer power than they are now."

"Is there any possibility that they can do that?"

"It is war everything is possible," said Capt. March. "I am not a prophet, and I do not care to predict. You must remember, however, that the campaign of the Japanese, as their armies move toward the north, becomes more difficult, while the campaign of the Russians is to a great extent less so. The Japanese are moving away from their base. They have to carry all their provisions, ammunition and other supplies farther on, whereas the Russians are falling back to where their supplies are."

"It is something of an undertaking to carry the food and supplies of 300,000 men, to say nothing of their arms and munitions of war," continued Capt. March. "You must remember that the Japanese have as many men now stationed along the Sha-ho as there are men, women and children in Washington. Every one of them has to have warm clothing, and if possible a place to sleep at night. In the winter the thermometer gets down to or below zero in Manchuria, so you see that a war like this has other problems than those of mere fighting. The same problems confront the Russians."

**What the Soldiers Eat.**

"Where do the soldiers get their food, captain?" I asked.

"The Japanese are living chiefly on rice and meat."

The rice is in a raw state, just as you find it in our grocery stores, and it must be cooked before it can be eaten. This necessitates water and fire, and makes it a bad field ration. I think the Japanese are discovering that. It is not like our hard tack, which can be carried to the field and eaten at any time. In addition to this the Japanese have canned meat, put up with a kind of sauce, in Japan. The soldiers eat it out of the can, and seem to relish it, but a foreigner does not like it after two or three meals. It is not so bad when cooked as a soup."

"What is the food of the Russians?"

"They are better able than the Japanese to live off the country. They can get a deal of fresh meat in the north, and their flour comes from the Harbin mills. Those mills are large enough to supply the army. The Russian commissary is well managed. Each company has a great cook stove on wheels, in which a big boiler of soup is always cooking. The men put everything they can get in the way of vegetables and other edibles into this."



CAPT. PEYTON C. MARCH.

soup, and there is a hot bowl for each soldier at regular intervals. In this respect the Russians are better off than the Japanese."

**Armies in Furs.**

"How do the men keep warm there in midwinter? They cannot have fires when under arms?"

"No, the most of them rely upon their clothing for warmth. Both armies wear more or less furs. The common soldiers of Japan have long, thick overcoats of kaki, with high fur collars, which they can turn up about their faces, and the officers wear fur-lined coats. As to the Russians, some of them are clad in furs and some in sheepskins. The Cossack uniform is almost all fur, including an enormous fur cap."

"As to fire, one of the most serious questions is that of fuel. The march of Kuroki's army, with which I was, has been largely through a wooded country, and we have cut down the trees for wood. At times charcoal has been sent in from Japan for the use of the soldiers, and just now they are doing all they can to pump out the Yantai coal mines. These mines are not very far from Mukden. They were used by the Russians, but they flooded them before they left, and they are still full of water. The Japanese are doing all they can to get pumps and empty the mines."

**Railroads and the War.**

"These mines are reached by the railroads, are they not?"

"Yes. The Japanese now have the southern end of the Chinese Eastern Railroad. They have changed it to a narrow gauge, in order that they may be able to use Japanese engines and rolling stock. You may remember that the Russians have a broad gauge. For this reason the Japanese could not use the road until it was changed."

"Is the Trans-Siberian road working well?"

"Very well, indeed, I understand," said Capt. March. "The government has taken charge of it, and they are pouring soldiers into Manchuria over it. There is a steady stream of fighting men moving across Siberia day and night, and as fast as the soldiers die or become disabled they are replenished by others. It is wonderful how little the Russians seem to regard the loss of men."

You would have thought that the 50,000 soldiers who were killed in the last great battle would have disorganized the army and disarranged its plans. It did not seem to affect the Russian policy one iota. The officers took it as a matter of course, and also the men. The fact, it seemed to me, made a serious impression upon the Japanese. Before that battle they had no doubt of their ultimate success. Since then they have begun to wonder whether after all they can wear out or conquer a foe like this."

**The Russians as Soldiers.**

"What kind of soldiers are the Russians?"

"They are brave and will fight until they drop. They know nothing else. We captured many of them, and there were thousands dead on the battlefield. Many of the privates are fine looking. They are big-boned, lusty fellows with fair complexions and light hair. This surprised me, as I had expected to find dark-haired men. I had heard many stories of the viciousness and savagery of the Russian peasant. The faces I saw had no such characteristics, and the papers found upon the men conveyed the opposite impression. Every soldier had a pocket testament or at least the Four Gospels, and upon many of the dead we found letters written and ready for mailing to their families at home. The letters were simple, affectionate and loving, giving the little details of camp life and carrying messages to dear ones, large and small, in Russia. It seemed to me that men who could write such letters must be more than ordinarily decent. Speaking about the Testaments, it was a curious fact that the names of the company and regiments of the men were scratched out. This was to keep the Japanese from estimating the character of the Russian army."

"From what you say, captain, the Russians must be religious?"

"They have all forms of religion, and I do not see why we should not give them credit for honesty," said Capt. March. "Every set of troops has its priest with it, a high-capped man in a long black gown. The soldiers sing hymns as they go into battle, and even during their night attacks, they charge, singing."

**The Japanese Soldier.**

"How about the Japanese?"

"They are just the opposites of the Russians. They make no noise whatever. They sing no military songs, and, in fact, you never hear them singing. They are quiet in camp and on the march and in battle; but they go steadily ahead and fight to the death. There are no braver soldiers known than the Japanese, and none, I think, more efficient."

"Are they well trained?"

"Thoroughly so," said Capt. March. "The work they are doing in Manchuria is not new work for them. They have been doing this same thing in their maneuvers at home year after year for fifteen years. They have been moved by water from one part of Japan to another, and have had to fight upon landing. Almost every problem that has come up in the war has been solved by them in these maneuvers again and again. They are organized after the German system. Each man knows just what he has to do, and the army works like a great machine."

"The Japanese army is composed of picked men," continued the military expert. "Every year all the able-bodied youths of Japan of a certain age have to appear before the authorities and the best are taken for soldiers. This lot is weeded out again and again until something like 40,000 or more men of equal height and good physique remain. These are trained for the army. As a result the Japanese troops are about as evenly matched a body of men as you will find in any army. They are intensely patriotic and almost every man esteems it an honor to die for his Emperor."

**The Officers are Able.**

"What do you think of the officers of the two armies?"

"They are able men and men of experience. This is so of both Japanese and Russians. Gen. Kuroki is evidently understands his business, and where will you find a braver or more gallant character than Gen. Stoessel? Gen. Oyama has shown his ability as a commander, and the same is true of Gen. Kuroki. As to Gen. Kodama, the chief of staff, he is to a large extent the brains of the Japanese army. None of these men is young. All have been connected with the great developments going on in Japan, and have risen from rank to rank until they attained their present position."

"There is one thing I would say about such officers in contrast with the general opinion held as to their position. The popular idea is that the general of an army goes dashing along at the head of his men, swinging his sword and calling them to come on. In the fighting of today the commanders are well to the rear, connected by telephone and messengers with different parts of the field. They play the game of war after a fixed plan, and the breaking away of a regiment or a company is not noticed. All the working is toward general results."

**Many Night Battles.**

"It will seem odd to the old soldier of the United States," Capt. March went on, "to know that most of the fighting between the Russians and the Japanese is done at night. This is caused by the destructive nature of modern guns. The artillery mows down men like wheat if the gunners have daylight to help them. The guns are long-ranged and the destruction is awful. In the later battles the Japanese have used the darkness to make their way closer to their enemy. Today they might perhaps be a mile away, firing at the Russians behind their intrenchments. Tonight they would make a rush and get perhaps 2000 feet nearer, and there they would throw up fresh earthworks and dig trenches. The

that no other navy will ever with us. It is our greatest strength. The larger our navy is the more secure the fixed charges are sure to be. I am safe in saying that no other nation wish of the American people that we should in a niggardly manner or to the detriment of all be proud of. My country can be stated in three words: destruction and destruction."

are scarcely controvertible, and the necessity that the United States should have hundreds of millions of dollars in the coast defenses, as long as the threat is in existence. This nation is a people is undoubtedly in favor of disarmament, but we cannot disarm until joined in their enforcement of the world.

the day shall at last come—as peace war shall cease to exist among nations, how much better it will be to build on roadways, hospitals, things beloved of peace, than to build armaments and similar instruments of war. It is to this idea that we should hastened that shall see swords and the cannon's mouth hushed.

### BY MEN OF THE TIMES.

that more than \$230,000,000 of the United States was destroyed in the war. It is interesting to learn how much of the "perfectly safe" goods

women recently wrote more of a man who announced through a Los Angeles paper that he was looking for a man to have married him in the paper that indulges in a little better than a procurer.

street car, was pointing with a stick by who wore a straw hat. "When I left Chicago, I could not account of the deep snow, and this is heaven. You people do not have. There are thousands of people at is why Los Angeles is growing."

others—two reforms that should be at our "green grocer's" department things according to the price for a quarter or three for a pound and unsatisfactory. A person more than he wants, or else he is asked. Why not make the price of eggs, if necessary? The second reform is the practice of selling eggs by the dozen, and we sell eggs by the dozen, and under the present system, it is for people to raise breeds that

fortunes in horticulture in the city if we could only bring together nearer together, in the city. The London Market has been selling in London for cents to \$25 each, also there is a London fruiterer for people that evening, for which a letter telegraphed to forty miles of London. One furnish all strawberries, with nearly \$2.50 for each berry, and apple trees growing in Los Angeles, and as for the means of a Los Angeles dinner.

### HEROES.

out the medals for the hero. Some special ones securely put on achievements, and the thing of glory from the fact that the medal that is 'most too big to fit' makes those strong cigars—his medal for that man of noble and clear of snow because his

is overwhelmed with petty while dunning people for who must listen to the night. Now think that he can give who has to hear each play the patience of a saint—medals, for in justice you is duty is a hero, more or

—[Washington



artillery would keep firing upon them, but in the darkness not one-tenth as many would be shot as in the daytime. All the next day they would lie in those intrenchments, and when night came would make another rush under fire 2000 feet nearer, and dig another set of trenches to form their resting place the following day, and the third night, perhaps would storm the battery. These night attacks have been common upon the part of the Russians as well. As to digging, I doubt whether there has ever been a war in which so many fortifications have been thrown up or so much digging done in proportion to the time occupied. A large part of Manchuria looks as though it had been occupied by mound builders."

#### Port Arthur.

"How do you regard the fall of Port Arthur, captain? Does that indicate that the war is nearing an end?"

"Not at all," was the reply. "I don't think the Japanese look upon it in that way, and the Russians certainly do not. Port Arthur has been a very profitable investment for the Russians. It has kept 100,000 Japanese busy and away from the fight with the troops farther north. It has paid for itself fifteen times over for all it has cost in both men and money. The Japanese estimate that it contained 40,000 men. I think the number has been overrated."

"What do the Chinese in Manchuria think about the situation?"

"They seem to regard it entirely outside their business," said Capt. March. "If the Japanese and Russians choose to kill each other, why should they care, as long as each army pays them well for what it takes. This is the case at present. Both Russians and Japanese want to be friends with the Chinese, for in case either should secure possession of Manchuria, it would have the Chinese to deal with. For this reason, perhaps, the Chinese are well paid for their services and supplies. Nearly all the transportation is done by them. The vehicles used are heavy Chinese carts, which will carry a ton or more on the level. The price for a cart is 15 yen per day, equal to \$7.50 of our money. This is a fortune in China."

"Are the Chinese afraid?"

"No. They come and watch the fighting until they get tired, and then go back to their farms. They are ready to be hired for all sorts of work, and as they are lusty fellows, many of them more than six feet in height, they make excellent laborers. Indeed, I don't see why they would not make good soldiers. What they need is organization and good leadership."

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## Carnation Day.

HOMAGE TO BE PAID TO THE MEMORY OF WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

By a Special Contributor.

TODAY is carnation day, the birthday of the late President William McKinley, when in every part of the United States carnations will be worn in the coat, lapel, hair, bosom, at the throat or carried loosely in the hands, as an expression of appreciation of the life and great services rendered the nation by the martyred President.

The carnation was William McKinley's favorite flower. He wore it on all occasions, as it expressed to him purity, beauty and simplicity as no other flower did.

When Mr. McKinley was Governor of Ohio, a bevy of girl students at Lake Erie College, at Painesville, O., made him an honorary member of their class, at the same time pinning on his coat their class flower—the carnation. From that day on he was seen to wear this flower in his button hole.

The incident occurred when Gov. McKinley was in Painesville, a guest of the Garfield Club. He ever afterward evinced an interest in the class, and often remembered and was remembered by them.

Mrs. McKinley took great interest in the class and its insignia, and provided a bunch of carnations for her husband's room every morning. A reunion of the class was in progress when Mr. McKinley was first nominated for the Presidency, and a congratulatory telegram was sent him.

At each reunion of the class the President was remembered with a box of carnations.

The idea of "The Carnation League of America" occurred to Lewis G. Reynolds, of Dayton, O., the founder of the memorial, on the 14th day of September, 1902, while in the city of Buffalo.

It was the first anniversary of the death of the late President, which occurred in that city, and there was a feeling in Buffalo that it would be a fitting thing to observe the day by a general display of draped flags and other signs of mourning.

The day was practically proclaimed a holiday in the city, but the display of draped flags was very meager; not from any feeling of indifference on the part of the people.

coin Day, February 12, and Washington's birthday on February 22, that it might be difficult to establish McKinley Day on the date of birth, but the simplicity of the memorial is such that its observance may be had with no expense and scarcely any trouble, and no interference with any other day.

In deciding to institute the commemorative day, wearing a carnation on January 29, President McKinley's birthday, instead of on September 14, the anniversary of his death, the trustees of the Carnation League have been guided by the following declaration made by Senator M. A. Hanna:

"I would rather rejoice that he was born and live than to remember that he died." Other members of the League's board coincided with this view.

Carnation Day is certainly a most fitting way to refresh the memory of the late lamented President, whose career is too near to the present to need recalling. It should be preserved undimmed for posterity. No more suggestive way to accomplish this could have been suggested than the wearing of his favorite carnation on his birthday. It will help to recall his pure and noble life and aid in handing down his virtues to future generations.

As showing the solidity and importance of the Carnation League, it is only necessary to give the names of the officers, who are designated as honorary trustees, as follows:

President Theodore Roosevelt, Hon. George B. Cannon, O.; Vice-President Charles W. Fairbanks, David R. Francis of St. Louis; Hon. M. T. Hanna, Cleveland, O.; Hon. Alexander H. Revell of Chicago; Hon. S. B. Rankin, and Lewis S. Reynolds, secretary.

The same loyal impulse that prompted the League almost all the wheels of industry for those few days on the day of President McKinley's burial, is now finding expression in the simple wearing of carnations on the day, as a tribute to his memory. It can be taken in by old and young of either sex. To wear the flower in silent memory of a departed public man.



#### BLUNDERS OF AUTHORS.

The blunders of eminent writers would make an amusing volume. M. Emile Faguet has added a gem to the collection in his monograph on Gustave Flaubert. "His father, son of veterinary surgeon at Nogent-sur-Seine, after studying medicine in Paris, set up a practice at Rouen, and there became the celebrated Dr. Bovary, principal surgeon of the Hotel Dieu, where he lived." This diverting slip makes Gustave Flaubert the son of Bovary, whereas he created Bovary and put him in a novel.

The novelists, however, are even more liable to comical oversights than the critics. Thackeray, describing Arthur Pendennis dancing a quadrille, wrote, "He advanced with a thumb in the pocket of each waistcoat." How many times did the novelist read that without seeing that he meant each waistcoat pocket?—[London Chronicle.]

#### DUTCH UNDERGRADUATES.

For the first three weeks the life of a freshman, or "Green," as he is called in Holland, is a perfect purgatory. From 9 o'clock in the morning till 12 o'clock at night he is absolutely at the beck and call of every member of the university, and more especially of the second-year men. They can send him on errands, compel him to amuse them, bully him and tease him to their heart's desire.

A Green is easily recognizable, for he is obliged to cut his hair short and to wear a low collar and a black tie.

If a boy has come to the university solely with a view to working, and without the least intention of joining the social amusements of his fellows, he is instantly relegated to the ranks of the "Pigs" and leads a life apart.—[Macmillan's Magazine.]

ple, but because few were prepared with the proper materials for the display.

Mr. Reynolds, knowing that the carnation was Mr. McKinley's favorite flower, purchased a bloom, tied a bit of black ribbon to it and wore it in his buttonhole the entire day without, for the moment, thinking of what it might mean later on. The idea of "Carnation Day" grew upon him, however, and a few weeks later he brought the matter to the attention of "The McKinley National Memorial Association," at Canton, O., and it met with the instant approval of the late Senator Hanna, Judge William R. Day and other trustees of that association. It was Mr. Reynolds's original idea that "Carnation Day" be observed on September 14, the anniversary of Mr. McKinley's death, just as the primrose is worn in England on the 19th day of April, in memory of Lord Beaconsfield, but Alexander H. Revell of Chicago, a Carnation League trustee, was successful in having the date changed to January 29, as being much more appropriate.

The idea was promulgated through the newspapers on December 22, 1902, and met with universal approval.

The day was first observed on January 29, 1902, the sixtieth anniversary of Mr. McKinley's birth, with the greatest unanimity throughout this country, and by Americans all over the world. Mr. Reynolds has had letters from almost every city in the Union and from every civilized country on the globe.

One reason why the promoter selected September 14 was because January 29 was so closely followed by Lin-

whose life was forfeited because he was a senator. No President we have ever had was so generally loved North and South, East and West, as President McKinley.

Louis G. Reynolds, organizer of the Carnation League, has received the cooperation of the McKinley Memorial Association, in having ministers of all denominations hold memorial services today throughout the country in tribute to the late Executive. Every participant in the services is requested to wear a carnation.

It was the desire of the promoter of "The Carnation League of America" to take some active part in the erection of the McKinley monument at Canton, N. Y., to subscribe to the fund in a general way, but that specific part of the structure be called "The Carnation Memorial," and to be paid for wholly by contributions from members of the League.

The matter was looked upon with great favor by the late Senator Hanna, but his death occurred before a decision was reached.

It would be a very beautiful and appropriate feature after the Canton monument is finished, or when "The Carnation League of America" should have sufficiently large fund, the income from it to be used for the permanent care-taking of the monument, so that it may not fall into decay as many other monuments do.

#### MEDICAL PLANTS SCARCE.

It is reported that there is a scarcity of medicinal roots and herbs, especially those of the production, and that in consequence the market of those crude drugs have been decidedly raised. We may imagine that the activity of the apothecary driving the herbalist out of business, though it is true that the soil has not recently yielded the usual amount of medicinal plants. Whatever may be the cause of the present deficiency, it is to be hoped that it will be remedied in another season, for we can hardly do without the old vegetable materia medica.—[The Medical Journal.]

## The Thugs of

MURDER AS A FINE ART.

MITTED AS A SACRILEGE.

By a Special Contributor.

AMERICA has appropriated the Hindustani language, but American freedom has modified the meaning. The pronunciation in the vernacular is not a mere bludgeoner, political or literal sense of the word he was a skilled deceiver. But this was the thug was very much more. He was a strangler. Thuggee was a fine art, and practiced by generations.

The thugs were really a religious sect, the goddess Bowani, wife of Shiva, of the Hindu trinity. They paid her goddess by elaborate religious rituals to her, solemnly invoking her blessing, she vouchsafed her worshipers neglect in her service an impenetrable shield. With the votary taking of life was a sacred act; a goddess meant an order to kill, which was sacrilege.

The thugs were a hereditary caste, different tribes, scattered all over the Himalayas in the north to Cape Colony in the villages and towns where they summed the guile of peaceful traders, and thus averting suspicion from their families lived peacefully with whom they never by any chance went forth to ply their trade of journeyed afar.

The thugs formed a close secret society, although utter strangers to each other, could recognize each other by a word, had also a system of signals on the placing in some particular manner, or little heaps of dust, in directions parties of thugs were they had destined victims in their more help was required, and so on.

At the seasons of travel, when men to set forth with wares they had replenishment of their stores, or on journey to some sacred shrine, thus in the big cities, and from themselves gangs, sometimes a hundred strong, of rank and regular subdivisions were the live-livers who lured from the plans of their journey and the they carried. There were merchants, in disguise, men of fine manners and times equipped with valuable merchandise, carrying with them else attended by a retinue of servants, thugs.

In this way a goodly company of formed, murderers and their destinies mingled. And then the fateful journey all keeping together for mutual protection. Those, of course, were days prior to railways.

Along the road other thugs would gather, perhaps, ostensibly, or a band of jokers who would help beguile the camp fire at night, or perhaps, whose armed escort was welcomed protection to the caravan. Thugs, then, it noted, every one of them, the chosen thoroughfare like the pick.

The rule was that before action should be three-thugs at least with the party for every man to be murdered—the room or ash thrown around which the act of strangulation was second man to clutch the legs, and the arms of the victim, all at a given the full tally of assassins was made the final tragedy was decided on, and the grave diggers were sent on a precaution was taken, and to reach safe from the chance of interruption, travel for several days in company they had devoted to destruction—would sleep with them, attend divine worship the holy shrines on the road, live on of intimacy, until time and place were for the consummation of the crime. The redeeming feature, these cold-blooded Nothing would ever tempt them to not even cupidly stirred by sight of and jewels, for it would have been against Bowani for any of her sex hands of her devout worshippers.

Now everything is ready for the night in the jungle. The cavalcade halted in front of a deep nullah or a babbling stream is tumbling. From brushwood comes the occasional yackal, mayhap even the roar of a tiger his hunting. On the plateau above the scare away the wild beasts, and seated the merchants, with their bales piled near at hand, silks and gold-embroidered cases of jewelry, unloaded from a corral within which the riddling draught oxen are safely tethered for



## The Thugs of India.

MURDER AS A FINE ART AND COMMITTED AS A SACRED DUTY.

By a Special Contributor.

AMERICA has appropriated the word "thug" from the Hindustani language, but with characteristic American freedom has modified both the pronunciation and the meaning. "Tug" is the correct pronunciation in the vernacular. And the thug was not a mere bludgeoner, political or otherwise. In the literal sense of the word he was a deceiver, a trained and skilled deceiver. But this was a mere euphemism. The thug was very much more. He was a professional assassin, a stranger. Thuggee was murder reduced to a fine art, and practiced by gangs working in cooperation.

The thugs were really a religious sect, who worshiped the goddess Bowani, wife of Shiva the Destroyer, one of the Hindu trinity. They paid homage to this dread goddess by elaborate religious ritual, making sacrifices to her, solemnly invoking her blessing, consulting the omens she vouchsafed her worshippers, counting every neglect in her service an impiety that would surely be visited by disaster. With the votaries of Bowani the taking of life was a sacred act; a good omen from the goddess meant an order to kill, failure to carry out which was sacrilege.

The thugs were a hereditary caste, composed of seven different tribes, scattered all over India, from the Himalayas in the north to Cape Comorin in the south. In the villages and towns where they lived they assumed the guise of peaceful traders, or cultivators of the soil, thus averting suspicion from their true calling. Their families lived peacefully with their neighbors, whom they revered by any chance molested. When they went forth to ply their trade of assassination, they journeyed afar.

The thugs formed a close secret society, and members, although utter strangers to each other and from distances wide apart, could recognize their fellow-handicraftsmen instantly by a word or a sign. They had also a system of signals on the roads, whereby by the placing in some particular manner of stones, or leaves, or little heaps of dust, it was shown in what directions parties of thugs were traveling, whether they had destined victims in their company, whether more help was required, and so on.

At the seasons of travel, when merchants were wont to set forth with wares they had purchased for the replenishment of their stores, or wealthy pilgrims to journey to some sacred shrine, thugs would assemble in the big cities, and form themselves into organized gangs, sometimes a hundred strong, with regular gradations of rank and regular subdivision of duties. There were the inveiglers who lured from the honest travelers the plans of their journey and the amount of wealth they carried. There were merchants, thugs themselves in disguise, men of fine manners and unarmed, sometimes equipped with valuable merchandise, riding on horseback, carrying with them sleeping terra, and attended by a retinue of servants, thugs also to a man.

In this way a goodly company of travelers would be formed, murderers and their destined victims commingled. And then the fateful journey would begin, all keeping together for mutual protection by the way. Those, of course, were days prior to the advent of railways.

Along the road other thugs would gradually join in—perhaps, perhaps, ostensibly, or a band of musicians and jugglers who would help beguile the hours around the camp fire at night, or perhaps some petty chief whose armed escort was welcomed as an additional protection to the caravan. Thugs, these newcomers, he noted, every one of them, strategically posted along the chosen thoroughfare like the pickets of an army.

The rule was that before action took place there should be three thugs or at least with the actual traveling party for every man to be murdered—one to manipulate the roomal or sash thrown around the neck and by which the act of strangulation was performed, the second man to clutch the legs, and the third to pinion the arms of the victim, all at a given signal. When the full tally of assassins was made up, the place for the final tragedy was decided on, and the grave choosers and the grave diggers were sent on ahead. But every precaution was taken, and to reach a favored spot, safe from the chance of interruption, the thugs would travel for several days in company with the persons they had devoted to destruction—would eat with them, sleep with them, attend divine worship with them at the holy shrines on the road, live on the closest terms of intimacy, until time and place were exactly suitable for the consummation of the crime. They had just one redeeming feature, these cold-blooded miscreants. Nothing would ever tempt them to murder a woman, not even cupidly stirred by sight of her costly robes and jewels, for it would have been a dreadful crime against Bowani for any of her sex to perish at the hands of her devout worshippers.

Now, everything is ready for the final deed. It is night in the jungle. The cavalcade of travelers has halted in front of a deep nullah or gully, down which a babbling stream is tumbling. From out its dense brushwood comes the occasional yelp of a skulking jackal, mayhap even the roar of a tiger disturbed from his hunting. On the plateau above fires are alight to scare away the wild beasts, and around these are seated the merchants, with their bales of costly goods piled near at hand, silks and gold-embroidered fabrics and cases of jewelry, unloaded from the wagons that form a corral within which the riding ponies, and draught oxen are safely tethered for the night. Al-

though he knows it not, each innocent man has as his immediate companions that evening three professional assassins—the strangler who sits just behind his victim, and the holders of legs and arms on either side. The minstrel troupe is performing—zithers are softly playing, drums tum-tumming, cymbals clanking.

And then comes the shrill or dread signal of death. For some time past the leader of the thugs has been gazing fixedly at the heavens, and all the eyes of his fellow-votaries of Bowani have been fastened intently upon him. At last he pronounces some commonplace words, as prearranged: "The moon shines bright to-night," and raises his hand. Then in an instant each strangler has the fatal noose around the throat of his appointed victim, every dying man is clutched by the hands that resist his writhing contortions, everyone but the thugs in their camp of travelers is in the death throes. In a brief minute or two all is over. The tragedy is complete.

There have been no guiltless witnesses of the atrocious crime, no possibility of rescue or escape, no noise or cries for help, for these stranglers are too skilled in their deadly work to have permitted a single cheep to be made. And now nothing remains but to cover up the traces of the foul deed. This is simple, for there has been no effusion of blood. The grave diggers creep out of the dark ravine, and carry away the stripped and rifled bodies. There is a grave ready for every victim, and convenient piles of rocks have been made to heap over the covering sand, that the hyenas may not be able to dig out the corpses and so betray what has happened. Armfuls of brushwood, too, are ready for artfully concealing the signs of recent excavations. But who will come to that lonely nullah? No one. The villagers across the plain dread it, because of the man-eating tiger who has made it his chosen lair.

With the breaking of dawn, the attenuated cavalcade moves again on its way. The spoil has been divided on a fixed scale of apportionment—so many shares to the leader, archpriest of Bowani, then so many shares to each strangler who held one of the coveted posts of honor, down to the single share of the inveiglers, who may be mere youths serving their apprenticeship in wholesale assassination. By evening the gang has dispersed in a score of different directions, making in small parties for their homes or for cities where their plunder may be disposed of, and a new campaign of villainy organized. An impenetrable veil of darkness has been thrown over the whole tragedy.

There were no telegraphs in those days, no country police, and every trace of the crime lay buried with the bodies in the lonely gorge. Wives waited sadly for husbands who never returned, children wept for absent fathers. But never a word of the travelers who had disappeared. And the Hindus are fatalistic beings—they accept in silence the decrees of Providence. A merchant would wonder what had become of his old neighbor in the bazaar. But the latter had ventured forth on a long journey, the dangers of the road are many, from wild beasts and from robbers who openly ply their vocation, cholera swift to strike down and kill ever stalks the land. So the heirs apportioned the goods, the shop was reopened by another trader, and the world moved on.

And all the while, for generations and for centuries, those peaceful Hindus themselves had never known that thuggee existed in their midst—that every day in their lives they were rubbing shoulders in the bazaar with fellow-countrymen who planned wholesale murders without misgiving, perpetrated them without remorse, and remembered them without pity. Think of the amazing loyalty that kept the secrets of this grim society inviolate, and the superb organization that enabled it to hide its terrible deeds right in the midst of a teeming population. After intercourse with India for two centuries, and the exercise of sovereignty over a large part of the country for more than half that time, the British rulers themselves remained quite ignorant of the existence and habits of the murderous gang.

But at last discovery came. It is not so very long ago—just seventy years since the dread mysteries of thuggee were unraveled by the English authorities. Suspicion arose because sepoy, traveling on leave with their army pay, failed to return to their regiments. Now the Indian sepoy is proud of his calling and he goes home to his village invariably intent on bringing back recruits to join the service of the sarkar, as he calls the ruling power. Trusted soldiers, non-commissioned officers and men of tried service, had never again been heard of. So strict investigation was set on foot, and as a result a gang of thugs were surprised in the very deed. They were arrested, imprisoned, tried, and convicted of murder. But the truth was not yet all known. Only when the death sentence on the criminals broke the religious spell of Bowani's power to protect her votaries did confession follow.

Then came the astounding and ghastly disclosure of what thuggee in India had really meant during unnumbered generations. On the part of the miscreants who told the story, there was no penitence, no remorse, just chastened and fatalistic regret that their idol Bowani had been broken, through their own laxity undoubtedly in observing her sacred religious rites. "There were always signs around us," said one of these fanatics, "if we had been wise enough to discern them, and religious enough to attend to them."

The nature of their superstitious observances may just be indicated. For example, every expedition had to be opened with a solemn invocation of Bowani. This was the formula, given out first by the high priest, and then repeated by all present: "Great goddess! universal mother! if this our meditated expedition be fitting in thy sight, vouchsafe us help, and the signs of thy approbation." Then the omens were watched. The meeting of a person who had lost a limb, the cry of a jackal by day or the scream of a kite by night,

and similar unusual happenings foretold disaster. But if the auspices were propitious, the party set forth. They took with them, swathed in cloths, a sacred pickaxe, emblem of their goddess, on which the oaths of secrecy had been made. It was entrusted to the shrewdest, most experienced, and most cautious thug present, and carried hidden in his loin cloth. No traveling party could be without the sacred pickaxe. It was a constant thing of solicitude and of reverence, and all manner of omens were associated with it from day to day, even from hour to hour. Thus if it chanced to fall from the hand of the man who bore it, dismay spread through the gang, and the enterprise on hand was immediately abandoned.

Now that the truth was out and confession freely made, regular burying places of the thugs all over India were disclosed, and the bones literally of thousands of victims discovered. Every member of the caste was secured, hundreds were hanged, thousands were transported to the penal settlement of the Andaman Islands, over the kail pani or black water which the Hindus dread, for to cross it breaks their caste, and ostracizes them forever from the fellowship of their brethren. The cult of Bowani was extirpated, root and branch. The very families were broken up, so that the abominable teachings of murder as religion and of strangling as a fine art should cease.

Thuggee had not been confined to adventurers upon land. The rivers of India were found to be infested by members of the accursed fraternity, fresh-water pirates who left no victims to tell tales. They operated in considerable parties. Those who did the work of boatmen were dressed like other boatmen; but those who were to take a part in the other operations were accoutered as travelers of great respectability; and there were no craft on the river kept so clean and inviting for travelers. When going up stream the thugs always pretended to be men of consideration, proceeding on pilgrimage to some sacred place, such as Benares, or Allahabad. When going down, they feigned to be returning home from such places. Their inveiglers, well dressed, were sent out upon the high roads, and pretended to be going by water to the same places as the innocent travelers they fell in with. On coming to the landing stage, the treacherous villains would see the nice-looking boat, with the respectably-dressed thugs amusing themselves. They would ask the captain to take them on board, as he could afford to do so cheaper than others, having, apparently, his boat already engaged. The captain would pretend to be pushed for room, and the thugs to be unwilling to have any more passengers on board. But at last the earnest entreaties of the inveiglers would be yielded to, and the new travelers accommodated. The boat would push off into the river, those above singing and playing and making a great noise, while the travelers below were strangled at the signal that all was clear. Then the bodies would be dropped into the river, a prey to the swarming crocodiles, objects of no suspicion for the Hindu dead were regularly consigned to these sacred waters. The boat proceeded to another landing place, having landed the inveiglers again upon the roads.

Thuggee has now been banished from the face of the earth. But the story shows in striking manner how marvelously the oriental mind can hold its secrets, not merely from the west, but from the different castes among their very selves. And as showing the wonderful hold thuggee had upon its votaries, let me quote another sentence from the confession of one of the leaders. I may explain that "goor" is coarse native sugar, which, after having been ceremoniously blessed by the goddess at the initiation ceremony, was passed round and eaten by all present the novice included. "Let any man once taste of the sacred goor," said this thug, who, with his own hand had strangled well over a hundred victims, "and he will be a thug, though he know all the trades and had all the wealth of the world. My father made me taste of that fatal goor, when I was a mere boy; and if I were to live a thousand years, I should never be able to follow any other trade." He never did follow any other trade. He was hanged, EDMUND MITCHELL.

### A SONG BY AN ABSENTEE.

California! What a music  
Seems to dwell within that word!  
What a world of subtle sweetness  
Hath its boundless echoes stirred!  
Oh, what memories thrill my bosom!  
With what peace my soul is crowned!  
Though in realms remote I wander—  
Still in dreams am homeward bound.  
California! Realm of beauty—  
Land of sunlight, joy and song!—  
Thou to whom hath Nature given  
All that could to earth belong!—  
Balmy air of health and rapture,  
Vales of verdure, fields of flow'rs,  
Deathless gardens, golden summers,  
Years as light as childhood's hours!  
Still I see the groves of orange,  
Orchards vast and meadows fair,  
Cloudless skies that smile above them,  
Earth an Eden shorn of care;  
Through the oak and eucalyptus  
Golden hills in splendor gleam;  
Fig and olive, palm and pepper,  
Cast their glamour o'er the dream.  
Far beyond the fields of poppy  
Lies the tranquil Sunset Sea,  
And I seem to hear it murmur  
As though calling—calling me.  
Ah, could I but live forever  
On that bright, enchanted shore  
I would ask no sweeter heaven—  
Blest my life forevermore!

T. SHELLEY-SUTTON.



Latest Photograph of President McKinley

ed because he was a servant of the people, and the simplicity of the observance may be had with safety any trouble, and no interference.

stitute the commemorative feature of the January 23, President McKinley's death, the anniversary of the Carnation League has the following declaration made by Secretary.

rejoice that he was born and that he died." Other members of the League have decided with this view.

certainly a most fitting way to honor the late lamented President, whose memory is the present to need recalling, and whose memory will be undimmed for posterity. No more accomplish this could have been more fittingly than by the wearing of his favorite carnation, which will help to recall his pure and noble character and his virtues to future generations.

ality and importance of the Carnation League, necessary to give the names of the designated as honorary trustees. The following are the names of the trustees: Hon. George B. Cortright, D. C.; Justice William R. Day, U. S. Supreme Court; Charles W. Fairbanks, U. S. Senator; Hon. M. T. Herrick, U. S. Senator; Alexander H. Revell of Chicago, and Lewis S. Reynolds, secretary.

pulse that prompted the stopping of the industry for those few moments on September 14, the anniversary of President McKinley's death, is now a simple wearing of carnations to his memory. It can be taken by either sex. To wear this garb of mourning is a departed public service.

PLANTS SCARCE.  
There is a scarcity of various plants, especially those of America, in consequence the market prices have been decidedly raised. The activity of the synthetic dye industry, though it may have recently yielded the usual amount of business, has been the cause of this. It is to be hoped that it will not be so in the future, for we can hardly get on without the materials of the dye industry.



## The Other Half of the World. By G. W. Burton.

### MANUFACTURES IN BELGIUM.

#### LONG HOURS AND LOW WAGES FOR BOTH MEN AND WOMEN.

By a Special Contributor.

HAVING taken up in previous letters the agricultural and mining industries in this country, in other words, the production of food for the people, the maintenance of muscular force, and food for the furnaces, the maintenance of the steam force for the factories, this letter will give some information about the principal manufacturing industries in which the muscle and coal are used. These industries in which the American people are more or less interested will be those considered.

In metal works of all kinds about 95,000 people are employed in the whole kingdom, nearly 30,000 of whom are

spondingly indigestible. Like the beer, they are very cheap, about 1 to 2 cents American apiece.

#### A Cheap Luncheon.

One can get three excellent rolls of wheat flour for 3 cents, for 3 cents a bottle of light beer, not over 4 per cent. alcohol, and for 3 cents a slice of excellent cheese, which will be sufficient for a light lunch for three persons. You have 1 cent left for butter, excellent unsalted butter, and for a dime of our money three persons have had a nice lunch.

In making shoes 42,000 persons are employed, and in wooden shoes 12,787. Here in Brussels on the streets many people wear wooden shoes at all times. The tobacco factories give employment to nearly 10,000 hands.

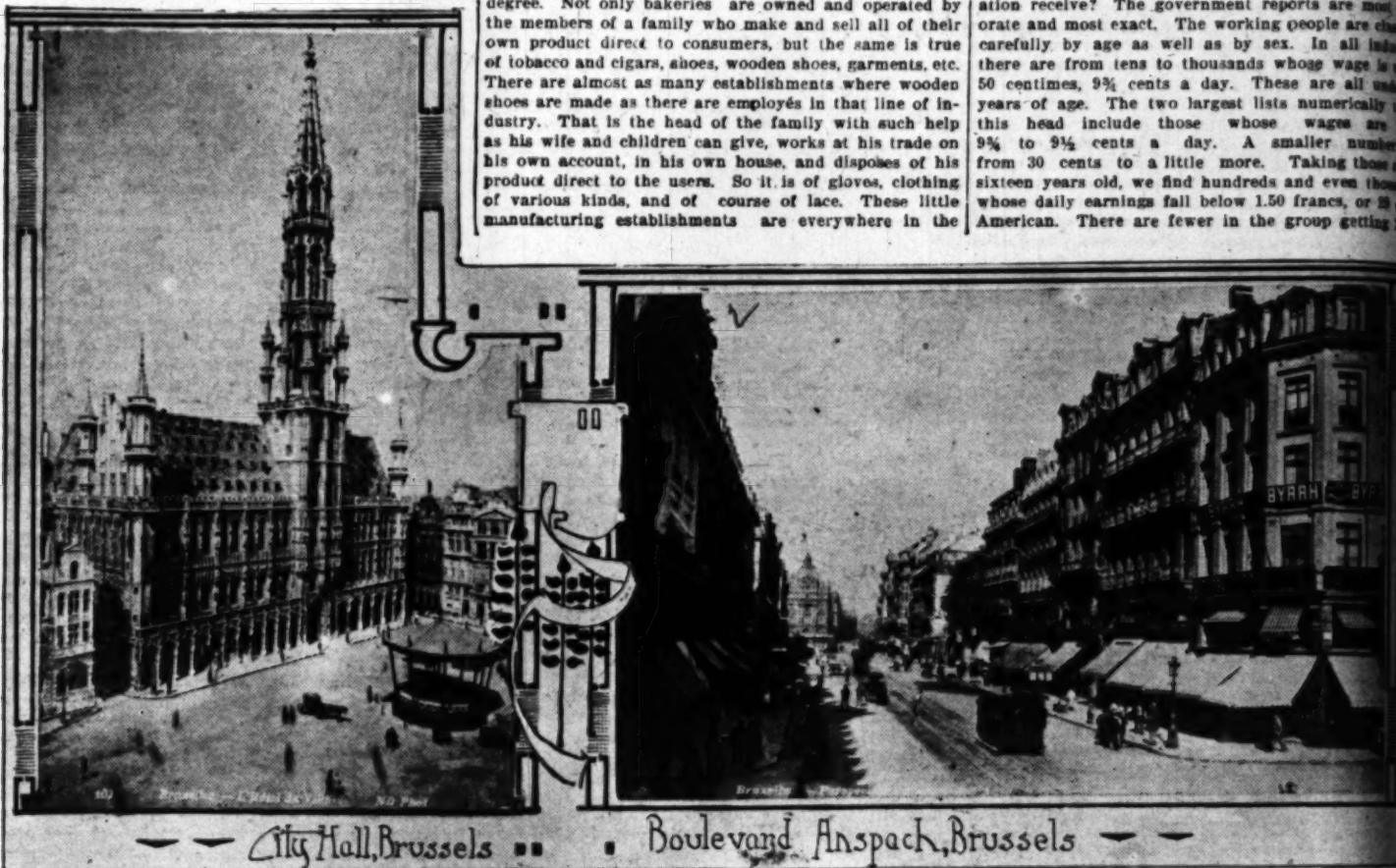
#### Small Factories.

Another feature of Belgian industries is the great number of small establishments all over the kingdom. The old way of doing things survives here in a remarkable degree. Not only bakeries are owned and operated by the members of a family who make and sell all of their own product direct to consumers, but the same is true of tobacco and cigars, shoes, wooden shoes, garments, etc. There are almost as many establishments where wooden shoes are made as there are employes in that line of industry. That is the head of the family with such help as his wife and children can give, works at his trade on his own account, in his own house, and disposes of his product direct to the users. So it is of gloves, clothing of various kinds, and of course of lace. These little manufacturing establishments are everywhere in the

has a cup of coffee and a piece of bread three times a day, a bowl of soup and some boiled potatoes once a day with meat a couple of times a week, a suit of "winter clothes" once in several years, and that is all he has in life. His father lived so before him. His son will live so after him, unless change takes place here and conditions such as obtain in America are developed—the conditions so many of us complain of and find so hard. Well this printer, who works ten to fourteen hours and earning about \$1 is greatly envied here.

#### Wages as They Are Today.

Before me lies a government report for 1903. It has a list of over 1,000,000 toilers. I have above selected several groups running into a quarter of a million. I have in a former letter set forth the conditions prevailing among the 1,200,000 persons occupied in the cultivation of the soil. In another, of the 150,000 persons to whom work in mines and quarries. What wages do they employed in the various industries now under consideration receive? The government reports are most accurate and most exact. The working people are classified carefully by age as well as by sex. In all industries there are from tens to thousands whose wages are under 50 centimes, 9½ cents a day. These are all under 16 years of age. The two largest lists numerically under this head include those whose wages are from 9½ to 9½ cents a day. A smaller number from 30 cents to a little more. Taking those sixteen years old, we find hundreds and even thousands whose daily earnings fall below 1.50 francs, or 30 cents American. There are fewer in the group getting 3



City Hall, Brussels . . . Boulevard Anspach, Brussels

foundrymen. Most of the iron used in Belgium is imported, in Hainault less than 9 per cent. being from Belgian mines. France furnishes the largest amount of this, Germany next, although in times past England sent the largest portion. The United States sends a small amount of crude iron.

#### Armies of Factory Hands.

Textile industries of various kinds find over 80,000 persons employed in various capacities as wage earners. Cotton claims over 15,000 of these, linen over 22,000, and wool about the same number.

There are nearly 40,000 toilers engaged in making garments.

Ceramics give employment to 7043, and glass works to 21,799.

The sugar factories employ 22,689 people.

There are some strange features in connection with Belgian industries. Few families here do any baking of bread or cakes. There are in the kingdom 15,040 bakeries. Most of these are managed by the owners, and all the work done by the family. The women do most of it. There are, however, 8412 employes connected with this industry.

#### They Drink Some There.

There are no less than 3427 establishments in Belgium devoted to the production of beverages, mostly alcoholic. They are mostly breweries, and count one for each 200,000 people, young and old, rich and poor. Yet more beer comes from Germany than is made in Belgium. The number of persons employed in this industry amounts to 16,555. The wines consumed here come mostly from France, next from Germany, and some from all over the world wherever wine is made. Eclipse champagne from California is advertised in most of the restaurants, and costs about the same as in San Francisco and Los Angeles. The bakery and the saloon dispute hotly one with the other for place on the streets, and they are numerous. Good beer sells at 15 centimes, 3 cents a full quart bottle, and the number of brands is only exceeded by the almost infinite variety of the cakes sold at the bakeries. These are largely made of sugar, butter, eggs and marmalade, jams or jellies, are very rich and corre-

spondingly indigestible. Like the beer, they are very cheap, about 1 to 2 cents American apiece.

#### Cheap Printing.

It would be an excellent object lesson for the owls in America who sit in dark grottoes, brooding over the memories of the past and hooting at the blazing light of modern civilization to see some of these survivals of the unfittest industrial methods. I wanted a few visiting cards the other day, and went into one of these little places. The old man was bent with hard work rather than age. He was the pink of politeness. His daughter, a girl of about 18, pretty as a picture and soft of manners as a princess, helped him. I picked out a thick, well-finished card and gave the "copy" to be printed on it, in a pretty face of some "text" style of type. I asked the price for 100. In Los Angeles it would have been \$1. Here it was 25 cents of our money. The cards scarcely cost less than 10 cents, and for all his trouble, he had 15 cents, less a little ink, a little wear and tear of his plant, and a little rent. Did he clear 10 cents for his labor? It could scarcely take him less than an hour in all, and if he did ten such jobs in the day he had \$1 for it all. He is a proprietor. He commands his own time. He is his own boss. Is he better off for the enjoyment of all these privileges? Is not the employe of a big establishment who can earn three times this amount in wages, who works fewer hours for it, has no responsibility nor anxiety beyond doing his work well, keeping his job and drawing down \$18 to \$20 a week, in better circumstances, to say nothing about his opportunity to save part of his wages and some day join with others, put in a good plant and build up a great business for himself? Is not that the history of nearly all the great printing houses in America today? Is not this history being repeated daily in America?

#### He Has no Future.

This man has no future, before him. I have seen him working very late into the evening. He earns his rent,

39 cents. Tens of thousands in many industries receive from 39 to 47½ cents, and a somewhat larger number from 47½ up to 58½ cents. The three groups, earning from 58½ cents to 67½, to 78, to 87½ and up to 97½ cents a day, the great mass of adult employes is found in all the various industries in Belgium. The last of these groups contains fewer toilers than either of the two. The government inquiries on this head cover a total of over 75,000 persons of those toiling in all industries, and include practically all industries. data are all for the year 1903. In 1900 the wages were a trifle higher, and before that year lower and lower further one goes back.

Taking these industries up, seriatim, by the latest reports at hand, the following results are obtained, occupation and the wages in cents American per week given succinctly:

#### Table of Wages.

Wool sorters, 79 cents for men to 19 for women; weavers, 68; wool weavers, women 29; upholsterers, teamsters, 60; tailors, 60; wool spinners, 70 to 94; makers, 58 to 78; house servants by the day, with board, 7½ to 14; rollers in iron and steel, 97 to 116; driers, 97 to 116; feeders of printing presses, 33 to 40; potters, 119; plumbers, 65; plasterers, 70 to 115; hangers, 70; painters, 60; nurses, 16 to 19.

#### The Hours of Toil.

The hours of work run from eight to twelve per day. The general time is about ten to twelve hours. Ghent, in the cotton mills, the hours are from eleven to thirteen, and the wages run as low as 18 cents for men to 95 for women. The average given as 38 cents. There are 600,000 spindles at Ghent running on cotton.

#### Weekly Wages.

For those who work by the week or from about seventy-two hours, generally nearer the higher wages run: For bricklayers, \$4.46; hod carriers, \$3.50; masons, \$5.10; masons' helpers, \$3; plasterers, \$3.50; plasterers' helpers, \$2.90; plumbers, \$5.30; plumbers' helpers, \$2.90; carpenters, \$4; blacksmiths, \$5.25; smith's strikers, \$3.20; bookbinders, \$5.25; brewers, \$5.55; cabinet makers, \$5.55; cigar makers, \$6.10; dress-

January, 1903.]

\$2.77; laborers, \$3.70; lithographers, \$5.75; teachers in public schools, \$4.90 to \$5.88; wool sorters, pickers, \$3.50 to \$4.75; dyers, \$9.12 up to \$10.50 for superintendents; \$3.70 for superintendents; linen blenders, \$1.45 to \$2.90; turners, boys, \$1.20; puddlers, \$3.95 to \$7.75; boys, \$2.20; boiler-makers, machinists, \$5.90; model makers, etc., \$3.25.

Here is a section which will do can workmen. At Liège, in the of wages for a week of seventy-two laborers, \$4.90; artists, \$12.50; grinders, \$3.95; polishers, \$3.30; bl \$3.75; cutters, \$6.40.

Mr. W. J. Bryan, Eugene V. I thinking, philanthropic citizens, y that of Hamlet's crab, who clamor, ership of railroads, may have some graph about to follow. And the a fited of that considerable and grov America disposed to follow such le

#### Monthly Rates of Wages.

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#### No Trusts There.

The government monopoly of rail only trust in Belgium. These var mostly controlled by firms with b companies among them. The govern rations is so excessive that Belgians eration abroad take out patents, notably in Switzerland. These firm father to son, generation after gener other pregnant fact. It is not tru that make wages low. But the firm create the best feeling between emp

#### SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA ARCHITECTURE.

Elmer Grey, in the Architectural says of the architecture of Southern buildings of more pretension, that, architecture of the country, might be fence, as those which have and th been affected by the influence of the California missions are a factor that with in any complete discussion of ture. The original missions are ments of rare beauty that have a q harmony with the Western landscap broad, simple masses, plain wall su pitched roofs that do not compete mountain architecture. "What do you sion style?" is a question repeatedly swer is, that the original mission bu the same relation to the architecture the first Colonial buildings to that of both cases the original models are goe ence has been good, bad, and indiffer on to say that: "The spirit of the a the low-pitched roofs and broad m tioned, of courts and cloisters desig living, of thick masonry walls and co dow and door recesses, of sturdy door of open-roof construction, and, in m studied proportion of parts. The flo of the gables are a very incidental fe of the style to a modern house plan a patio where a family may live out of door aspect of California planning be said in passing, that has not yet been nized. Almost every inn in France o stance, has its delightful little courty bles set out under arbors or loggias, meals are served. California has a better adapted to the purpose, and ye teets or the projectors of hotels have vantage of it."

#### SUNSET AT FLORENCE.

The afternoon shower had long en the vines and flowers laden with ap furnished further refreshment to the The clouds had quickly scattered in the westward, promising something r rare at sundown than usual, so we Michelangelo Piazzale to obtain a of the sunset in all its gorgeousness.

From the summit of the piazzale of the peaceful city of the Arno to the hills, which at that time of day loo lows of golden and purplish mists, fluffy snow banks outlined in rose and one above the other in picturesque heavens beyond were glorious in the last golden rays, which transformed the ver stream. As the sun suddenly disap and the twilight shades slowly gather of cathedral bells announced to the fa evening worship.



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a piece of bread three times a week, a suit of "Sunday years, and that is all he hopes to live so before him. His son unless change takes place here obtain in America are developed any of us complain of and think not, who works ten to fourteen at \$1 is greatly envied here.

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ousands in many industries 7% cents, and a somewhat 7% up to 58% cents. In mining, from 58% cents a day up to 97% cents a day. The last of these is found in all industries. The last of these is found in all industries. The last of these is found in all industries.

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\$2.77; laborers, \$3.70; lithographers, \$5.75; printers, \$5.75; teachers in public schools, \$7.65; tanners, \$5.50; weavers, \$4.90 to \$5.88; wool sorters, women, \$2.70; wool pickers, \$2.50 to \$4.75; dyers, \$9.25; wool carders, \$3.50 up to \$10.50 for superintendents; spinners, \$3.90 up to \$7.70 for superintendents; linen bleachers, \$2.45 to \$2.95; linen weavers, \$1.45 to \$2.90; furnace men, \$2.70 to \$3.95; boys, \$1.30; puddlers, \$3.95 to \$5.90; rollers, \$6.75 to \$7.75; boys, \$2.20; boiler-makers, \$4.90; helpers, \$3.45; machinists, \$5.90; model makers, \$4.90; common laborers, \$2.25.

Here is a section which will directly interest American workmen. At Liège, in the glass works, the rates of wages for a week of seventy-two hours are: Common laborers, \$4.90; artists, \$12.50; grinders, \$10.50; women grinders, \$3.95; polishers, \$3.90; blowers, \$15.50; helpers, \$6.75; cutters, \$5.40.

Mr. W. J. Bryan, Eugene V. Debs and other deep-thinking, philanthropic citizens, whose progress is like that of Hamlet's crab, who clamor for government ownership of railroads, may have some interest in the paragraph about to follow. And the attention is also solicited of that considerable and growing body of men in America disposed to follow such leaders as these:

Monthly Rates of Wages.

For men who work by the month here in Brussels, common railroad hands get \$22; trainmen, \$21; switchmen, \$22; conductors, \$25; machinists, \$40; firemen get \$22; head book-keepers, \$50; clerks, \$15. The government owns nearly all the railroads in Belgium. The salaries, it will be noted, are not fat. Nor is the service good. There is more red tape and less efficiency than with us. The fares are low—if you will go second-class and not impose your somewhat unwelcome presence on your betters, who must have room for their dignity and titles. The fare is very low if you can stand a third-class compartment with common toilers who for the most part never heard of a bath since they were born, who change their garments but infrequently, and whose "fell of hair" is as populous as the beard of the famous Emperor of the eastern empire known to posterity as Julian the Apostate.

No Trusts There.

The government monopoly of railroads is about the only trust in Belgium. These various industries are mostly controlled by firms with but few incorporated companies among them. The government tax on corporations is so excessive that Belgians who organize for operation abroad take out patents in foreign countries, notably in Switzerland. These firms come down from father to son, generation after generation. Here is another pregnant fact. It is not trusts, nor monopolies that make wages low. But the firm feature does tend to create the best feeling between employer and employe.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA ARCHITECTURE.

Elmer Grey, in the Architectural Record for January, says of the architecture of Southern California: "The buildings of more pretension, that constitute the real architecture of the country, might be styled, for convenience, as those which have and those which have not been affected by the influence of the missions, for the California missions are a factor that must be reckoned with in any complete discussion of California architecture. The original missions are most of them monuments of rare beauty that have a quality peculiarly in harmony with the Western landscape—a quality made up of broad, simple masses, plain wall surfaces and of low-pitched roofs that do not compete with Nature's own mountain architecture. 'What do you think of the Mission style?' is a question repeatedly asked, and the answer is, that the original mission buildings bear about the same relation to the architecture of California as do the first Colonial buildings to that of New England. In both cases the original models are good, but their influence has been good, bad, and indifferent. Mr. Grey goes on to say that: 'The spirit of the style is made up of the low-pitched roofs and broad masses before mentioned, of courts and cloisters designed for out-of-door living, of thick masonry walls and consequent deep window and door recesses, of sturdy doors and window sash, of open-roof construction, and, in most cases, of well-studied proportion of parts. The flowing lines of some of the gables are a very incidental feature. Adaptation of the style to a modern house plan almost presupposes a patio where a family may live out of doors, the out-of-door aspect of California planning being one, it may be said in passing, that has not yet been sufficiently recognized. Almost every inn in France or Germany, for instance, has its delightful little courtyard, often with tables set out under arbors or loggias, where some of the meals are served. California has a climate infinitely better adapted to the purpose, and yet either the architects or the projectors of hotels have not often taken advantage of it.'

SUNSET AT FLORENCE.

The afternoon shower had long since ceased, leaving the vines and flowers laden with sparkling drops that furnished further refreshment to the sun-dried earth. The clouds had quickly scattered in floating masses to the westward, promising something more beautiful and rare at sundown than usual, so we hastily repaired to Michelangelo Piazzale to obtain an unobstructed view of the sunset in all its gorgeousness. From the summit of the piazzale one can look across the peaceful city of the Arno to the far-away Tuscan hills, which at that time of day looked like huge billows of golden and purplish mists. The clouds, like fluffy snow banks outlined in rose and gold, were heaped one above the other in picturesque disorder, while the heavens beyond were glorious in the brightness of the last golden rays, which transformed the Arno into a silver stream. As the sun suddenly disappeared from view and the twilight shades slowly gathered, the rich tones of cathedral bells announced to the faithful the hour of evening worship. G. D. H.

The Anna Humming Bird

HOW SHE BUILDS HER HOME AND HOW SHE KEEPS HOUSE.

By a Special Contributor.

I WILL select a single individual of these beautiful creatures for my story. As I have observed one I have observed many make their nests and rear their young within easy reach of eye and hand. What is true of my Anna as I shall describe her is true of her neighbors, as regards habits and materials used in house-keeping.

I first met Anna some time in December. She sat on a bare branch in the sunshine, now and then preening her lovely feathers and then singing for minutes at a time one unmusical invariable note of tzip, tzip, tzip. Doubtless she thought it pleasing to the ear, as indeed it is to mine, since I have come to love Anna particularly, and I am sure it pleases her sweetheart. The note was her love call, and so her lover came. He went through with all the gyrations peculiar to making love in mid-air with gentlemen of his kind, and was successful, for the two flew off together toward the blue-gum trees. In a day or two, while I was sitting in the garden, I observed Anna pecking at the loose fibers of a tiny piece of old cheese cloth. I had stuck on a thorny branch of an orange tree on purpose for the birds. She flew into the shrubbery, and I laughed softly, thinking of the secret I would soon share with her, provided she had not chosen a nesting site too high for me.

Soon she returned and began pulling strands from the little garden spider's webs in the Monterey Cypress hedge. She pulled it strand by strand with the tip of her beak, doubling the thread on itself back and forth until she had a transparent little bunch of the gauzy stuff. Then she flew straight to the same point in the shrubbery. I followed this time and remained still, where she disappeared. Suddenly out of her happy heart I heard her familiar "tzip, tzip, tzip," and, guided by the sound, found her on a twig a foot or more from the dainty little platform foundation of her nest. It was in the crotch of a one-year-old blue-gum as high as my shoulder, in plain sight from the path over which everyone traveled to the house from the street. This common habit of the hummers of building near a road or



path anywhere leads nest hunters to investigate such places with confidence. The reason of the bird is not understood unless it be a love of plenty of wing room in going to and from the nest. Then, too, I have come to think personally that little humming birds like the company of passers-by during the term of ten days in which they incubate.

From that time I watched Anna at her work, learning many things. She brought plant down, delicate lichens, and tufts from last year's pampas plumes, always within reach of the birds at nesting time. Alternating with these materials, she brought the spider web with which the whole assortment was bound together by invisible cords.

When the nest was about as large as an acorn saucer, the little mother bird deposited her two little oblong white eggs in the bottom, on alternate days. These tiny pearls were the size of a baked bean in Boston town. Then of course commenced the incubation. On dark or cold mornings she never left the nest; but when the sun shone warm, straight into the little structure, lightly shaded by the moving foliage, she flew away to preen herself and to take her meal of little insects, or nectar in the flowers. Often I saw her visit a weed patch, where hundreds of little midgets were frolicking on invisible wings in a rift of light. She flew through and through this mid-air assembly with her beak open, gathering the tiny creatures by the dozen.

And right here I must describe the beak of this hummer to such as do not already know the secret. The bill itself is black, straight and slender, nearly an inch in length. Within it is the most wonderful tongue ever dreamed of. This tongue is twice the length of the beak. What does the bird do with it when not in actual use? Why, she curls it up by means of little muscles around the back of her tiny skull. And the tongue is a double tube. So tiny is it that it seems when I am

looking at it as she is in the act of gaping, about the size of No. 10 black linen thread. Through this double tube she sucks nectar, and, I fancy, though the scientists have not so declared it, that by means of the two compartments she is able to mix her "t's" and "x's" in conversation.

Well, Anna did more than preen herself and eat her breakfast; she went on with her nest-building, bringing back with her a load of materials each time she left the nest, continuing the process until the birdlings were full grown, by this means fitting the nest brim and breadth to the needs of the hour. A violent storm came on, and then she never left her charge, but clung with all her might to her treasures, the rain dripping from her tiny beak and wing coverts. When the eggs were ten days incubated I looked in and saw a couple of black little naked grub-like creatures astonishing to behold. They were blind, and without strength to so much as turn the head. The little mother turned the mouths with her own beak to a convenient position for feeding, and, placing the tip of her beak down the throats of her darlings, nursed them with food already warmed in her own breast, as the finches themselves do. Every fifteen minutes they were so fed until a week had passed, when an hour or more intervened. Gradually the gray dawn appeared, and the little birds were able to turn in the nest and make a little call cry for their absent mother. I then took to feeding the babes between meals, much to their satisfaction. I dipped the tip of my finger in honey water and held it to their lips. They put out their slender tongues and lapped the sweet, looking into my eyes as if they recognized a foster mother. If Anna returned and caught me at the trick, she took her place on the nest brim and looked confidently in my face. She had learned to trust me.

One day there came the hardest storm of all the spring, and the wind tore the nest from some of its moorings. Anna flew between the showers and brought little spider ropes with which she mended the torn places. I thought I would help her, and spread my apron above the nest, pinning it to the twigs. This prevented the storm from



doing its roughest, and Anna was safe beneath it for days. Doubtless my neighbors, in passing, wondered that I had spread a portion of the weekly wash on a bush in the front yard; but I did not explain. We must keep our own secrets at nesting time, lest curious hands disturb.

In the picture of Anna feeding her young, a tiny twig appears straight up from the nest to the mother's throat, passing behind the head in a way you do not see. It looks a part of the bird. In the act of regurgitation the mother stretches her neck and compresses her breast as if it were a difficult proceeding. On returning to the nest she never fed the wrong bird, though I turned them purposely to deceive her. It was as if she recognized them by their faces or voices, and always attended to the alternate bird.

ELIZABETH GRINNELL.

RESOLUTIONS.

- Ten little resolutions all in a line, Good man burns his thumb, then there are but nine.
- Nine little resolutions wondering at fate, Ten dollars comes in sight, then there are but eight.
- Eight little resolutions point the way to heaven, 'Long comes a poker game, then there are but seven.
- Seven little resolutions in a sorry fix, Pretty woman comes along, then there are but six,
- Six little resolutions trying hard to thrive, 'Long comes a horse race, then there are but five.
- Five little resolutions, only five, no more, Keyhole can't be found at all, then there are but four.
- Four little resolutions still must pay a fee, Wife makes some inquiry, then there are but three.
- Three little resolutions looking very blue, Some unheard-of circumstance brings them down to two,
- Two little resolutions pondering what's to be done, Preacher's sermon hurts the man, then there is but one.
- One little resolution leaves a month before, Never mind; next New Year's Day you can make some more.

—[Chicago Record-Herald.



## Head Hunters at Home.

A VISIT TO THE DYAK COUNTRY IN THE INTERIOR OF BORNEO.

By Alleyne Ireland F.R.G.S.

THE home of the Dyak head hunter is in the forests of the interior of Borneo, and in order to observe that interesting mortal on his native heath you must leave behind railroads and steamers, put yourself and your belongings into a native "long boat" and travel for days up one of the great rivers which rise in the mountains of Central Borneo and find their way into the China Sea.

As a matter of fact, there is very little head hunting today, for the whole of Borneo is under the control of

greeted the frog, who thereupon addressed him at length on the subject of Dyak fighting methods. "What fools you are," he said, "to content yourself, when you kill an enemy, by taking his scalp to adorn your shields and scabbards. Now, if you would only take the whole head, you would find that every kind of good fortune would attend you."

After some discussion with his followers, Tokong decided to give the frog's plan a trial, and so when they attacked the robbers the next day they took good care to carry off the heads with them. What was their astonishment on reaching the river again to find their boats already launched. As soon as they were seated in the boats they began to move of their own accord; the very current of the river changed and flowed up hill. On their arrival at the village they found that the rice which had only been planted a few days before was already ripe; that those who had been left behind ill were now recovered; that the lame could walk and the blind see.

Thus, we are told, head hunting began among the Dyaks; and the custom, once started, took a great hold upon the people and became incorporated in their religion.

### Heads Required for a Number of Ceremonies.

Before head hunting was suppressed, freshly-taken heads were required in connection with a great number of civil and religious ceremonies.

If a chief died, it was necessary to decorate his grave with a head, for if this were not done the spirit of the departed, on paying its last visit to its earthly home before retiring finally to Balun Matal, "The Fields of the Dead," would see that proper respect had not been paid to his corpse, and he would curse all his surviving relatives so that they would become blind, deaf or lame.

In some tribes it was the custom to secure a number

much that is quaint and interesting in the daily life of the Dyak.

In common with a great number of peoples in all parts of the world, the Dyaks have an elaborate system of taboo, which they call Permatang Lail. One of the most interesting of these taboos is known as Permatang Padi, which is a taboo that extends to all the members of a Dyak village during certain seasons of the rice planting.

The first thing to be done when the Dyaks are going to plant rice is to consult the omens. A patch of jungle is selected as the site of the proposed rice field, and the work of clearing off the undergrowth is commenced. While this work is in progress a close lookout is kept by everyone for any kind of omen. If during these days anyone should chance to see the little red-headed cat "Nipa Matal Ekoh," or the deer "Telaan," or the cat "Munin," or the rain bird "Pajan," the omen would be considered bad, and the work would be abandoned.

After three days, in the absence of any bad omen, the underbrushing is finished, and the omens must be consulted as to the heavy work of felling the large trees.

the people. Everyone at once lifts brand and waves it in the air to the rice planting.

The hawk, however, gives a further occasion on which he is seen by the Laki-Niho, his manner of flight of success will attend the crop, without flapping his wings, ever best; if he flaps his wings, it is a be hurt in felling the timber.

A similar process must now be rain bird, with the deer, with the white-headed horn bill.

When these omens have all been of preparing the land and planting with. But during the whole period between the clearing of the jungle the crop the village is permatang time, and all sorts of restrictions apply.

The above merely serves as an indicated regulations which are enforced in regard to almost every feature of industrial life.

### Peculiar Forms of the Villages.

In traveling through the Dyak is constantly struck by the fact that houses; in other words, that he is up of detached houses.

A Dyak village consists of one nearly a quarter of a mile long, the whole length in front, and at structure is cut off every ten or fifty which make the one long house in a row of houses.

This peculiar form of village is the result of conditions of life in the interior of Borneo, where the houses are pressed right up to the back of the shelter for any enemy who may be so that the effect of the long house people under one roof—a very great tack is apprehended.

The front of the house always rivers are practically the only means in the interior of Borneo. As these very rapidly, on account of the tree swamp the country during the wet built on piles, which raise them from above the ground.

There is no stairway to a Dyak egress being effected by means of a notched at the sides, up which the ked feet can easily walk, even when load.

The gallery of the Dyak long house life in all its phases. It is the meeting hall, the council chamber, the meeting shop, the loading bench; it is here that place which concerns the common. The rooms at the back of the gallery sleeping purposes, except in the case which the rooms are used also for domestic industries.

### Dyak Life Full of Curious Customs.

Dyak life is full of curious customs for every event of any importance. The naming of a chief's son is a peculiar ceremonial. Before describing may mention a very singular fact Dyak children. The naming of a most important events in its life. named it is not considered to have firmly is this idea imbedded in the unnamed child is not counted when family is spoken of, and the parent regards its death without any grief.

In the naming of a chief's son, as the omens must be consulted, and, in be paid to the phase of the moon in day for the ceremony. There are Dyak calendar, of which "Bulan sickness, is the worst, and "Bulan belly moon, is the best, for the tending.

At the initial ceremony the central ong, or priestess, whose duty it is to Ma. When everyone is assembled the young chicken and, holding it by the an excited exhortation in which she keep away all evil spirits and bad this is going on, a tremendous din of gongs and drums, so that no sound heard.

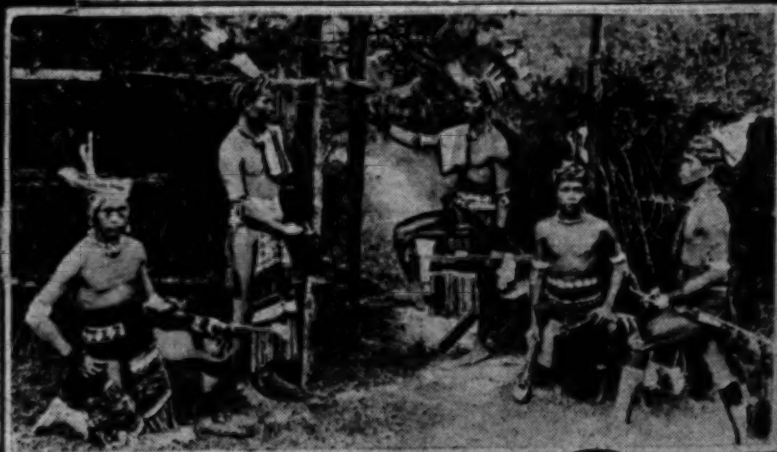
The ceremony of the first day is Dayong taking eight perfect grains grain in a knot in a piece of fiber, each knot uttering the wish, "Niang buku urip lakip makun alun," which soul live long, and, by the omens of life, may you live to a venerable old It is not, however, until the second receives its name.

In the morning all the people assemble of the long house, and a small fire bundle of human skulls which hang door. This fire must be produced by of friction between tough bamboo and perfectly dry wood. Although material had in plenty, it would be highly in on this occasion.

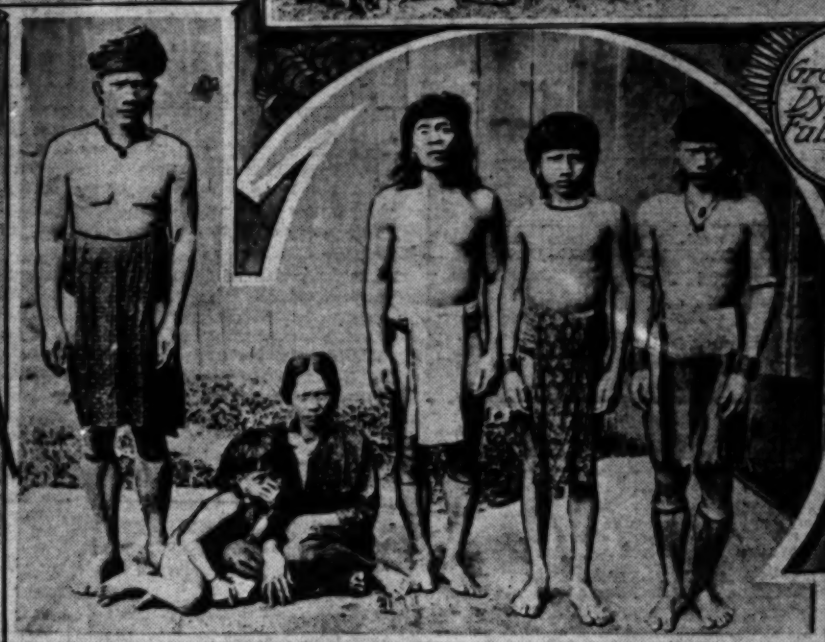
As soon as the fire is alight the consulted. On such an occasion this is manner: A strip of bamboo is bent into a loop. A light is then and it is allowed to burn through. by the comparative length of the two the loop has parted. If the strips



A Dyak Warrior



Group of Dyaks in Full Dress



Group of Dyaks



Dyak Woman

the Dutch and the English, and the greater part of the Dyak country is under the admirable rule of His Highness Sir Charles Brooke, Raja of Sarawak.

The origin of head hunting among the Dyaks is told in a legend which has been handed down from father to son from some far-off time, to which even a Mulhall or an Edward Atkinson would hesitate to affix an exact date.

It appears that a certain chief of the Sibop tribe of Dyaks, Tokong by name, was off with some of his men on an expedition to punish a band of robbers who had attacked a Sibop village. They traveled by river until they reached a point near the camp of the robbers, and then, after fastening their boats to the bank, they waited in the shade of some trees to cook a good round meal before they made the projected attack. Just as they were about to start, Tokong heard a gruff, bass voice, issuing from behind a boulder, and on going to the spot he saw a large frog, surrounded by its young ones. He

of heads whenever a chief died, under the belief that the murdered men and women would go to the next world with the dead chief as his personal attendants.

But there was scarcely any important occasion which did not call for heads. A chief's child could not be given a name until a head had been secured; a Dyak youth could find no favor in the eyes of his sweetheart until he had taken a head or two; nothing insured so much good luck, either in war expeditions or in rice planting, as the addition of a few heads to the collection, with which the veranda of every Dyak house was decorated.

### Daily Life of the Dyak of Today.

The head hunter as I saw him in Borneo is a reformed character; but although that element in his life which exercised a morbid fascination for all lovers of the horrible and grotesque no longer exists, there remains

everyone, man, woman and child, must remain in the house and refrain from work of any kind, while the men, whose official title is Laki-Niho, or hawk man, go out into the woods to search for the omen hawk. The search lasts three days. If the hawk is seen on the first day, the omen is unfavorable, but not sufficiently so to stop the work on the clearing; if it is seen on the second and third days, the omen is favorable. As soon as the hawk has been seen on the third day the Laki-Niho goes to a small bundle of dried wood, in order to imitate the hawk that a blessing is expected on the work, then they return to the house and give the good news



interesting in the daily life of the people. Everyone at once lights a cigarette or a fire-brand and waves it in the air to invoke a blessing on the rice planting.

The hawk, however, gives a further omen. On the first occasion on which he is seen by anyone after the return of the Laki-Niho, his manner of flight shows what degree of success will attend the crop. If he flies out of sight without flapping his wings, everything will be of the best; if he flaps his wings, it is a sign that someone will be hurt in felling the timber.

A similar process must now be gone through with the rain bird, with the deer, with the civet cat and with the white-headed horn bill.

When these omens have all been consulted, the work of preparing the land and planting the rice is proceeded with. But during the whole period which elapses between the clearing of the jungle and the harvesting of the crop the village is permatong or taboo most of the time, and all sorts of restrictions are placed on the people.

The above merely serves as an instance of the complicated regulations which are enforced among the Dyaks in regard to almost every feature of their social and industrial life.

**Peculiar Forms of the Villages.**

In traveling through the Dyak country the traveler is constantly struck by the fact that he sees no isolated houses; in other words, that he sees no villages made up of detached houses.

A Dyak village consists of one long house, sometimes nearly a quarter of a mile long. A gallery runs along the whole length in front, and at the back of this the structure is cut off every ten or fifteen feet by partitions, which make the one long house into what is practically a row of houses.

This peculiar form of village is the product of the general conditions of life in the Borneo jungle. The forest presses right up to the back of the house, and affords shelter for any enemy who may be looking for trouble, so that the effect of the long house is to place all the people under one roof—a very great advantage when attack is apprehended.

The front of the house always faces the river—and rivers are practically the only means of communication in the interior of Borneo. As these rivers rise and fall very rapidly, on account of the tremendous rains which swamp the country during the wet season, the houses are built on piles, which raise them from six to fifteen feet above the ground.

There is no stairway to a Dyak house, ingress and egress being effected by means of a log of wood, slightly notched at the sides, up which the Dyaks with their naked feet can easily walk, even when carrying a heavy load.

The gallery of the Dyak long house is the center of life in all its phases. It is the market place, the City hall, the council chamber, the meeting-house, the workshop, the loafing bench; it is here that everything takes place which concerns the common life of the people. The rooms at the back of the gallery are used only for sleeping purposes, except in the case of a few tribes, in which the rooms are used also for weaving and other domestic industries.

**Dyak Life Full of Curious Customs.**

Dyak life is full of curious customs, rigorously prescribed for every event of any importance or interest. The naming of a chief's son is set about with a most peculiar ceremonial. Before describing a part of it I may mention a very singular fact in connection with Dyak children. The naming of a child is one of the most important events in its life, for until a child is named it is not considered to have any existence. So firmly is this idea imbedded in the Dyak mind that an unnamed child is not counted when the number of a family is spoken of, and the parent of an unnamed child regards its death without any grief.

In the naming of a chief's son, as in all other matters, the omens must be consulted, and, in addition, heed must be paid to the phase of the moon in selecting the exact day for the ceremony. There are twelve moons in the Dyak calendar, of which "Bulan petak," the moon of witness, is the worst, and "Bulan salap biok," the little-bell moon, is the best, for the purposes of christening.

At the initial ceremony the central figure is the Dayong, or priestess, whose duty it is to drive away evil spirits. When everyone is assembled the Dayong takes a young chicken, and, holding it by the legs, pours forth an excited exhortation in which she prays the fowl to keep away all evil spirits and bad omens. While all this is going on, a tremendous din is kept up by beating gongs and drums, so that no sound of evil omen may be heard.

The ceremony of the first day is concluded by the Dayong taking eight perfect grains of rice, tying each grain in a knot in a piece of fiber, and whilst making each knot uttering the wish, "Nilang mengang beleur, tebuku urip lakip makun alun," which means "May your soul live long, and, by the omens of this knotted cord of life, may you live to a venerable old age."

It is not, however, until the second day that the child receives its name.

In the morning all the people assemble in the gallery of the long house, and a small fire is lighted under the bundle of human skulls which hang outside the chief's door. This fire must be produced by the ancient method of friction between tough bamboo and a piece of soft and perfectly dry wood. Although matches are now to be had in plenty, it would be highly improper to use them on this occasion.

As soon as the fire is alight the omens must be consulted. On such an occasion this is done in the following manner: A strip of bamboo is selected and carefully bent into a loop. A light is then applied to the loop and it is allowed to burn through. The omen is judged by the comparative length of the two strips into which the loop has parted. If the strips are of exactly the

same length, or if they are greatly different in length, the omen is bad. The strips should just differ slightly in length, and that is taken as a sign that the name is well chosen.

When it has been determined that the omen is good, the father whispers the name of the child to the Dayong, who then proclaims it in a loud voice.

The omens must now be consulted as to whether the child is to have a lucky or an unlucky life. This is done by observing the color, shape and other characteristics of the liver of a freshly killed pig, every indication having its own particular significance.

In the evening of the naming day a great feast is held in the gallery of the long house; but before the feast commences a very curious and, to foreign observers, a very disgusting ceremony must be gone through.

**Awful Ordeal at the Evening Feast.**

All the men present sit in two long rows in the gallery awaiting the arrival of the women, who have retired to deck themselves out in their best things in order to play their part in the ceremony.

Presently the women appear. One marches in front with a large bowl of a pungent and horrible mixture, of the ingredients of which the less said the better. Then follows one with a spoon made from the shell of a coconut, and she is followed in turn by a girl bearing a large tray, on which are piled small square lumps of raw pork fat. All the women come on in groups like this. They then form a line and pass slowly down between the two rows of men. To each man is administered a spoonful of the mixture and a square of pork fat; and it is an unbreakable law that, until the last woman has filed past, each man must take what is put into his mouth.

When this awful ordeal has come to an end the men are allowed to run down to the river to wash their faces, and on their return the real junketing begins.

A large book might be written on the single topic of Dyak social customs, and, indeed, several already exist. The reader who wishes to know more of the Dyaks should read Mr. William Henry Furness's work, "The Home Life of the Borneo Head Hunters."

I spent several months in Sarawak, and saw a good deal of the Dyaks. I found them a pleasant, kindly people, full of curious superstitions, but hospitable to strangers, and, on the whole, peaceably inclined.

An occasional case of head hunting occurs in the interior of the country, but as a national custom it has died out under the influence of a just but firm government, which has declared hunting to be against the law.

In a future article in this series I shall give some account of the government of Sarawak and of the romantic circumstances under which an English gentleman has come to be King, or Raja, as the local term is, over a territory in Borneo, of an area about equal to that of England.

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## The Tramp in California.

THE CREAM OF THE FRATERNITY  
SEEK THIS FAVORED CLIME.

By a Special Contributor.

THE tramp, like the tourist, is attracted here by our glorious climate.

As the tourist in the luxurious Pullman car glides swiftly down the slopes of the Rocky Mountains into the land of everlasting summer, he notices campfires glimmering and twinkling along the sides of the railroad track. Perhaps, in his eastern ignorance, he thinks they are the campfires of Apaches and Shoshones. If so, his ignorance is enlightened by the conductor, who informs him, in a tone of lofty contempt, that the campers are not Indians but only tramps.

These fires are made by our old friend, Weary Willie, who is cooking a hobo stew. A hobo stew consists of a chicken, procured about the hour of midnight, and vegetables of various kinds. The vegetables are probably obtained from some Chinaman's vegetable garden and without the formality of the Chinaman's consent. This, with a loaf of bread "bummed from the baker," and a can of coffee, form his frugal repast, and afterward, with a feeling of conscious rectitude, he lights his pipe, the tobacco for which is obtained by the operation known as "shooting snipes." Snipes are cigar butts. Weary Willie carefully picks them up from the sidewalk, and thus his pipe will often give forth the flavor of the finest Havanas.

Perhaps on the very same train carrying the tourist may also be the tramp, perched on the roof or hanging on the rods or seated on the blind baggage car or the cowcatcher. The tramp prefers passenger trains to freight trains. On the latter he is chased after by the brakemen, who are anxious to make him pay his way, not for the benefit of the railroad company, but for the benefit of themselves. Brakemen have been known to make more money this way, in a month, than their regular salary would amount to. Tramps have a tradition that there was once a big, beautiful brakeman who haughtily refused to take bribes; but he died.

It may be said that no money is obtained in this way from the professional tramp, who objects on principle to paying for anything. Workmen out of a job but with a few dollars in their pockets are generally the kind who pay for a ride in a box car. They are called "gay cats" by the regular tramps, and this paying for a ride is one of the causes of the deadly enmity held against them. Why are they called cats, and why gay? It would seem as if the regular tramp is the more gay of the two. He takes a cheerful view of life and does not believe in worrying any more than in working. The men who do not pay for a ride call themselves the "wise ones," and their wisdom consists

in getting through the world with the least possible amount of physical exertion.

The wise ones do not believe in carrying a roll of blankets. It looks too much like hard work and it is difficult to beat their way on a train with a big bundle. The carrying of bundles is another cause for dislike toward the gay cats.

It does not follow, though, that all men on the road who carry blankets are looking for work. There is a certain class of tramps who carry blankets and never beat a train; but they are heartily despised by the rest of the fraternity. They are mostly old men, though there are some young men among them, who wander through the country the year round, making their bed at night in a barn or under a tree. These pedestrians usually revolve around some large town where the farmers are thickly settled, returning again and again to the same place. One lady assured the writer that one old man had called regularly at her home for a meal, every summer, for the last twenty years. His tale of woe is that he is just recovering from an attack of rheumatism and so, for the time being, stands excused from hard labor. His tale is always the same and he is evidently under the blissful delusion that the lady has forgotten him during the intervening twelve months. She has never attempted to dissipate this delusion. It might spoil his appetite which, for a chronic invalid is excellent.

These old men will stay in the same district around a large town for years, and seldom leave it. They have learned to know the good places, and besides, in the Western States, the distances between the big towns is too great. There are two such centers in California, one around San Francisco, the other around Los Angeles. The deserts and the thinly-populated country in between form an insurmountable barrier to these old men who do not aspire to riding on a train. It is very different with the active young fellows, who think nothing of jumping from California to St. Louis in two weeks, to see the St. Louis Fair, and who will make another jump to New York in a week. From San Francisco to Los Angeles will take them only three days, unless on the way they are forced to pay a visit to the county jail, and partake of hospitality at the expense of the county.

It is only in the United States that the tramp habitually travels on trains. The other countries' laws are stricter. In Canada, also, such traveling is sometimes done, but nearly always by tramps from this country, for the native Canadians are not yet instructed in the gentle art of stealing a ride. They are provincial and behind the times, and have an old-fashioned notion that, if a man cannot pay for a ride, he ought to walk, or stay at home.

At some of the stations on the Canadian Pacific they have mounted policemen to stop this stealing of rides, but these seldom accomplish much. The man stealing a ride generally does it at night and keeps himself concealed in the ditch or behind a woodpile or some building until the train begins moving. Then there is a hasty rush and a wild grasping of rods or side ladders. Once on, he is safe; it would not pay to stop the train to put him off, and the horse of the mounted policeman only helps him to ride alongside of the train and exchange compliments with the tramp until the superior speed of the train carries the latter out of hearing.

In England the beating of trains is practically unknown, and the punishment is six months. In Germany it is a penitentiary offense, and there is no saying what they would do to a man in Russia who tried to beat his way. They might regard him as a dangerous lunatic who might have designs on the life of the Czar and exile him to Siberia.

The problem of the tramp is tougher than the tramp himself. The public in the United States do not believe in meting out a severe punishment to him. His crime is not that he has done something but that he has done nothing. He can manage to put up with the discomforts of life in jail, so long as there is no rock pile attached. The rock pile is certainly the best method so far devised for getting rid of the tramp. He dislikes work with pay, but work without pay is a subject on which his language is unfit for publication.

If it were not for the climate, less would be seen of the tramp in California. Here he can sleep out the whole year. Back East, in the winter months, he is often obliged to seek a jail for shelter at night, and here he comes in contact with a class of men with whom he considers it bad form to associate. Many tramps come out to California, every winter, just to avoid the rigors of the eastern climate. In the summer, when there is plenty of work here, they return East, and leave the sorrowing Californians to get along as best they can without them.

GEORGE W. FRASER.

### ALONE!

Alone!  
And in the East a darkness clouds  
The peaks, where purple merged with gold  
A moment since; and alien crowds  
Pass by where I my vigil hold  
Alone!

Alone!  
I turn to see the passing sun  
Clothe with its veil of red the sea,  
But vanished is the robe it spun,  
And only shadows wait on me  
Alone!

Alone!  
And not one sweet, soft voice I hear  
Calling from out the falling gloom;  
Alone, alone! from far, from near,  
Leads there no thread into my loom.  
— Alone O God, alone!

EDWARD OTHMER LYNNE.



and child, must remain in the work of any kind, while the Laki-Niho, or hawk men, search for the omen hawk. This the hawk is seen on the first day, but not sufficiently so to be favorable. As soon as the third day the Laki-Niho is expected on the work, and use and give the good news to



## In and About Salonica.

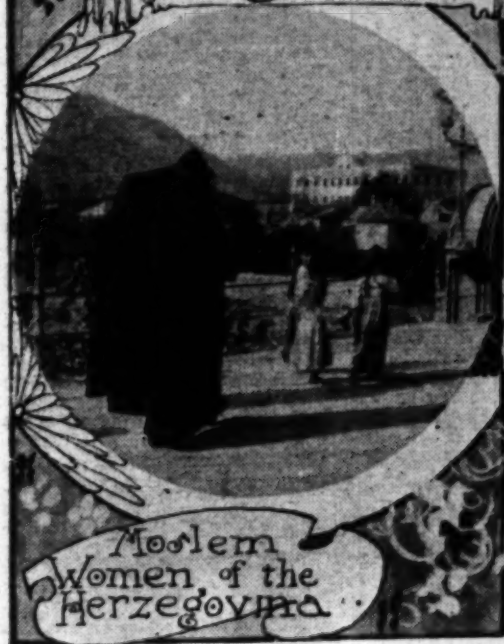
THE COMING AND PASSING OF THE  
VEIL FOR WOMEN.

From a Special Correspondent.

**K**ALAMERIA (European Turkey) Jan. 15.—For the last five days, as your Associated Press dispatches have informed you, large shipments of ammunition and recruits have come to Salonica from Asia Minor, in view of the threatened Macedonian uprising this spring, and in order to get away from the trouble, we have taken rooms in this beautiful suburb, Kalameria. Kalameria might be a suburb of the most cultured part of Europe, and here, as at Paris and Vienna, Dame Fashion is now holding sway. I never attend any of these "at homes" here in Salonica, however, without thinking of what all the life about me might have been, but for



Christian Women  
of the Balkans



Moslem  
Women of the  
Herzegovina

a single man, the great Arabian, Mohammed. Mohammed, without a doubt, has had more influence on the costumery of the largest part of the world's population than any other person recorded in history.

In fact, there are many who consider Mohammed the most wonderful man the world has yet seen, and he was undoubtedly a genius from many standpoints. The piece of resistance of his art, however, concerned itself with enforcing his rule on the Mohammedan world, and performing what no man since his time would attempt, the veiling of millions of women. Ever since the day when the Koran became the gospel and law of one of the largest fractions of the world's population, and Mecca was made the shrine for the peoples of the best part of Asia, Mohammed's ruling has hidden the faces of countless millions of beauties, and only now, when the twentieth century is creeping slowly in on the sixth in the Orient, are the first actual departures being made from the rule.

### An Interesting Bit of History.

As far back as 315 B.C., Salonica has been the center of turmoil, and a pretty woman was never safe on its streets. Kassander it was who really founded the city, driving the inhabitants of a town to the south into it by force, and giving the mushroom village the name of his queen—sister of the omnipotent Alexander—Thessalonica. Thessalonica had a good situation here on the Thermaic Gulf, and what with strong fortifications and stronger alliances, it rapidly aspired to power, becoming the metropolis of Macedonia in an incredibly short time, and remaining the capital of that province, when Macedonia was swallowed up in the Roman empire. We have heard much of old Thessalonica. Cicero lived here in exile, and here, not over a half-century be-

fore the birth of Christ, the Paul did the preaching which survives in our Bibles, while Rome was in the tender mercies of Nero. In fact, St. Paul is reputed to have founded a church at this place, and it was to this point that the two famous Epistles were addressed. Of the strenuous lives of these early Christians history has had a good bit to say, for then and there was the beginning of troublous times for the Salonicans.

### The Birthplace of the Macedonian Question.

Theodor the Mighty is the next to figure in the history, when the city rebelled against Roman supremacy. The result was that Caesar, in 374, began the Macedonian atrocities by ordering not less than 7000 citizens slain in cold blood. So old as that is the Macedonian question from the humanitarian point of view, and al-



In the  
Land  
of  
Fez



Mohammedan  
Costumes  
Salonica



An Infidel Maiden

though the Bishop of Milan, Ambrose the Good, afterward forced the Emperor to perform just 390 penances for this act, the precedent had been set, and human life descended in value ever after, through the centuries.

Troublous days followed for Salonik, and the story reads like romance. First, in the sixth and seventh centuries, Slavic hordes overran the city; then about the year 904 the Saracens, and in 1185 the Normans, under Tancred, took the place. At the time of Latin sway, Constantinople, it formed part of a mighty Margaronian domain, and the rule was harsh and cruel. Under the subsequent emperors of Salonica the Bulgarians besieged the city, and hardly recovered from these wars, the Macedonian king annexed it to his realm. Later, when the Turks threw the town into a state of terror, her ruler or Pallog became frightened, and by the citizens' consent, sold town and all to the republic of Venice for 50,000 ducats. Venice, however, made a bad investment that time, for only a few years later the Turks took the place, and it has been theirs ever since.

Once Turkish rule set in, it was requisite that the

men recognize the wives and sisters of the "glamour," and so there must be sheltered from the eyes of others, hence the veil. And the veil, which has served, too, to protect the women from the days of mob rule, in 1870 German Consuls were killed at the time of the great coffee houses were destroyed in order to have his revenge; as recently, in the incident to the dynamiting last April, a year ago, it was saved many a woman from injury.

Veils here are different from those of the Ottoman empire. Nor is the members that everywhere in the purely local, and that there is between cities located as closely as there would be between New York and Boston. Down in Herzegovina veiling is the greatest extreme. There a hood covers the face, is attached to the black dress, not content with this, the Turkish of black cloth directly over the latter a scarlet or golden design as the women saunter down the lines a butterfly or beetle perching side the poke bonnet. Yet since the Austro-Hungarian occupation has been as safe as they are anywhere. But here, in wicked Salonik, where that, even excepting natural causes, tomorrow, the Turkish women are to breathe the face covering, and for many years have passed they were unashamed. The Mohammedans of Novi-pazar have already arrived and I am told that among the of Asia Minor a like state prevails.

What the result of dropping the world's politics, it will be interesting to see how the social status of all Turkish women will either rise to new heights, or ground. There can be no half-measures without saying that had not Mohammedan sanction to the wearing of the veil would never have become as disapproved from the Christians in their country. Consequently, the harem life would by contact in the centuries, and by the Turk, while still in his infancy have been wholly other. Indeed, young Turkish girls mingled more with the women, there would never have been lines in fashions as now exist, do beliefs alone, and in every town in the Eastward to the Amur of Afghanistan, instead of two sets of garments in a town, there would today have been one world would have lost in pattern effects, what the Orient would have to the Occident in artistic suggestion to the color-loving eye, it is impossible for all this we owe thanks to Mohammed.

All in all, the Turkish women of Salonica do the dames of the provinces of the Balkans. Satin and silk are worn, and the women do not stint. A wide, puffed waist, and tastefully embroidered black satin edged with crepe, is the dress of the matron. A widow's veil fits the head, while across the face a band of plain, completes the costume. They carry black parasols, no matter what almost all of the wealthier Turkish by their stalwart Moorish slaves.

### Slavery in Turkey.

These giant blacks, following the lead of Salonik, make one realize more that the East is still the East of the East. It has been asked, in the last few years, whether slavery in Macedonia, and a Consul A slave can go to any foreign Consulate of unwillingness to remain in the country. This testimony the Consul then to the Governor, and the slave is declared domains, slavery, per se, is legally law is a fiction unless enforced in the I was assured that the majority of the streets are the absolute slaves, and as a Moslem will never mistreat a median, many of these have not the freedom.

Now and then the younger girls and the Moor on the day's shopping and white checked gowns, and the half of the face, like a domino mask color to the street picture. Father these shopping excursions—men and women—world over—and aside from an occasional who swindled Mrs. Aladdin of his residence streets are almost barren, hours of the day. A lad from a donkey train, heavily-laden, or a polished urn of brass, may draw the reins to the latices, and, like the of a foan seaside hotel, these peddlers "it."

Strict as are the Turkish women, in matters of dress, to just such a Jewess negligent. Probably in a European dress prevails, there is no who wear such decided open-work, low-cut save for lace, and whose flou-



him recognize the wives and sisters of his fellows from the "glamour," and so there must be distinguishing costumes. Further, even with this, the pretty sister must be sheltered from the eyes of overly admiring men, and hence the veil. And the veil, ever since, has distinguished Christian from Moslem. Even in later times it has served, too, to protect the Turkish women. During the days of mob rule, in 1876, when the French and German Consuls were killed by the populace, and at the time of the great conflagration, where 2000-odd homes were destroyed in order that somebody might have his revenge; as recently, in fact, as the demonstrations incident to the dynamiting of the Ottoman Bank, last April, a year ago, it was this difference that alone saved many a woman from injury or insult.

Veils here are different from those anywhere else in the Ottoman empire. Nor is this strange when one remembers that everywhere in the East the costume is purely local, and that there is as much difference between cities located as closely as Boston and Salem as there would be between New York and Los Angeles. Down in Herzegovina veiling still persists to the greatest extreme. There a hood, projecting far beyond the face, is attached to the black coat of the matron, and, not content with this, the Turkish women draw a piece of black cloth directly over the countenance. Upon this latter a scarlet or golden design is embroidered, so that as the women saunter down the harem lanes, one imagines a butterfly or beetle perching on a field of black inside the poke bonnet. Yet in Herzegovina, ever since the Austro-Hungarian occupation, women have been as safe as they are anywhere in the Christian world. But here, in wicked Salonik, where no one could swear that, even excepting natural causes, he will be living tomorrow, the Turkish women are now beginning to abbreviate the face covering, and it is probable that before many years have passed they will go about bare-faced, unashamed. The Mohammedan gipsies of the Sandchak of Novi-pazar have already arrived at such condition, and I am told that among the settled Moslem tribes of Asia Minor a like state prevails.

What the result of dropping the veil may be in the world's politics, it will be interesting to see. It must affect the social status of all Turkey, and with the present status completely overthrown, the Ottoman empire will either rise to new heights, or else tumble to the ground. There can be no half-way measure. It goes without saying that had not Mohammed given such absolute sanction to the wearing of the veil, Moslem women would never have become as distinct and held so far aloof from the Christians in their country as they have. Consequently, the harem life would have been modified by contact in the centuries, and the traditions imbibed by the Turk, while still in his mother's care, would have been wholly other. Incidentally, too, had the young Turkish girls mingled more with the non-Moslem women, there would never have been drawn such sharp lines in fashions as now exist, determined by religious beliefs alone, and in every town in the Orient, from Buda Pest eastward to the Amur of Afghanistan's domains, instead of two sets of raiments in every city, village and town, there would today have been but one. What the world would have lost in pattern suggestions and color effects, what the Orient would have failed to turn over to the Occident in artistic suggestions that give pleasure to the color-loving eye, it is impossible to estimate, and for all this we owe thanks to Mohammed.

All in all, the Turkish women of Salonica dress better than do the dames of the proletariat anywhere else in the Balkans. Satin and silk are the general favorites, and the women do not stint. Great flowing sleeves, wide, puffed waists, and tastily-embroidered skirt, all of black satin edged with crepe, is the regulation attire for the matron. A widow's veil fits over the rear of the head, while across the face a band of brown, checkered or plain, completes the costume. Most of the women carry black parasols, no matter what the weather, and almost all of the wealthier Turkish dames are attended by their stalwart Moorish slaves.

#### Slavery in Turkey.

These giant blacks, following the small, hooded women of Salonik, make one realize more than anything else that the East is still the East of the olden time. Much has been asked, in the last few years, of the status of slavery in Macedonia, and a Consul tells me it is this: A slave can go to any foreign Consul and make declaration of unwillingness to remain any longer in bondage. This testimony the Consul then presents the Vaili or Governor, and the slave is declared free. In Ottoman domains, slavery, per se, is legally prohibited, but the law is a fiction unless enforced in this wise. In Salonica I was assured that the majority of blacks one sees on the streets are the absolute slaves of their mistresses, and as a Moslem will never mistreat a fellow Mohammedan, many of these have not the slightest desire for freedom.

Now and then the younger girls accompany mamma and the Moor on the day's shopping, and in their brown and white checked gowns, and the veil over the upper half of the face, like a domino mask, they add a bit of color to the street picture. Father is never along on these shopping excursions—men seem much alike the world over—and aside from an occasional peddler, like he who avindled Mrs. Aladdin of her magic lamp, the residence streets are almost barren of men in the business hours of the day. A lad from the tinner's shop, or a donkey train, heavily-laden, or some water-seller with polished urn of brass, may draw the inmates of the harems to the streets, and, like the only man at an American seaside hotel, these peddlers become absolutely "it."

Strict as are the Turkish women, as to the proprieties in matters of dress, to just such degree is the Salonik Jewess negligent. Probably in all the world where European dress prevails, there is not a race of women who wear such decided open-work, whose waists are as low-cut save for lace, and whose flounces so loosely cover

the figure, as do these Jewesses of Salonik. Further, the play of colors in their costume is such as to attract attention. Your Salonik Jew grows rich very quickly, and what he earns his wife spends on her clothes. Black silk skirts that outrival those of the Turks, open-work waists of the finest Flemish laces, and, above all, a low-cut cape of black satin, fringed with just enough gilt braid to make the glossy black seem immaculate, such is the regulation costume. On the head these women wear a "coffe," a circular flat-cap of red, with triangle of black worn on the front. Suspended from this, and in relief against the black of the cape and skirt are two or three broad ribbons of the greenest of green, which the wind lifts, now and then, and flaunts in the faces of passers like advance posters of an American circus, half-torn from some city billboards. Attached to these ribbons are the Jewesses, fleshy and small of stature, and if once one has seen a group of them gossiping in their spoiled Spanish, which is here printed in Hebrew letters, you will never forget the sight. Up to the time of marriage these Jewesses wear loose, ordinary European attire, but after that sacrament it is this costume that alone prevails. There are just as many synagogues as mosques in Salonica, thirty apiece, while the Christians have but twelve churches.

These Jews are descendants of exiles from Spain who took refuge here in the year of America's discovery. As result of a religious revival in the seventeenth century, some of these people became converts to Islam, but as they took on only the externals of the faith, the Mohammedans scorn, rather than affiliate with them.

The lighter shade of Salonik life is given by the Greeks. Short white skirts daintily fluted, white waists, a great red belt full of pistols, finely-chased, and tall red fez, make the Greek men perfect types of Oriental splendor, especially in contrast to the dirty Spanish Jews of masculine persuasion.

This, however, is picking the *melee* to pieces. Bring in the background of sea, Olympus and the chain of low, bluer hills, and then let these folk commingle, and the scene takes on kaleidoscopic variation. Greek in white, with sash of red and fez, Turk of fair complexion and swarthy, bearded Jew, men in Occidental attire save for the fez of the nearer East. Jewish women, Turkish women, the street wagons drawn by the Cape buffalo—one must needs be ever snapping the kodak!

Going shopping or marketing in Salonica is like visiting a World's Fair Midway. In the fruit stores, where lemons are piled high on the floor, fishermen, like those of the Bagdad tales, in great fur coats and with fish in hand, are stopping. Near by are the bazaars of baubles and trinkets, cheap glass bracelets, candles, soap and filigree, cloth of gay colors, and all thronged with people in costume. Close beside is a meat bazaar, with the flies nesting on the mutton in the doorway, and one wonders if an export of American ice chests would not prove as great a bonanza as our sewing machines have been. Near at hand is the fish arcade, equally filthy, with its baskets of sea trout and eels. Beyond the cheeses are sold, and vegetables are stacked in the distance.

The clothes bazaar of Salonik is one of the most curious in the world. Shops of the sort, including vendors of dress goods, silks, filigrees of better quality, nargilehs and embroideries, line one steeply ascending thoroughfare, about the width of an old Boston cow path, and over this lane a lattice work roof has been thrown, so that the avenue seems one great arcade. On the second floor of this tunnel the shop owners usually live, and that no sound of trafficking may disturb their slumbers, these bazaars are closed in the evening.

The Salonik Turk is exceedingly impetuous in his calls to the foreign buyer, and one cannot pass through the arcade, it is safe to say, without at least one more tidy, pipe, scari, or bit of stoneware. More of these narrow arcades lead off to left and right, that one may become lost in the tantalizing mazes, and what between fruit stores and bakeries, tobacco booths and cafes this Salonik is a strangely other one from the petrified mass of walls that rises up from the wharf when seen from the harbor. There are modern hotels and warehouses, and foreign postoffices that one's mail be not confiscated if the Turks suspect treasonable content; but here things are truly Turkish. Get lost among these unlit streets of a dark summer's night and you will appreciate the fact most thoroughly.

How the men make a living in the nearer East is a baffling question to the American. Except that a stranger pass through the bazaars, the Turks, in particular, remain squatting over their nargilehs at the edge of the booths the livelong day, and buyers do not seem plenty. "Grain, cotton, wool, cocoons, and goat's hair" are listed in the exports of the city; there are a few steam mills in the town, some cotton spinning, a tannery, dye houses and metal manufactures, but who does the work is a question.

#### American Shoe Polish.

The only absolute and incessantly busy factor of Salonican life is the chestnut vender and the bootblack. Nowhere in all the world are there more absolutely pestering bootblacks than in this vilayet capital of Macedonia. Boston shoe polish is consumed almost exclusively over the Balkans, and the best sales are in Salonica. Many of these little bootblacks sell souvenir postals also, and they drive one to extremes with their pestering. One of them would come time and again, to our table on the quay, verily push the cards in our pocket, saying, in his broken French, "he gives them to us," and then start shining our shoes under protest. Finally to teach both him and the others a lesson, we pocketed the cards and walked into the lobby. He waited an hour for us, but we did not appear with the money. Then, through the shutters we saw him begin to cry. We reappeared and explained that, he having given us the cards, and shined our shoes without orders, we did not have to pay for them. So he wept, and his comrades looked on in indignant sympathy. They knew too well that against foreigners, who might bring into play the power of the

consuls at Salonik, they could expect absolutely no justice in Turkish courts, so there seemed nothing for them to do. They our lad, a Spanish Jew, like the most of them, pleaded poverty, and we were touched by his story. We returned him his pictures and a plaster for present, more than he would clear by his blackings in a week, and he went away, rejoicing. But after that our shoes were shined only when we so desired. The crowd had learned its lesson.

Another unexpected feature in connection with costumery in this heathen land are the vendors of rosaries. Many of the Turks retain the fez alone as symbol of their faith, and in order to be distinguished from these Mohammedans, who wear a rosary also, the Greek Catholics carry the sacred beads, but of another sort. Not even on the streets of ultra-Catholic Rome have I seen so many rosaries in actual use as here in this infidel metropolis, and, with the background of Moorish gates into high-walled courtyards and the turbaned tombstones or the fountains, the picture is strikingly incongruous. If then, a Jew, too, should pass, with a copy of the "Life of Roosevelt" that one finds in all Balkan book stores, under his arm, the comminglement of interest would be forcibly complete.

The introduction of the veil has affected architecture also, in the East, for Turkish women must needs take the air, and so you enter the house through a courtyard, and this is inclosed by a towering wall, at whose double-doored gate one knocks, that the women may retreat or cover. Lattices, too, are at the street windows, and through them one gets inklings of harem squabbles that make us wonder how the two later wives of the Turk agree with the omnipotent first one.

Such is the nearer East today in the matter of social life, and for such as it is, in every vital phase, we owe thanks most to Mohammed.

C. N. C.

### SOME MIXED METAPHORS.

#### BRITISH STATESMEN AND SOME BAD ORATORICAL BREAKS THEY HAVE MADE.

[London Graphic:] The Prize Reciter and Speaker gives the following instances of a mixing of metaphors by some of our statesmen:

"Mr. Balfour, in a recent speech, spoke of an empty theater of unsympathetic auditors." Lord Curzon has remarked that "though not out of the wood we have a good ship." Sir William Hart Dyke has told how Mr. Lowther "had caught a big fish in his net—and went to the top of the tree for it." Mr. Asquith has lately remarked that "redistribution is a thorny subject which requires delicate handling or it will tread on some people's toes."

"Mr. Brodrick told the Commons that 'among the many jarring notes heard in this house on military affairs this subject at least must be regarded as an oasis.' But Gen. Buller evidently thinks there is little to be gained by so-called army reform, for he declares that 'the army is honeycombed with cliques, and kisses go by favor in this web of ax grinders.'"

"In the debate on the London Education Bill, Walter Long said: 'We are told that by such legislation the heart of the country has been shaken to its very foundations.' Before Winston Churchill opposed the present government, he, at a meeting of the Bow and Bromley Conservative Association, commended certain utterances of Lord Roseberry, but said that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman "had sat so long on the fence that the iron had entered into his soul."

"A financial minister has assured the Commons that 'The steps of the government would go hand in hand with the interests of the manufacturer.' It was in the Lords that the government were warned that the constitutional rights of the people were being 'trampled upon by the mailed hand of authority.'"

"It was the late Sir George Campbell who said 'the pale face of the British soldier is the backbone of the British empire,' and who said certain abuses in India were but a 'mere flea bite in the ocean' as compared with others he could name. It was another friend of India who said: 'Pass the measure and the barren wells will become fertile valleys.' It was a loyal member who said: 'When I go wrong I look round and see our chief leading and I soon get right again.'"

"But our Hibernian friends will be jealous if we credit them with nothing in this direction."

"Mr. Field of Dublin, when discussing a bill relating to the shipping of cattle across the Irish Sea, begged the members 'not to look at the subject from a live-stock point of view,' and it was he who said: 'The right honorable gentleman shakes his head—and I'm sorry to hear it.' He it was, too, who, when the Irish Land Bill was being pushed through, said: 'The time has now come, and is rapidly arising.' Another member in a late debate objected to 'introducing fresh matter already decided.' It was Mr. McHugh who declared the government was 'ironbound with red tape,' but it was an opponent of home rule who regarded a certain concession as 'the first stitch in the dismemberment of the empire.'"

"But we must stop, or we shall have a repetition of the rebuke administered by a statesman of the Emerald Isle, who declared that 'there's no truth in half the lies told about the Irish.'"

#### TOO DEEP.

"Say, waiter! Where did you get this wine from?"

"From the cellar, sir."

"Don't you think you went too far down and got to the sewer instead?"—[Judy.]

The Maid: Unhand me, sirrah! If you attempt to kiss me, I shall scream for help.

The Man: Trouble not, sweet one—I need no help.—[Ally Sloper.]

Mohammedan  
Tumors of  
Salonica

el Maiden

n. Ambrose the Good, after  
to perform just 300 penance  
had been set, and human lib  
ter, through the centuries.

for Salonik, and the story  
first, in the sixth and eighth  
erran the city; then about the  
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ered from these wars, the Ny-  
his realm. Later, when the  
to a state of terror, her ruler  
ed, and by the citizens' con-  
and the republic of Venice for  
ever, made a bad investment  
ears later the Turks took the  
as ever since.

It was requisite that the Mo-



*Superstition Mountains.*

**THE STORY OF MYSTIFYING PEAKS  
ON COLORADO DESERT.**

*By a Special Contributor.*

THE wildest, wildest, strangest and most mystifying mountains in the West have "looked pleasant" and had their pictures taken, for the first time in the many centuries of their existence. They have also just been explored and, for the first time, the real story of the unique piles is about to be related.

A little more than a year ago, when the writer was traversing the southwestern portion of the Colorado desert, he saw rising out of the plain, on the western side of the desert, a little chain of peaks, which in the distance blended and presented the appearance of a long, low-lying solitary mountain. When he asked one of the desert dwellers the name of the eminence he was told that it was "Superstition Mountains."

The name at once suggested that there was a story connected with the peaks, but three days of patient inquiry failed to elicit any information regarding the

day previous to the one when we reached the peaks, the mountains looked very near. We thought we might reach them early in the day, but the longer we traveled toward them the further away they appeared, till about the middle of the afternoon, when they seemed very near again. They continued to draw near until near sundown, when they again receded. The march toward them was continued long after dark, with their dim outlines and the stars for guides, and when night came was finally made because the clumps of greasewood had become so small that it was feared that beyond would not be found ought to which we could tie our burro, the mountains seemed as far away as ever.

The same peculiar impressions prevailed in leaving the mountains. Some of the time they appeared to be following us, again they would retreat to the distant portion of the plain.

Then, too, the contour of the mountains was constantly changing. A part of the time they appeared like one long low mountain; again like several peaks; and again like many. This phenomenon is one of several which have given the mountains a bad reputation with the Indians, but this feature, at least, is not difficult to account for.

To begin with, the mountains are surrounded with miles of sand drifts which are from a few feet in

fields of lava and volcanic debris. The explosions and the occasional tremors of the earth there are no doubt the results of deep down boilings and bubblings of the yet uncooled sea of molten rocks, the remnant of the ancient active spouters.

The approach to these mountains is almost as wearisome as the mountains themselves. From the south, from the point where we approached, one gets into a labyrinth of sand dunes which make travel slow and difficult. One must wind in and out as best he can, for to attempt to continue in a direct line, up over the tremendous hills, would soon exhaust the traveler even if he could get the burro with the pack over them, which could not be done.

About ten miles south of the mountains the sand dunes are left behind, for a time, and a plain lies before which is hard, almost, as a paved field, but strewed thickly with irregular pebbles from the size of a walnut up to stones larger than a hen's egg. Every color in nature is here represented. There are red and grey and mottled granite pebbles, jaspers, green serpentine, chalcedony, agate, hyalite, gneiss, gypsum, fluorite, and many other varieties of stones and semi-precious gems. While they are pretty to look upon the traveler finds them extremely unpleasant to the feet, for so thickly they lie one cannot avoid stepping upon the

Beyond this plain, which is three or four miles in width, is a plain, equally hard, thickly set with round, white, glassy pebbles the size of peas. Still beyond this is a field of red volcanic mud which has hardened to the consistency of India rubber. This is springy to the foot and not unpleasant to walk upon. Beyond this is a sandy slope leading up to the drifting sand hills which surround the mountains themselves.

Out on the eastern<sup>2</sup> wing of the range are the warnings of Wah Didin, and the other evil spirits of the mountains.

According to the myths of the Cocopah Indians, Wá Didín is a dwarfed, mishapen, wrinkled old man who appears to the red men as a warning of approaching death. He corresponds, in character, very closely to the Irish banshee—the little old woman who warns the Celts of approaching doom. He is one of the chief of the evil spirits and one of the chief kishis, or houses, is supposed to be his.

These homes of the evil spirits are circular mounds resembling, in the distance the dwelling of the Indians themselves, which have been carved by the action of the waves of the sea which 'once covered the region from a bed hundreds of feet thick of the volcanic mud. The mounds thus formed are a hundred feet or more in height with a diameter equal to their elevation. The collection of mounds looks very like a collection of Indian huts and it is not strange that the imaginative red men saw in them the capital city of demons.

In piling up the principal peaks of this small mountain chain, nature has worked in a curious manner. The peaks, which vary in height from a few hundred feet to about 1000 feet, stand thickly grouped, but scarce can be found two composed of the same material. One mount is of black volcano rock and close beside it a peak of red granite. Next to this rises a huge pile of gray granite and beyond a hill which gleams with quartz or glistens with the crystals of gypsum or fluorapar.

But little vegetation is found in the Superstition mountains, or upon the plains at their base. Two or three lilies of an unknown variety were found in the course of a day's exploration, and on the top of one of the tallest peaks were found growing specimens of a dwarf variety of cactus, heretofore unknown to the writer.

At the base of one portion of the range, upon a bed of loose, drifting sands, was found a charming surprise. The base of the mountains lie nearly or quite 100 feet below the level of the sea. The ancient beach line marks left by the California gulf when it extended up to this point, is still to be traced along the sides of the mountains. It was along this ancient beach that we found acres of brightly-blooming flowers, saturating the air with a rare and delicate fragrance. They were the wild verbena—so called, the pink abronia, or *abronia pulchella*, so common to sea beaches along the coast.

No doubt the ancestors of these flowers bloomed there when the spray of the waves of the gulf fell along the low dry and sandy beach. Century after century have they held possession of that ancient shore and have bloomed unseen and wasted their sweetness upon the desert air. These scions of an ancient stock did not die wholly in vain, however, for our burro made a fragrant and juicy meal off the gaudy plants.

Have the mountains a future? Perhaps. There are subtle minerals of value in their breasts. One is a color out of the red earth which has been washed down from them. There are stones scattered over the plain which hint that gems may lurk in the recesses of the hills. It will not be surprising if some day the pick and drill, the crusher and the stamp mill are to replace the evil spirits. Wah Didin may move out to make room for the goddess of Fortune.

ARTHUR J. BURDICK

IN THE SUN.

A certain New York clergyman, who is an authority on sun dials, was asked recently to prepare a suitable motto for one to be set up in a parishioner's garden. Without hesitation he wrote the following sentence which will be recognized as the motto of a city newspaper, "Si id in sole videt, ita est."—[February Lipincott's.

HAD IT ON HIS PERSON.

A pupil in a Lynn, Mass., school was asked by his teacher to give the definition of a vacuum. "I can't just describe it," said he, "but I have it in my head."—  
[Lippincott's.



Story, or even of the mountains themselves. They are situated in the most desolate and formidable portion of the desert and no one of the numbers of settlers in the irrigated portion of the desert has had sufficient curiosity regarding them to brave the perils of a trip thereto.

The fourth day of inquiry brought a little light on the origin of the name. "It is because the Indians are superstitious regarding the mountains," remarked the informant. "They believe them to be the home of the evil one and of all evil spirits."

There is a reason why the Indians look upon the mountains with awe and trembling, and why they have peopled it with the spiritual enemies of the tribe. Owing to certain conditions, which will be explained further on, the mountains, seldom present the same appearance twice. They are constantly changing their contour and seemingly their location on the plain. One man, in reply to a question as to their location replied: "Well, at this season of the year I should judge they are probably twenty miles north of the Mexican line. Last spring they were about down to the line."

The writer, with photographer, C. C. Pierce of Los Angeles, visited the mountains, for the purpose of exploration, in December of 1904. The morning of the

height to nearly or quite 1000 feet tall. These sand hills are constantly changing position and form. Sometimes they add a line of hills several miles long to one end of the chain of peaks, and again they are found on the other end. Again, they will drift up the sides of the rocky peaks nearly or quite to the top, causing them to look like giant sand hills and then they are blown away and the gray, red or black rocks of which the mountains themselves are formed, are left bare.

The shadow effects also have much to do with the transforming of these mysterious mountains. The morning sun striking the white sand drifts, sends black shadows over other parts of the mountains, shaping in black and white lines, to the vision, peaks and cañons which do not really exist. The noon sun changes these lines, giving a very different appearance to the range, and the evening sun works still another transformation.

There are other reasons for the superatition of the Indians. While in the mountains we frequently hear explosive noises, muffled and low, as though someone around in some secluded cañon of the mountain were firing guns. The character of the hills is volcanic. They were thrown up in some prehistoric convulsion of the earth. They are the very center of a region abounding in extinct volcanoes and are surrounded by



## The Poverty of London.

AWFUL CONDITIONS RESULTING  
FROM OPEN PORTS.

By a Special Contributor.

TO an American the squalid, gloomy poverty of London is appalling. Knowing full well that in all large cities there will of necessity be destitution, he is prepared to see a considerable amount of it, in this, the biggest city in the world; but no such poverty as exists in London is he prepared for, it simply, to use a now time-worn phrase, staggers humanity. It is everywhere, unhidden, walking gaunt and grim on the highways of fashion and commerce, and herding in rags and filth in the slums. In New York or Chicago it is kept pretty much to itself, but here it rubs elbows with the business man in the city and the fashionable woman in the west end. And this state of affairs is not because there is no desire to restrain it within bounds, but simply for the reason that there is so much of it so amount of care will keep it from the public view. The workhouses are full to overflowing, so are the jails; and every charitable institution is unable to keep up with the demands made upon it.

Under normal conditions it is estimated that in London the really destitute, who in some way or another are providing with the necessities of life at the hands of the state number one in forty-five. Compare this with one out of 170 in France, one out of 200 in Germany, and one out of 419 in the United States, and it can be seen at a glance what an awful amount of destitution there is in this great metropolis. Such a state of affairs as this, even in the normal times referred to, needed careful, earnest management. But now it has gone beyond management and thinking men look aghast at what the consequences of it all will be. In Poplar, one of the London districts near the docks, at a meeting of the Board of Guardians, a few days ago, it was announced officially that there were 80 per cent. more people in receipt of relief than at the same time last year, and last year the amount of poverty was above the average. At West Ham, another subdivision of this great city, frantic, starving men meet daily and cry out for food, or work that they may earn it. And just think of it, never a morning dawns in that gloomy district, but the army of 10,000 starving men and women are reminded, by the inexorable hand of death, that one or two of their number gave up the struggle during the night, that struggle for life in London in which so many fall. The list of the fallen, were it put on paper, the names of those whose death has been directly due to starvation, would reach from end to end of that august assemblage, the House of Commons. The list would find no need for going back over five years, either.

At the dock gates crowds of men gather and fight with their fists for a place in the line where they may catch an employer's eye, and gain a few hours' work to earn the bare necessities of life for wives and children. The London poor! What a question it is! How is it going to be answered? The American there so business may well hold his breath and ask how, and well, too, may he exclaim from the bottom of his heart in no Pharisaical strain, "Thank God, we are not as these people!" for as he asks himself the question how it is all going to be remedied, he notes that no steps are taken to keep out the alien pauper. On the authority of Maj. W. Evans Gordon, member of Parliament, there are twelve shiploads of poor foreigners arriving weekly, and 40 per cent. of them are destitute when they land. No wonder the pauperization of London goes on apace. How we, in this land of plenty, may congratulate our Congressmen for having passed an alien immigration law which prevents such a state of affairs beneath the Stars and Stripes. It is selfish, in a way, to do it, but we must also congratulate ourselves that the wise restrictions Congress has based on this alien immigration attracts to our shores the mechanics and artisans of England. Under our system we get our recruits from the top. The best men in the trades, see the inevitable. The influx of poorer aliens from the continent, often driven from the continent to England, lowers the standard of living, lowers wages, of course, bit by bit, and the best men, feeling themselves crowded from below, leave before it is too late. Masters of their trades, they come with their savings, the accumulation of years of patient toil, to help build up our great republic. Under the system now in vogue, England recruits from the bottom strata of society. But this is a digression. What of London? What of the poor there? Will the rich help them? Answer that by asking further. Why should the rich try to help by stemming the tide of foreign immigration? England is a free trade country, and a great morning daily paper on the 15th of December, the leading free trade journal in London, made an eloquent plea not only for free trade in dead commodities but for free trade in living men and women. It was prettily written, but it was that sort of writing which would bring a sneer to our men's lips if they saw it in an American daily. No, the rich have nothing to complain of if wages do go down. Men with settled incomes are better off thereby, and nowhere else in the world is there so large a class of those who toll not, neither spin. Everything the rich want is cheaper there than in the United States. Diamonds, champagne, silk, satin, lace, condiments, delicacies and luxuries of all kinds; it is only when one comes to the absolute necessities of life, the things the working class only buy, with the exception of sugar, that we see a dearer set of figures. Beef, coffee, bacon, cheese, butter, eggs, lard, flour, all are dearer than with us, while the workingman's wages are simply out of the comparison so infinitely small do they too often appear; and they are

dropping, dropping all the while. One never hears free trade advocated, now, in the United States. Protection that protects is our motto. It has come to stay, to stay, also, are our rigid alien immigration laws. Perhaps our tariff is higher than necessary, we will grant that for the sake of argument, but that it is as much a poor man's tariff as a rich man's we must maintain. One glance at London's poor and we are willing to tolerate even a higher one still, if it should add one step to the distance which separates us from such conditions as prevail in England.

We are sometimes told, by men who have not been there, that London can keep her gate open to the oppressed humanity of the world and not suffer. So vast is London, they say, that every class of alien can be assimilated. Experience gained by observation does not bear this out. Americans interested in the wheat trade and shipping, interests which take them much into the East End, not that things there get more deplorable year by year. In the last ten years, they will tell you, the face of much of it has entirely altered. It is possible to go down street after street and see the stores kept by foreigners outnumbering those kept by the home-born, and whole rows of houses have not an Englishman in them. Polish Jews, Russian Jews, Armenians and Bohemians are often the only faces to be seen in a crowded car. In some of the schools of the East End, where ten years ago there was but a sprinkling of foreign children, they now predominate, and but a sprinkling of English are to be seen. Then there are factories which employ none but Jews, and there are sweat shops in the same quarter beside which the sweat shops of New York and Chicago may be regarded as princely. Such things as these strike an American as a result of a wrong system of political economy—a pity, that is all; but they do not touch his feelings like the sight of woe-begone men, women and children standing in line at the doors of some charitable institution for their bowl of soup and slice of bread, all that there will be to keep the lamp of life burning for a whole day. And going home at night, if a man ever has to walk on the embankment, on the bridges which cross the Thames, by the park railings, under the long avenues of trees here and there, he will see the figures of gaunt men and women flitting in the half light like specters. Some will beg from him, others will let him pass by unmolested, but wherever he goes, he will meet the awful poverty, until he is driven to take a cab home to avoid it all. That is London now, and the winter season has not half gone.

As usual the Salvation Army is doing a good work. Without it, where it most needed, in London, thousands more would be in jail, and tens of thousands worse off. In a vast multitude of cases it has furnished a lifeboat escape from the stormy sea of trouble where the hopeless sink at last from starvation. Col. Laurie of the Salvation Army's city colony, in the Whitechapel Road, has done a great deal to make the poverty of his district known. There, as in other districts, the army has an immense soup kitchen where dock laborers and others out of work can get a pint of soup and a big slice of bread for one cent, between the hours of 6 and 10:30. For the benefit of their families the depot is open again from 11 a.m. until 2 p.m., when a quart of soup is supplied for one cent. This accommodation is for those who have got past the self-supporting stage, but can still, by some odd scraps of work, find one or two cents per day for food. It is unnecessary to say that, if there is no cent to pay for it, there yet will be the soup supplied. But when this is so, the army's agent investigates the case and acts accordingly.

And this is London—London where there is so much wealth, and so little general welfare. Contrast this state of things with that prevailing in our favored land, and thanks must be felt that our workmen have not been galled with the Siren cry of free trade in either merchandise, or living men and women. The Republican party has built this bulwark. It has taught our people that the good of the individual is the good of the community. Some day they will learn that in England, and when they do, the awful poverty of London will be checked. In the meantime, it is a good object-lesson for us to see what we have been saved from.

A. CHARLES.

### MEDIEVAL RELIGIOUS WARS.

On both sides of the great controversy which took such fearful shape in the middle of the seventeenth century, but especially on the Protestant side, the minds of men were devoted, not to seeking that peace which was breathed upon the world by the New Testament, but to finding warrant for war—and especially the methods of the chosen people in waging war against unbelievers—in the Old Testament. Did any legislator or professor of law yield to feelings of humanity, he was sure to meet with protests based upon authority of Holy Scripture. Plunder and pillage were supported by reference to the divinely approved "spoiling of the Egyptians" by the Israelites. The right to massacre unresisting enemies was based upon the command of the Almighty to the Jews in the twentieth chapter of Deuteronomy. The indiscriminate slaughter of whole populations was justified by a reference to the divine command to slaughter the nations round about Israel. Torture and mutilation of enemies was sanctioned by the conduct of Samuel against Agag, of King David against the Philistines, of the men of Judah against Adonibezek. Even the slaughter of babes in arms was supported by a passage from the Psalms, "Happy shall he be that taketh and dasheth thy little ones against the stones." Treachery and assassination were supported by a reference to the divinely approved Phinehas, Ehud, Judith and Jael; murdering the ministers of unapproved religions by Elijah's slaughter of the priests of Baal.—[Andrew D. White, in Atlantic.

## THE EARTH'S CAPACITY.

IN NORTH AMERICA IT CAN BE DOUBLED BY THE  
WORK OF ENGINEERS.

[International Quarterly:] The conditions of the lands which are now open to the increase in population which has to be expected within two or three centuries may be taken approximately to show that, at most, there is enough to admit of something like a doubling of the present numbers; that without any considerable engineering work in lands not available for tillage a total of about four thousand million can be supported in tolerable comfort.

The question arises as to the additional food-giving capacity of the earth which may be won by means of engineering and other scientific work, as in irrigating arid fields or draining those which are excessively watered, or by improving the methods of fertilizing soils now in use.

It is impossible, with the present lack of information, to determine accurately how extensive is the field which may be won to tillage by the work of the engineer; this winning from the excessively arid lands will be done by irrigation, and from the morasses, the fresh-water swamps and the marine marshes by drainage. In Europe the larger part of the land thus winnable has long been brought to use; it is not likely that an increase of 10 per cent. in the food-giving capacity of its soils can, by any known means, be realized. In the less developed continents the gain is likely to be much greater.

Thus within the limits of the United States the writer has estimated that the fields improvable by drainage in the manner already applied in Holland would add to the tillable ground of the country an area somewhat exceeding 100,000 square miles in extent, with a food-giving value about four times that of the State of Illinois, wherein the soil would be far more enduring than that of any upland district. The complementary process, that of irrigation, promises to afford yet larger gains, including the area of the South and the Middle West, where the system would greatly increase the food-giving value of the soil; we may reckon the possible enlargement from it would be even greater than that afforded by a complete drainage of the morasses. Taking the continent of North America as a whole, it seems probable that the existing capacity of its soils for feeding men may be doubled by the work of the engineer through his skill in watering and unwatering its deserts and morasses.

On the other continents the opportunities for winning good land from arid deserts are probably less than in North America, yet the possible gain is such that we may reckon that when his great work is done the engineer will have recovered land enough to feed the existing population of the earth. In Africa there is the magnificent problem of the Nile, a river which wastes to the sea in its annual floods water enough to fertilize tenfold the desert that it now makes fertile. There is the valley of the Twin Rivers of Asia, where a realm once fertile has become a waste by the loss of its irrigation works. There are in all the great lands vast areas of lakes, swamps and marshes awaiting the skillful labor which has won Holland from the sea. The largest opportunity of profit is in such brave combats with the incomplete work of nature.

The problem of how we are to maintain the fertility of the soil when the earth is taxed by a population thrice as great as it now supports depends upon our ability to restrain the excessive rapidity with which tilled soils pass to the sea and our ability to restore to the land the materials which the cultivated plants remove. We shall find that both these needs are fairly to be met by the resources of modern science; the first by a proper control of the movements of water from where it falls upon the land to its station in the ocean, and the second by a resort to the ocean and under the earth for the materials to renew the fertility of the ground when it is exhausted by cropping. There is much to do in order to make the earth fit to bear the life to come, but there is every reason to believe that our science is ready for the task and that within two centuries of peaceful endeavor we may prepare the place for it.

### VEST POCKET DINNERS.

It is said that a German student of food concentration has succeeded so well with his experiments that a single small capsule now suffices for a full meal and that ten seconds is the average time he spends at either his breakfast, luncheon or dinner. The prediction is freely made that within a few years we shall all be subsisting upon capsules, there will be no more cooking in our households and the servant problem will be solved most beautifully. Of course, under these conditions, there would be no more public dinners or banquets of state, our caterers would be thrown out of employment and the great hotels would become simply dormitories. We would buy our meals at the drug stores and carry them in our pockets. The sign "Quick Lunch" would disappear from our streets, for we could all be walking restaurants.

Whatever the possibility of such a condition from a scientific standpoint, there is not the slightest danger of its realization within the lifetime of the present generation. Most of us, to be frank, are too fond of eating and drinking to be content with capsule repasts, however convenient as time savers. The element of sociability, too, must be taken into consideration. The gathering of a family about the table three times a day adds immeasurably to human enjoyment. It is the place of all places where good cheer should prevail. There are sufficient influences at work for the destruction of home life in these busy days without adding one more. We fear the food capsule will be a long time achieving the popularity at present enjoyed by beefsteak and potatoes.—[Housekeeper.

débris. The explosions and the earth there are no doubt rollings and babbings of the rocks, the remnant of these

mountains is almost as weird as the sea. From the south, from the north, one gets into a labyrinth of travel slow and difficult, as best he can, for to attract line, up over the treacherous the traveler even if the pack over them, which

of the mountains the sand is time, and a plain lies below a paved field, but studded with the size of a wall, a hen's egg. Every color is there. There are red and gray, jaspers, green serpentine, gneiss, gypsum, fluorapatite, and semi-precious stones to look upon the traveler's feet, for so avoid stepping upon them.

is three or four miles in length, thickly set with round, size of peas. Still beyond the mud which has hardened to rubber. This is springy to walk upon. Beyond this to the drifting sand hills and themselves.

of the range are the wigs, the other evil spirits of the

the Cocopah Indians, Wah, a wrinkled old man who a warning of approaching character, very closely to an old woman who warns him. He is one of the chiefs of the chief kishis, or

spirits are circular mounds, the dwelling of the Indians carved by the action of once covered the region, thick of the volcanic red are a hundred feet or equal to their elevation. The very like a collection of strange that the imaginary capital city of demons, peaks of this small mountain in a curious manner, light from a few hundred and thickly grouped, but imposed of the same mask volcano rock and close. Next to this rises a and beyond a hill which with the crystals of gyp-

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ARTHUR J. BURDICK.

ON.

an, who is an authority to prepare a suitable a parishioner's garden. the following sentence, motto of a city news-est.—[February Lip-

PERSON.

school was asked by his of a vacuum. "I can't have it in my head."



## LEADING CARTOONS.



CHINA: "BETTER GETTER" WELLEE FLIRST.

WASHINGTON STAR



"Seen anything of that Baltic fleet?" Weph.

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER



AND THEY AIN'T GETTING A BIT FRESHER.

ST PAUL

PIONEER PRESS



"Alice Light-ee, Mr. Lussian, I Woon't"

TOLEDO BLADE



THE BIG STICK TO THE RESCUE

PHILADELPHIA RECORD



"Why don't you shoot?" "Why, I'm afraid the thing will kick!"

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER

January, 1905.]

## All Same Fa

GAM'S ADVENTURE A  
POINT OF VI

By Mary Stewart

Author of "Mariposilla," "X-Ray Story,"  
"Earthquake Shocks," "The Chang, the  
Sketches," etc.I T was the morning after the B  
Mrs. Marian regarded her late h  
distaste."Really, Tom," said she, "I'm o  
"I fear your appetite has gone af  
her husband suggested."Yes," she answered, "both are  
am also minus a pair of patent leath  
hat pin. Of course I shall never d  
such trifles; by this time Elizabeth  
maid has reaped the aftermath of d"Perhaps if you approached the  
macy you might recover your app  
gested.The wife toyed with a spoon.  
"Don't wax witty; I'm quite too cr  
My stomach feels like lead, and m  
palatable," she complained.Thomas laid down the morning  
going to be ill?""Oh, no—it's just the reaction set  
to keep up with the other women.  
not do it. I felt horribly bored to  
foolishly homesick for baby. When  
kitted bridge stunt, playing until 2 o  
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I had no idea that you were on the v  
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Why didn't you speak? We might  
end.""Never!" she affirmed, with a half-  
you understand? We were in Rome.  
Romans."Thomas chuckled. "Ah!" said he,  
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But in the future—" she flushed vi  
future we will stay away from Rome,  
particular Romans."

"Don't feel so sore," said Thomas.

"But I do," she answered, "and I  
Just think of losing a clean hundred.  
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chanted. "You should not be so hard o  
she is short on husbands, and needs a b  
ner one."

"I am glad that you can jest; for my

a joking humor." Marian frowned sever  
"Take some pepsin," he coaxed. "V  
tion straightens out, you'll own that we  
thing, losing to someone who actually n  
stead of fattening the coffers of the rich  
dear, not including ourselves, no one  
quired reimbursement so much as youHer wardrobe is quite shabby, if I  
couldn't you see that she had almost f  
tain? He seemed half crazy about her.  
a few stunning campaign gowns, ab  
own.""I suppose so," said Marian, laughing  
intention. "Of course she is only after  
money, but as he doesn't dream the  
likely got him. Everyone saw that he  
completely, even before too many his  
nodding in his chair, to the undisguise  
his devoted friends. And wasn't it o  
went on, "the way that woman drankNot even ladylike cocktails! Just gre  
things—strong enough to do up an old  
part I'm through with the Bains, if  
for such dolings. It has made me abso  
how deceitfully I acted; pretending to  
unprincipled woman, who loathes meloathe her. But, of course, one must be  
circumstances at a house party, and I ac  
the creature to put her arm about my w  
the impression that we were friends.Impulsive hostess challenged me, asked  
I did not think that two-faced person w  
aboth had just finished reading Henry  
sadors) I replied sarcastically that ceWhereupon the obtuse lady ran straight  
and told the captain that heaven and I  
in his behalf. Ever after the old fool fo  
like a devoted dog. And think of that

we sat up obediently until 2 in the morn



## All Same Fan-tan.

GAM'S ADVENTURE AND STRANGE  
POINT OF VIEW.

By Mary Stewart Daggett.

Author of "Mariposilla," "X-Ray Stories," "Studies From an  
Archaeologist," "Sue Chang, the Faithful," "Other Chinese  
Sketches," etc.It was the morning after the Bain's house party that  
Mrs. Marian regarded her late breakfast with unusual  
distaste."Really, Tom," said she, "I'm quite upset."  
"I fear your appetite has gone after my silk umbrella,"  
her husband suggested."Yes," she answered, "both are hopelessly lost, and I  
am also minus a pair of patent leather pumps and a gold  
bat pin. Of course I shall never dare to inquire about  
such trifles; by this time Elizabeth Bain's all-powerful  
maid has reaped the aftermath of departed guests.""Perhaps if you approached the subject with diplo-  
macy you might recover your appetite," Thomas sug-  
gested.The wife toyed with a spoon.  
"Don't wax witty; I'm quite too cross with indigestion.  
My stomach feels like lead, and malted milk is so un-  
palatable," she complained.Thomas laid down the morning paper. "You're not  
going to be ill?""Oh, no—it's just the reaction set in. I tried so hard  
to keep up with the other women, and I simply could  
not do it. I felt horribly bored toward the last, and  
foolishly homesick for baby. When we finished our al-  
lotted bridge stunt, playing until 2 o'clock in the morn-  
ing—both losing to people we detest—well, that just  
racked my nerves.""You should not have taken adverse fortune so hard.  
I had no idea that you were on the verge of prostration;  
certainly you appeared as game as a lucky number. Why  
didn't you speak? We might have left before the end.""Never!" she affirmed, with a half-tragic sigh. "Can't  
you understand? We were in Rome. We had to do like  
Romans."Thomas chuckled. "Ah!" said he, "you were resigned  
in spite of conscience and inclination.""Yes," she answered, "I intended to play the Roman to  
the bitter end; there was no other way. I was not going  
to show my feelings like an offended child—be the  
first to go home because the game was not to my liking.  
But in the future—" she flushed visibly; "but in the  
future we will stay away from Rome, at least from these  
particular Romans."

"Don't feel so sore," said Thomas.

"But I do," she answered, "and I am ashamed, too.  
Just think of losing a clean hundred to that woman!  
How she got invited to the Bains is more than I can im-  
agine. I consider her being there a perfect insult to us  
all."

"Aye!" said Thomas, "there's the rub."

"Yes, there's the rub," she owned flintily. "To think of  
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a joking humor," Marian frowned severely."Take some pepsin," he coaxed. "When your diges-  
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thing, losing to someone who actually needed money, in-  
stead of fattening the coffers of the rich. Certainly, my  
dear, not including ourselves, no one in the party re-  
quired reimbursement so much as your derelict friend.  
Her wardrobe is quite shabby, if I am a judge, and  
couldn't you see that she had almost fetched the old cap-  
tain? He seemed half crazy about her. When she gets a  
few stannan campaign gowns, she'll call him her  
own.""I suppose so," said Marian, laughing in spite of her  
irritation. "Of course she is only after the old fool's  
money, but as he doesn't dream the truth, she'll most  
likely get him. Everyone saw that he had lost his head  
completely, even before too many highballs sent him  
nodding in his chair, to the undisguised amusement of  
his devoted friends. And wasn't it disgraceful," she  
went on, "the way that woman drank with the men!  
Not even ladylike cocktails! Just great, stiff, horrid  
things—strong enough to do up an old soldier. For my  
part I'm through with the Bains, if they are really in  
for such doings. It has made me absolutely ill to think  
how deceitfully I acted; pretending to endorse a horrid,  
unprincipled woman, who loathes me as much as I  
loathe her. But, of course, one must be a lady under all  
circumstances at a house party, and I actually permitted  
the creature to put her arm about my waist, to give out  
the impression that we were friends. Then when my  
impulsive hostess challenged me, asked me right out if  
I did not think that two-faced person wonderful! (Eliz-  
abeth had just finished reading Henry James's Ambas-  
sadors) I replied sarcastically that certainly she was.  
Whereupon the obtuse lady ran straight across the room  
and told the captain that heaven and I were conspiring  
in his behalf. Ever after the old fool followed me about  
like a devoted dog. And think of that last night—when  
we sat up obediently until 2 in the morning—just to behumiliated, done up in the end. If we had expired in  
the arms of our friends, it would not have seemed so bad.  
But to lose to that nasty woman! Oh! Tom, I'm heart-  
ily sick of bridge whist. I almost wish I had never  
learned it. I had no idea that any pastime could con-  
tain such grave responsibilities, and I have been miser-  
able the last half-dozen times I have played. The re-  
wards of the game are tame compared with the penalties  
—including, of course, the money I spent taking lessons  
from an expert. And I thought I should reap a rich  
harvest of fun and satisfaction. I never dreamed that  
our best friends would degenerate into absolute gam-  
blers! That you and I should follow suit—too weak to  
get out of the set! When we first began to play, before  
anyone quite knew the ropes, the recreation seemed  
pleasant enough; then no one ever thought of risking  
more than a dollar or two. The game was for pure en-  
joyment. Now it's for blood; and often the blood is  
drawn from a poor anemic youth who loses his entire  
month's salary in one evening. The actual immorality  
of such diversion is plain; yet as you know everyone  
goes on playing—a few because they are natural gam-  
blers, and the rest of us because we are not strong  
enough to decline invitations, and thus openly disapprove  
of our friends. But really, Tom, I don't think I can  
endure bridge parties any longer. You see, if you play,  
you want to win, and then, when you do up others who  
can't stand for it, you feel much worse than if you had  
lost yourself—so there you are. Sometimes I think it  
would be far easier and better for the general health of  
the maddening crowd to saw wood for a change—for char-  
ity, of course—with prizes for the largest piles. Fuel so  
obtained might do a lot of good; for, you know, it could  
all be sent to the Orphans' Home.""And the incentive would be not only charitable, but  
splendid for the muscles and nerves of participants,"  
Thomas put in with caustic fervor. "I think you had  
better give a sawing party at once. The entertainment  
might prove novel for the early winter. A number of  
our trees need pruning badly. We'll invite the men to  
a chopping match, allowing you women to use the saw.  
What a sweet little orphans' woodpile you can make in  
the course of a day. Then in the evening there should  
be a bonfire and a 'Blazed Trail' supper on tin plates.  
Surely the plan is wonderfully original; any orphan  
ought to feel warm at the very thought of such combus-  
tible charity.""You always joke when I am the most serious," Mrs.  
Marian interrupted.She pressed her temples with the tips of her fingers,  
then rang the bell for Gam, the Celestial."I am going to have a sick headache; I feel it coming  
on," she said dejectedly. "This malted milk is so un-  
palatable; I think I shall try something else.""Bring me a dish of cream toast," she commanded  
when Gam entered the breakfast room. Her servant  
beamed significantly and retired. In an incredibly short  
time he reappeared with an inviting tray."I think you eat too much good things—that party,"  
he volunteered, with the frank pleasantness granted to  
devoted heathens of long household standing.Mrs. Marian had suspected that Gam was in dire dis-  
tress to hear about her visit; to know if the Bains' Chi-  
naman had excelled her own in the art of cookery. She  
now perceived that a cross-examination was in order.  
As all Californians know, the individual pride of a first-  
class Celestial servant is unsurpassed by that of any  
other nationality. A cook of the first water is heart-  
broken if he fancies for a moment that his mistress is im-  
pressed with the culinary efforts of a rival heathen.Gam opened up without further parley. "I know Miss  
Bain cook—where you go; he very grand!"The lady smiled. "Very good," she answered coolly.  
Gam's yellow brow shone. His mistress had not said  
"delicious"—he was satisfied."That flend tell me all 'bout party," he went on. "He  
say hot time—hot drinks every night—heap money get  
set—all same fan-tan."Embarrassing silence followed; yet the Celestial was  
not confounded.

"I bet my flend \$1 my boss get heap most plunk."

He glanced admiringly at Thomas. "My flend he bet  
\$1 he boss get most plunk." Childlike curiosity sharpened  
his voice with rising inflections. "Why you not tell  
me?" he persisted. "You not tell me—my flend make  
me pay \$1—I not like that."The uncertain odds of the late controversy were so  
persons! that Gam's tender-hearted master twirled a sil-  
ver dollar upon the tray."You shall not be out of pocket on my account," he  
declared.

The heathen looked foolishly at the coin.

"American gentlemen do not care to boast of their  
good fortune," Thomas added evasively. "Tell your  
friend to ask his own boss for particulars; perhaps he  
may get them."He leaned back in his chair and laughed half guiltily.  
But Gam did not retire to the kitchen. Something was  
on his mind—something back of the point in question.  
He fingered his tray, then spoke desperately:"That flend I tell you 'bout get allested down China-  
town, last night."

"Indeed!" said the master; "what was the matter?"

"He play fan-tan all same his boss." The reply came  
with strange directness. "He say his boss not get al-  
lested—he think that old cop not allest China boys. He  
tell me not fair do other way. He say he feel big luck  
himsself, every time he see gentlemen—fine ladies—all get  
lot money—heap easy—all same fan-tan. One night  
after he wash he dishes—pretty late—he go that room—  
make hot stuff—bling standlitch; len he see. All that  
lich gentlemen—all that plitty lookin' lady take out  
checkbook—purse—all same silver—settle up. Big pile  
money, he think. Plitty soon he watch that game heap  
hard! Say fan tan more easy! Len he feel sure he get  
lich all same his boss. When people all go home—he go  
light down Chinatown—take little vacation—make little  
money, he hope. His mistress very kind—cause he cookso grand! so many big dinner! She say take good time  
—second girl get meals.""And your friend went down to the quarter and got  
arrested for playing fan-tan?" Thomas continued."Yes," Gam answered—"he got allested first game—  
old cop catch him easy. I make sneak! No cop catch  
me!" he affirmed with pride. "I find my wheel—get  
away fast!""I am glad you escaped," said the master; "but how  
about the other boys—were they all taken to the police  
station?""Yes, all get lock up. Too many fellows! Patrol  
wagon too little, no can hold ten boys—len cops heap  
mean—tie all those queue one bunch—drive boys all same  
horses. My flend heap terrible mad. He say his boss  
not stand that. He cuss all same American man—tell  
cop he boss get him out light off—soon he telephone.  
Cop say he may do that. Plitty soon boss call up police  
Station—say let he cook come home light off; bail be all  
light—any old thing—one hundred dollar! one thousand  
dollar! Boss not care. My flend still heap mad—heap  
scare, len he find me. I say I come his house, we con-  
sult. Plitty soon we jump lectric car—get safe—far  
away those cops."The Celestial paused in his graphic story for want of  
breath.

"Bad business," said Thomas.

Gam nodded; then a smile spread upon his counte-  
nance. "I glad I skip plenty time!" he exulted.Mrs. Marian played thoughtfully with her fork. "What  
is your friend going to do, when his case comes up for  
trial?" she asked.With a furtive glance at his master, Gam laid bare his  
plan. "Oh, that nothing!" he declared. "When my flend  
consult, I tell him my boss make old cops heap sick. I  
say my boss best lawyer this city."

"Thank you," said Thomas.

"I say Los Angeles big place—many people do bad  
thing—my boss catch on—not let them be punish—be  
solly—help bad men get new chance.""Well," said Marian, addressing her husband with  
questionable pride; "your reputation as a lawyer is now  
unique."Gam glanced appealingly at his mistress. "I not know  
that word—you tell me?"He was very proud of his English vocabulary, and fond  
of unusual phraseology. The lady explained the mean-  
ing of unique as best she could, while the heathen per-  
sisted in repeating the term with flattered confidence."Yes," he boasted, "I understand; plitty soon I tell  
China boys my master that great, unlick lawyer!"He laughed gleefully. "I say my boss heap better—  
more smart—more wise—more kind—more good—all  
same big man—great unlick lawyer! I say my boss  
heap solly boys get allested; not think fan tan very bad  
—just little fun. I say my master win lot money him-  
self; more than poor Chinaman. But my master not be  
allest, 'cause he big, unlick lawyer.""Hold! hold!" cried Thomas; "you must say nothing of  
the kind. Great Scott! Gam, you will ruin my practice  
if you go about talking like that. See here, you just  
let me attend to the case of your friend in private. Send  
him up to my office this afternoon. I'll see him at 4  
o'clock, and get him off from jail if I can; but you must  
keep quiet—not say a word to the other boys. I don't  
wish for a general fan-tan practice—it's positively out of  
my line."

"And in the future?" suggested Marian.

"My dear," her husband answered, "don't speak of  
the future; the present is quite sufficient to face. In  
fact, I seem to be suddenly involved in a regular Ibsen  
tragedy of causes and effects. My legal brain feels in-  
side out, and upside down, and you must not expect me  
to reform in a moment. But I promise you one thing—  
I'll taper off. It's monstrous to be self-ordained as a  
foreign missionary all in a day. I had no idea the  
heathen were keeping jab on my little indiscretions."He laughed immoderately as Gam vanished behind an  
Oriental screen."The heathen in his blindness will soon be as extinct  
as the bad Indian," he declared reflectively."Of course," agreed Mrs. Marian, "and now, dear, I  
think I must take some pepsin and go to bed."

## REFORM.

[White lies were condemned as inexcusable in a dis-  
cussion before the Browning Society of Philadelphia.]

No more white lies? Well, that is tough!

We surely have hard work enough

To maintain life's amenities

Without the weight of such decrees.

When callers come with wits passé

Who had much better stay away.

Can now no more the maid say: "No'm,

This afternoon she ain't at home?"

And when you meet them face to face,

What truthful phrase can take the place—

And still leave peaceful atmosphere—

Of "I'm so glad you came, my dear?"

Or if perchance you meet a friend,

As through the street your way you wend,

To him what else is there to tell

But "You are looking very well?"

When asked expression of your views,

What is it safely you can choose,

With no intention to deceive,

But say what people want to believe?

Again, when your opinion's asked

Now won't your nerve be somewhat tasked

And suffer much embarrassment

To say ought else but "Excellent?"

No more white lies? It may be so,

But if it is a world of woe

Will quickly shrivel to an end,

For not a soul will have a friend.

—[Indianapolis News.]



## The House Beautiful—Its Flower Garden and Grounds.

### A GLIMPSE AT REDLANDS.

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS, AND HINTS ABOUT SHRUBBERIES.

By Belle Sumner Angier.

[NOTE—Queries properly and clearly stated, addressed to the House Beautiful Department in care of The Times, and which relate to floriculture or landscape gardening, architecture, or interior decoration, will be answered, so far as possible, either in these columns or by personal letter. Answers will have frequently to be deferred for a week or more.]

PLANTING NOTE—Sow Sweet Peas plentifully during the coming weeks. Evergreens and shrubs may be planted.

If there was ever a citizen of Southern California who sneered at "Smiley's Folly," he is not to be located today, unless indeed he be some unfortunate individual who has such a load of moss on his back that he has never climbed the hill from Crescent avenue and looked over the magnificent valley surrounding the beautiful city of Redlands. Dull indeed must be the sensibilities of the man who, having taken the drive over Crescent avenue to Smiley Heights, rising to the viewpoints of the Cañon Crest Park, does not express in some way an appreciation of the betterment of the world generally, and Redlands especially, by the establishment of this beautiful park. True, if one be in a critical mood, or inclined to look superficially, there can be found faults. The landscape gardener may exclaim over opportunities lost, for while there are splendid vistas in the arrangement of the planting at Smiley Heights, yet there are many "sins of omission," if but few of commission.

The nature lover may protest against a too artificial arrangement which to his sensitive soul obtrudes itself when he is inclined to revel in the colorings of the Master Painter and—O Shades of Modernity—I have no doubt that the auto enthusiast condemns in terse phrases the grades which are so impracticable for speeding—so delightful in their easy ascent for the pedestrian or the horse. A few years ago I feared that

the outside world—and, from Smiley Heights, it is a big and beautiful world, and one must become optimistic as one reads the story from this magnificent viewpoint. And, all this, this possibility of pleasure for multitudes who annually visit Smiley Heights has resulted from the generous thought of one man.

#### The Proper Arrangement of Shrubberies.

Talking recently with a man known the world over for his splendid work in landscape gardening, and who is an ardent admirer of Southern California, he said to me: "Why do your people constantly struggle after the things in plant life that Nature never intended for them? This is a wide world, and you have many lands to choose from, if you find after a little experimenting that a certain plant can only be secured with great difficulty, and then not in perfection, why not content yourselves with the perfection of others that you may easily have. It is all nonsense, this striving to make northern pines grow in tropical lands, and vice versa, and especially in public planting it is worse than folly."

Now my friend was both right and wrong. I had rather have one healthy rose bush (and I can)—than a dozen dwarfed camellias—which I can't! The healthy rose bush will cost me, it may be, ten cents to plant,

come when money cannot buy some of these native trees and shrubs.

#### A New Foliage Plant.

A writer in the American Florist is most enthusiastic over *Kochia scoparia* as a foliage plant in combination with geraniums and other brilliant-hued bedding plants. *Kochia* is an annual and will make many vicissitudes in the way of weather. Some hedge in a background they are effective, while some plants assume a beautiful oval form that charms the eye. Late in the season they are covered with purple seed berries that are pretty. Intense plumey foliage and symmetry are the chief recommendations of *Kochia*.

While on the subject of foliage plants I wish to say again that amateurs will grow more freely out of the beautiful *Asparagus plumosus* and *Asparagus densiflorus*. If planted where the wind does not strike them they will flourish like weeds in this climate, and there is no reason why every flower lover may not have a continuous and plentiful supply of this excellent native vine.

#### To Head Off the Snails.

In a greenhouse I was visiting recently I noticed the potted plants in the benches were all standing rough clinkers or cinders, rather fine in quality. On inquiry I found that this was done to discourage snails who will not cross the rough surface, but clinging on to a pot will remain there, and can then be captured—and decapitated.

In connection, the matter of growing hard-wooded plants in coal dust comes to mind and I wish to say that this material is especially desirable in a dry climate, where "damping off" prevails with a certain class of plants. *Pelargoniums* or other geraniums are rooted in coal dust.

#### Answers to Correspondents—About Chrysanthemums.

C. A. of South Pasadena has written at length recently, asking questions about the commercial raising of chrysanthemums. I have taken pains to answer some of the leading growers and here is the result, voiced by a very conservative but successful florist:

"I consider chrysanthemum growing one of the uncertain occupations of the florist. The crop requires long and careful attention. The season of sale is short, and the local demand uncertain. You may at least 50 cents per dozen wholesale to make a profit, and good flowers went begging at that this year. Only hothouse-grown flowers sold well. It might be so another year and yet—it might. In growing of doors the blooms should be protected from frost by some light shelter—as cheese-cloth shading.

In reply to the question as to which bud was preferable, lateral or terminal, for propagation, this florist says that it differs with every variety.

"The market for other than the very best is uncertain. They can sometimes be disposed of to advantage to decorators and to florists for groupings in funeral designs. One year I made more money allowed to grow wild than on the more expensive ones, but I have never heard of the experience repeated.

"As to outside markets—probably in Arizona and Mexico there might be a demand, but the market would be created for each season. Varieties specially recommended for growing commercially in Los Angeles are: White—Convention Hall, Alice Byron, Fran Harb, Jerome Jones, Miss Lullah Miranda; Yellow—Bonafon, the yellow Mrs. Jerome Jones, Col. R. ton; Pink—Vivian Moref, Xeno, Helen Bloodgood, Coombes and Dr. Engelhard."

#### The Christmas Lily—Farquhar's.

G. A. S. of Los Angeles writes to inquire about Philippine lily described in these columns a few days ago. It was imported and is grown by only one that an eastern firm of florists, and probably secured only through "the trade." I would say that a Los Angeles florist could probably secure it, and would be able to advise as to its treatment.

#### The Torrey Pine in the North.

Several correspondents have inquired regarding planting of the Torrey pine, that rarely beautiful whose native habitat is found only in San Diego. This splendid tree seems to thrive in the northern states, provided it is not in the range of snow. Golden Gate Park at San Francisco are a magnificent specimens, one tree being over seventy feet in height and many others fast attaining proportions rarely seen in the original grove at San Diego.

#### SWEET NIGHT.

Sweet moon, shine on her window through the night  
To show her God has set a gentle light  
Between her days.  
Sweet sleep, unfold her softly where she lies  
And steal away insomnia from the eyes  
Which many praise.

Sweet dreams, which visit those whose sleep is true  
Come to her slumbers; make her smile to greet  
Unconsciousness.  
Sweet morning, wake her with thy joyous sound  
Fill her with gladness that her life abounds  
With power to bless!

H. HIGGINS

January, 1905.]

## The Small

### COMFORTABLE HOMES OF REFINED TASTE

By a Special Contributor.

THE small house is just beginning to attract the attention it deserves. Not the house; that has been planned many years. We have had the well-laid, in groups and in whole towns, has been tried in all its phases, and sadly, usually without success. Whether isolated or in groups, has and well built. The failure has not been too far in advance of workingmen and their families seemed a hindrance rather than a help. The whole, good has come from the measure of education in community living. The "model" house for a generally built only when the work and demand its conveniences, where are rather than a care; and this we have been many such structures and eyes to what is possible and right such building is missionary in character.

The small house which now is not but delayed attention, is that designed to be refined and comfortable. It cannot or do not wish to live under by a larger structure. The great apartment houses in the larger cities are disinclined to live in large houses. They are satisfied to live long in this way, feel it a makeshift, and when they live in small enough to make it usually on the outlook for a home with the attractions of both the apartment and the house.

On the whole, there is a movement among the mass of our people. They leave ostentation to the "four hundred" and the body of hangers-on who follow into the sacred ranks. The sane, sensible people are coming to feel the folly and waste of a house and its furnishings which needs, even when they can easily afford to lay. To spend the best part of one's life on a "goods" seems one form of waste. There is no greater dignity which carries with it beauty.

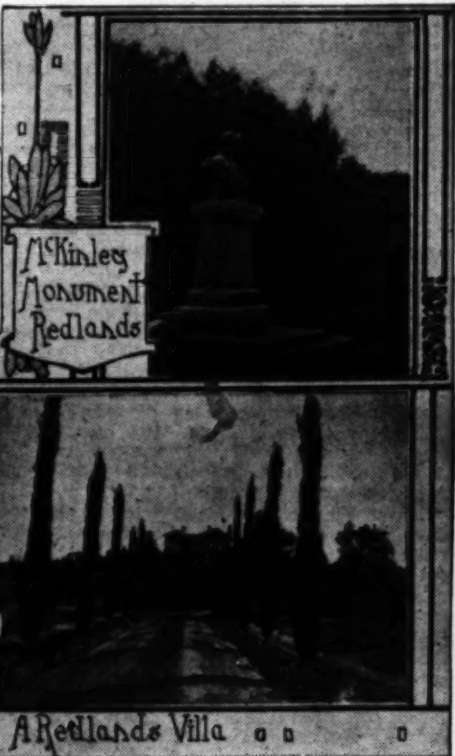
Again, there are small families of who have small means, but to whom surroundings are as real necessities. They need and can afford only a small house, contain all the essentials of comfort in the larger and more elaborate style. A home of true culture need not be a matter of cost far less than ostentation. There is a certain beauty which is found in the small, and the pearl and the diamond are costly, but the small that satisfies which results from the use of inexpensive materials by one's own form, true proportions and harmonious course, takes more thought and a knowledge to attain such beauty than that of gold.

It is possible to obtain such service in a small house. The writer recalls several small houses built recently for people whose children and who no longer wish the care of a large home; several for young married people, one for two sisters, elderly and unmarried—friends; one for a mother and daughter—both teachers. None of these apartment. They preferred the dignity and comfort of the isolated structure, and a garden spot.

Because a house is small is no reason for its being unattractive or either should be lost. Both qualities are required. To obtain them requires the highest skill. It has been and can be done. It is a matter of building such a house—small and inexpensive without an architect. When one of a mistake financially is comparatively small means, it is momentous. An architect's both of construction and design cannot hope to achieve, and for the penditure; otherwise he has made a mistake in his profession.

Someone is sure to ask how to do when the time spent by a busy man planning a small house to meet the needs of a client would bring him a small house. If employed on more important work, it is difficult to get an old and successful architect to give such plans his individual attention. Usually have in their offices young men, this country and abroad, who can do the work, especially under the supervision of the architect. Then, there are always young men who are "in business for themselves" who have skill to give to the smaller commission. They are found in every considerable city.

The keynote to the small house is simplicity. Such houses are usually built for two or three people and approximately the condition makes possible the comfortable living-room, rather than two very small rooms gives the note of spaciousness. It might also seem a cramped and confined space, but the simplicity, elegance, and distinction to a house which makes



and a few months' loving care, while the camellias might cost me \$100, and all the love I might lavish, would not make them flourish in the particular locality in which I wish to live, but, on the other hand, and speaking directly of floriculture, this is a new land of ours. We have not much of precedent to go by. Our gardening must be largely a matter of experiment for many years to come. Very slight changes of altitude, or of temperature, or of humidity, will mean life or death to plant life, and in a way; (and this largely owing to an over-cautiousness on the part of our commercial growers.) there is much yet to be tried in plant life in our section. I think I have said before that it is the duty of every flower lover to do some of this experimenting, and this department stands ever ready to chronicle such experiments, to advise regarding the difficulties, and to assist, or suggest regarding anything which relates to the advancement of floriculture.

Now, one suggestion that has come to me very recently is that in the planting or massing of shrubberies a very common error made is that of attempting too marked contrasts, or the planting side by side shrubs that have such entirely differing habits, that they may, so to speak, never be "happy together." A rule followed by landscape artists is that varieties of the same species are more generally effective if placed in conjunction. For instance, in the acacias, the foliage is very distinctive in each variety, so that, placed side by side, two trees are, save to the botanist, absolutely unlike, yet the same conditions of culture will satisfy both and cause them to flourish. While on this subject I must again revert to the use of our many beautiful native shrubs. Along the slopes of the Sierra Madre grow many rarely beautiful shrubs, and yet time and again my heart has ached, to see them ruthlessly dug out or maltreated by some home builder, who destroys the growth of many years of a *Heteromeles arbutifolia* (California holly) or a splendid *Prunus ilicifolia* (wild cherry) and substitutes for it in the garden making, some poor little hothouse-grown alien, or perhaps an imported shrub of the same family, that will take years to become acclimated, and perhaps fail to survive the process. It is so much easier to tear out, and down, than it is to build up, or preserve, but the time will



the fact that the tree planting had been made too close, would ultimately result in the death, or dwarfing of the groves. Today this has been rectified, many trees having been taken out to give others opportunity for a proper development.

#### The Glory of Redlands.

Today, of all the famous drives and boulevards in California, I know of none that lends more glory to the State than the Cañon Crest driveway over Smiley Heights. The gradual approach through a tree-lined avenue that curves at the base of the hills just enough to give a sense of surprise at each onward movement, the splendid pepper trees waving a gracious welcome to each passer by, on either hand fine orange orchards and magnificent villas where home making in its perfection may be seen. Ascending the hill one passes through bowers of roses, past masses of green shrubbery enlivened with vivid blossoms, up to the summit, passing the beautiful but modest home of Albert K. Smiley, and on to the crest of the cañon. The view on either hand can not be surpassed, man can never mar the great plan of the Great Landscape Artist here. Range upon range of purple mountains with just a suggestion at times of a snow cap that is desirably distant, below the soft contour of grass-covered hills, and sunny slopes, covered with homes and orchards, and the valley extending so far as the eye may reach and dotted with the prosperous towns of this, the richest horticultural belt of the Golden State. Crossing and re-crossing are the numerous electric and steam cars that connect these suburban towns with Los Angeles and



## Grounds.

cannot buy some of these splendid plants.

American Florist is most enthusiastic as a foliage plant in combination with other brilliant-hued out-of-door plants. This is an annual and will endure the way of weather. Sown as a seed they are effective, while single beautiful oval form that charms the eye. They are covered with small flowers that are grey. Intense color, symmetry are the chief recom-

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### ET NIGHT.

er window through the light at a gentle light

softly where she lies from the eye raise.

it those whose sleep is sweet make her smile to greet

r with thy joyous sounds that her life abounds blest!

H. HIGGARD

## The Small House.

COMFORTABLE HOMES FOR PEOPLE OF REFINED TASTE.

By a Special Contributor.

THE small house is just beginning to receive the attention it deserves. Not the workman's small house; that has been planned and written about for many years. We have had the workman's house isolated, in groups and in whole towns. The experiment has been tried in all its phases, and it must be admitted, sadly, usually without success. The houses themselves, whether isolated or in groups, have been well planned and well built. The failure has not come through careless or inadequate planning, has not been the fault of architect or builder, but of the occupant. The houses have been too far in advance of the demands of the workmen and their families, and their care has seemed a hindrance rather than a help. Of course, on the whole, good has come from the experiments in a certain measure of education in comfortable and sanitary living. The "model" house for workmen will be generally built only when the workmen appreciate and demand its conveniences, when it becomes a pleasure rather than a care; and this will be only after there have been many such structures sacrificed to opening the eyes to what is possible and right. At present, much such building is missionary in character.

The small house which now is receiving well-merited but delayed attention, is that designed for people accustomed to refined and comfortable living, but who either cannot or do not wish to live under the burden imposed by a larger structure. The great number of flats and apartment houses in the larger cities testify to the growing disinclination to live in large houses. Yet few people are satisfied to live long in this way. They quite universally feel it a makeshift, and where the city in which they live is small enough to make it possible, are continually on the outlook for a home which combines the attractions of both the apartment and the detached house.

On the whole, there is a movement to simpler living among the mass of our people. We are beginning to leave ostentation to the "four hundred" of each community and the body of hangers-on who are trying to break into the sacred ranks. The sane, sound mass of the people are coming to feel the folly and burden of caring for a house and its furnishings which are beyond their real needs, even when they can easily afford the money outlay. To spend the best part of one's life caring for superfluous "goods" seems one form of mental unsoundness. There is no greater dignity than in a simplicity which carries with it beauty.

Again, there are small families of two or three people who have small means, but to whom refined and artistic surroundings are as real necessities as food and clothing. They need and can afford only a small house, but it must contain all the essentials of comfort and dignity found in the larger and more elaborate structure. Beauty to him of true culture need not be a matter of large outlay. It need cost far less than ostentatious ugliness. To be sure there is a certain beauty which is costly, as the diamond and pearl are costly, but there is also a beauty that satisfies which results from the skillful use of relatively inexpensive materials by one with a love for good form, true proportions and harmonious coloring. It, of course, takes more thought and a keener artistic sense to attain such beauty than that of greater ostentation.

It is possible to obtain such service in planning the small house. The writer recalls several which have been built recently for people whose children have married and who no longer wish the care of the old cumbersome home; several for young married people of small means; one for two sisters, elderly and unmarried; two for widows—friends; one for a mother and daughter, who live alone—both teachers. None of these liked life in an apartment. They preferred the dignity, freedom and comfort of the isolated structure, and the joy of a wee garden spot.

Because a house is small is no reason why the sense of spaciousness and repose on either outside or inside should be lost. Both qualities are requisite to dignity. To obtain them requires the highest skill in design, yet it has been and can be done. It is a fatal mistake to try to build such a house—small and inexpensive as it is—without an architect. When one of ample means builds, a mistake financially is comparatively trivial; to one of small means, it is momentous. An architect can get results both of construction and design which an amateur cannot hope to achieve, and for the least possible expenditure; otherwise he has made a mistake in choosing his profession.

Someone is sure to ask how to enlist such services when the time spent by a busy and successful man in planning a small house to meet the individual requirements of a client would bring him much more money if employed on more important work. It is unquestionably difficult to get an old and successful architect to give such plans his individual attention, but such men usually have in their offices young men, well schooled in this country and abroad, who can execute such work well, especially under the supervision of the older man. Then, there are always young men who have just gone "in business for themselves" who have both time and skill to give to the smaller commissions. Such are to be found in every considerable city.

The keynote to the small house is the living-room. Such houses are usually built for two or three people of similar tastes and approximately the same age. This condition makes possible the comfortable use of one large living-room, rather than two very small ones. Such a room gives the note of spaciousness and repose to what might else seem a cramped and confined dwelling. It is what makes the simplicity elegant, what adds dignity and distinction to a house which might easily be most

commonplace. If necessary, it seems wise to sacrifice much to obtain this large room. In one such house the writer has in mind, occupied by two people, the dining-room was simply an alcove off the living-room. The large connecting opening in which hung portieres dispelled the idea of the dining alcove being cramped. It could be either a part of the living-room or an independent space. A wee staircase hall and a small kitchen completed the first floor. On the second were three bedrooms and a bath.

In general, these are the number and character of rooms comprised in such a house as we are describing. It is curious how many different plans may be made with this combination, plans which vary with the disposition of the rooms themselves, and with their relation one to the other. A very charming house of this type had the small entrance and staircase hall in the center. To the right was the living-room, 16x24 feet, running the full length of the wee house. This gave windows on three sides of the room. On the fourth was an ample mantel and fireplace. To the left of the hall was the dining-room 16 by 14 feet, and back of it the kitchen, 14x12 feet. Back of the stairway were the pantries and cellar entrance. It would be difficult to find a more charming room than this living-room, ample in size, simple in detail. The peculiar charm was due in large measure to the windows on three sides, a feature not possible in any but a small house, except at the expense of a separate wing. The floors were of quarter-sawn yellow pine, which takes a beautiful color with age, and polishes well. The doors and casings were of stained white wood or poplar, in this case a dull green, which was carried out in the more delicate shadings of the mantel tiles.

A feature of the second floor was an enclosed porch at the back of the house over the living-room. The space over the front part of this room was used as a dressing-room, while that over the rear was occupied, as said, by an enclosed porch used as a bedroom. The two exposed sides were enclosed with the heavy exterior Venetian blinds so well known, which can be set to exclude the view from the outside and admit the air, and also, if desired, keep out both rain and snow. The occupants of this house—which was built far enough north to give severe winters—slept here during the entire year. With the ample and comfortable dressing-room adjoining, there was none of the discomfort attending much out-of-door sleeping. There were two other bedrooms and a simple but ample bathroom on the second floor.

The decoration of this house is unique in that but one color in many tints was used through both inside and outside. Each room was treated in some shade of green. Variation was secured through the tint of green used and as well through the color combined with it in the various rooms. It was a daring thing to do, but successful because it was skillfully done by one with undoubted artistic sense. Beyond question it is the most restful as well as one of the most dignified houses recently built. No exception is made to any house of whatever size or whatever cost.

Space permits just a word in regard to the exterior of the small house. One thing must be sought above all others; the idea of apparent size and repose. The house must be made to look as large as possible. This can be done through the preservation of wide spaces between windows and doors. In other words, avoid such features as bay windows, gables and projections of all kinds. Instead of filling the house with "features," which accentuate its small size, make it one broad, simple feature in itself. Make of it a unit which the eye takes in at a glance, and place on it the least possible decoration of any kind. EDWARD SWITZER.

### THE SILK DRESS BALLOON.

Even as early as 1862 the Union Army had been using balloons to examine the positions of the Confederates, and even that early the scanty resources of the Confederates made the use of balloons a luxury that could not be afforded. While gazing enviously upon the handsome balloons of the Federals floating serenely at a distance that their guns could not reach, a Confederate genius suggested that all the silk dresses in the Confederacy be got together and made into balloons. This was done, and soon a great patchwork ship of many and varied hues was ready for use. There was no gas except in Richmond, and so the silk dress balloon had to be inflated there, tied to an engine and carried to where it was to be sent up. One day it was on a steamer down the James River, when the tide went out and left the vessel and balloon on a sandbar. The Federals gathered it in, and with it the last silk dress in the Confederacy. Gen. Longstreet used to say laughingly that this was the meanest trick of the war.—[Lee and Longstreet, by Helen D. Longstreet.]

### CAUTION AND CARE.

John Morley, in an address at Pittsburgh, urged the American people to use caution and care in their busy lives—to do strenuous things, but to do them with forethought.

"The Scot," said Mr. Morley, "is noted for his forethought."

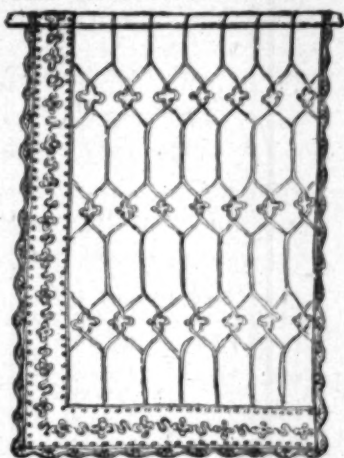
"A bald Scot, on a visit to London, paused to look at a display of hair tonic in a chemist's window. The chemist, himself a bald man, came out and tapped the Scot upon the shoulder."

"The very thing for you, my man," he said. "Let me sell you a bottle of this tonic. It is the greatest medical discovery of the age."

"It is gild, eh?" said the Caledonian.

"Good? It's marvelous. I guarantee it to produce hair on a bald head in twenty-four hours."

"Aweel," said the Scot, in his dry, cautious way. "Aweel, ye can gie the top o' yer head a rub wi' it, and I'll look back the morn and see if ye're tellin' the truth."—[New York Tribune.]



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## Indian Cookery.

### FOODS OF THE ABORIGINES AND HOW THEY WERE PREPARED.

By a Special Contributor.

THE overflowing cornucopia used to symbolize the capacity of abundance in the Golden State was almost equally appropriate for primitive man; and, too, everything came forth of its own free will. Man's share in the plan was the trick of knowing the coming and duration of the seasons. For him nature's commissary horn poured out meats of elk, moose, deer, antelope, wild sheep, grouse, pheasant, duck, goose, and of fish that he had the means of catching by the score, besides other river and sea fowls. Of berries, grains, nuts and roots there was no limit in quantity, and in variety there were seventy-three known kinds of vegetable foods in California alone.

To keep track of these harvests, and to get the best out of them all, he divided the year into periods; and if we read from the winter solstice, his calendar reckoned two months for the time of cold, using his phrase, two for the time of rain, and, more particularly in the north, two for the first grass, and for the spring freshet; May and June to dig roots; June to September for salmon fishing; August and September for fruit; September and October for bulbs; October and November for acorns and nuts; November and December for bear and other hunting.

The coming of many of the crops he hailed by a regularly-observed dance. Prominent among these functions, especially with Californians, was the dance of the "Big Eat," which took place when the acorn was ready for gathering. They also held one called the dance of the First Grass—after the fall rains; another for the Second Grass, in the spring. They saluted the salmon run by an official dance, with the first catch offered to the gods to insure good luck. When clover came into prime, when manzanita fruits and giant cactus pears ripened, and when pine nuts were ready for husking, they danced. In fact, judging by the number of these thanksgiving festivals, the primitive resident of the Pacific Slope possessed a happy, grateful heart.

But dances and an easily-solved economic problem did not make life a continuous picnic, at least not for Mrs. Indian. With fresh meats to jerk, seeds to collect, fruits to dry, nuts to husk, licorice, cat-tail and sweet-fern roots to pull up, rush roots to roast and pound (to separate the pulp from the central tough ligament,) rabbits to smoke, etc., her household machinery moved along with considerable drudging routine.

Her kitchen furniture was a three-piece set—an obsidian knife, a grinding stone and a basket. The grinding stone filled the two-fold service of flour mill and sausage machine, according to the tribe, and it differed in shape, the square, slightly hollowed metate for corn, etc., of the south, the bowl worn deep by the seed-crushing pestle, and the flatish-top stone and mallet for powdering meat of the north.

The story of the basket is ancient history, now; and the recipes of the Indian housewife's cookbook were verbal formulas handed down from forebears. A short "Frenchified" menu of national dishes would read something like this:

Camass and manzanita soup; saaketoorn, quako; pemmican; mescal roast; wappatoo, wocus, sowete, shanatwhee; culwhaymo; pitahayo and yucca dates; hazlenuts; mescal wines; oak mistletoe tobacco.

This list of viands applies to the Coast Indians collectively; furthermore, several of the numbers have passed away, by way of the white man's title to occupy land which once was the Indian's field and hunting ground; or else because the reservation, with its ration-day hamper of meat, flour and coffee, has relieved him of the desire or the necessity to evolve the home product. Other foods, such as mescal, wocus, camass, pison nuts and acorns, are still staple and fancy groceries in the red man's provision pantry—when he can get them. A few of the dishes were easily prepared; many required sturdy labor and puttering time of Mrs. Indian.

Of course, in a big hunt of moose, elk or other important game, Mr. Indian shouldered the labor of the killing, likewise the honors; but it was his wife who skinned the carcass, sliced the meat into strips (hacking it off with an obsidian knife,) hung the pieces to dry, and watched till they were cured, then ground them to powder on her two-stone sausage machine.

She packed this powder in sacks of skin (untanned and the hair left on,) then poured melted fat in and mixed the ingredients; and she now had an article called pemmican, the stand-by of the Indian and the fur trader and other early whites in the north. It was made of several meats, also of salmon; and sometimes dried berries were mixed with the meat.

The favorite mode of cooking fresh meat was the smothered heap, or steam roast. This was a big hole in the ground, a bonfire in it, the glowing coals covered with stones and thickly smothered under pine boughs, and when heated through, covered with a layer of meat cut in thin strips, over this other layers of pine and of meat; and so on; the pack ending with boughs. Water was poured on and four or five inches of earth thrown over the whole; when the meat was allowed to cook several hours. When taken out, it was sweet and tender, and if prepared by cleanly hands, was a delicacy fit for the palate of any race.

In the Southwest the pit roast was (and is yet) composed of large, pulpy leaves of the maguey (mah-gay-yah, my Mexican friend Lucia pronounces it,) a variety of century plant, though more commonly known as mescal plant. Roast mescal is a very nutritious food; it will keep in good condition for six months, and is highly valued by the Apaches and other families of the desert country.

The roast is made of the solid part of the yucca, also. In cooking the roast, the bed of coals and stones is covered

with mescal leaves arranged with the tips pointing outward, and over this is a layer of wet grass and another of leaves, and so on, in alternate layers, ending with grass and a lid of earth.

What the mescal plant is to the Southern tribes, the camass bulb is to some of the Northern families; and in bygone times was a profitable article of exchange. It grows as far south as Central California, but prefers the Umatilla country. When cooked it makes a sweet, starchy and sustaining food; but unless prepared by the Indian's own peculiar recipe it is not palatable; and, as is the case with mescal, the taste for it, on the part of the "paleface," must be cultivated.

A "camass bake" used to mean a great jollification of say, two suns and one sleep or more. For cooking the roast, the pit of glowing coals and hot stones was covered with maple boughs, then with leaves of skunk cabbage, over which was spread thin bark. On this floor were placed the baskets of camass, many bushels, and in the cracks between baskets were stuffed more bulbs and pine moss, mixed. The oven lid was bark, leaves, boughs, three inches of sand and a roaring fire.

By this process they obtained very good flour from the bulbs in the baskets. The bulbs and moss became a dark, solid mass, a splendid sweet taffy for little Indians. Camass bulbs, when boiled with sunflower seeds and salmon heads, were called sowete. Pasheco was cakes made of thick-boiled camass; and the same dish, thinned down with water, made syrup.

The root of the thistle, the first year's growth, which was white, starchy and parsnip-shaped, was cooked with the camass bake, in the same way. The roasting changed it to a sweet, purple glucose called shanatwhee. The blue lupine's root, two or three feet long and an inch thick, was another choice vegetable, which they designated as culwhaymo; and roasted it in ashes as they did the wappatoo.

Wappatoo: To old Oregonians this word is synonymous with spuds of today. It was the Indian's name for

meat and thin brown husk—and was not that the original article!

The berry patch of the Pacific, before the golden fruits brushed back wild things and established cultivated wonders, must have yielded to the Indian a harvest of thousands of tons. Of the forty or more berries and fruits, six were pronounced foods, that they were almost as valuable to him as corn or wheat are to the white man. The service berry, *Amelanchier alnifolia*, was one which took high rank, for, with its sweet, mealy and peculiarly satisfying qualities, it was served for bread, meat and vegetable—a bill of fare in one dish; and many an Indian family feasted on service berries and little else, while the crop lasted.

The housewife secured a large amount for future use, too. She loose-dried many basketfuls, and boiled and pressed as many more into loaves, besides mashing and spreading to dry fresh berries to make fruit cakes, which gave her three articles of standard market goods. The salad is another nourishing fruit that grows wild and very sweet in the rainy upper country. It was prepared by the same recipe, and also used for sugar syrup.

The huckleberry still holds much of its land grant in Humboldt and Mendocino. It spreads over many square miles the A-shaped peaks near the ocean, and the Indians bear great loads of berries every year. The Indians there gather but a small fraction of the crop; and, to preserve it, or preserve it by the recipes already mentioned. This plant creeps down till it touches tips with the fish bayonet, or yucca, the fruit of which is made into excellent dates by the Southern people.

The yucca, in turn, reaches over the sands toward the home of the tuna; and the tuna affords a welcome and very generous harvest of pears to the desert Indians. Indigenous to the sun-scorched sands is the last plant in the list of six especial fruit foods—the cholla cactus, or saguaro (sa-wah-ro, Lucia's pronunciation).



AN INDIAN FESTIVAL.

the tuber of the arrowhead, a sagittifolia that grew in the marshes near the mouth of the Columbia River. Pofalo digging, to Mrs. Indian, meant wading almost chin-deep, and with her toes hunting and uprooting the potatoes and lifting them up within reach of hands and basket.

In the springtime many of the coast tribes moved from the highland winter camp to the fishing grounds; and here the housewife gave her attention to caring for the salmon catch. She must clean the fish, hang them to dry on high scaffolds, with the sides split and kept apart with little sticks; and when they were cured, grind the flesh into powder on her two-stone sausage machine.

The salmon powder was packed in skin sacks, or in grass baskets lined with fish skin, the top covered with fish skin and tightly corded; and when stored in earth caches, this would keep in good condition for three or four years.

Klamath Lakes was (and is) the objective point for another journey for food; and Indians from both States went there regularly to gather wocus, the seeds of a pond lily growing in the marshy borders. These seeds, when parched and ground, made "skookum" bread.

The breadstuffs in California made a large showing, and the housewife, with her metate or cuplike stone bowl, her oven of a hole in the sand and a fire over the dough, or a mud-lined hollow in earth, turned out many dishes. She made assorted crackers of chias and compass-plant seeds; tea biscuit of parched buttercup seeds; cookies of holly-leaved cherry; fruit cake of manzanita raisin, bunch-grass nuts and seeds of tarweed and sunflower; buns of tree yucca nutlets; coffee cake of manzanita berries; and for sandwiches, used acorn bread and salmon, or else smelt, often with a dressing of salad berries. Her cereals were seeds of mock-orange gourd and of yucca palm; besides many grass grains. Her white bread was made of wild oats; her roller process of acorns, and for graham, she ground pison nuts, white

its luscious and not-easily picked apples are made in choice preserves by the Pimas and Papagos.

Looking back from these times of gas range, telephone and automobile conveniences, it takes an acrobatic leap of the imagination to see a clear picture of the primitive woman's kitchen. The pioneer white woman's back fireplace cooking, with its iron crane and swinging kettles, its roasting spit and its pagoda-lidded baking kettle on the hearth, was not a half-bad job if compared to a kitchen in the open without a long-handled frying pan or a cooking utensils of any sort; and with a grass basket for hot stones to make its contents boil, but without oven or tongs or even the handy hatchet to chop a piece of sapling with which to lift the white-hot stones into the basket—what an undertaking! Surely credit for good house skill is the right of the Indian woman, of the time when her race religiously kept the thanksgiving feast and dined from nature's overflowing cornucopia.

MARY H. COATES.

### THE GOOD OLD NAME.

The words "esquire" and "gentleman" are among those which fall from our lips daily, and yet most of us would be rather puzzled to say in precise language what we meant by them. In a recent county court case a schoolmaster was ruled out of the "gentleman" by The Law Times points out, however, that legal distinctions on the point have been anomalous. The following are not "gentlemen": A buyer of silk, a subaltern clerk out of regular work, a commission agent and an audit office clerk. On the other hand, the following have been held "gentlemen," viz: One following literary pursuits and a sleeping partner in some business; a medical student, a dismissed coal agent out of work, and a person living on a parent's allowance.—[Advertiser.]

January, 1905.]

## The Fletcher

### CURIOUS EVIDENCE OF THIS FACT

By a Special Contributor.

FLETCHER, according to a derivation from the Latin verb *flectere*, to bend a bow. From this, known as *fletcher*, or, in English, is the French verb corresponding. In this connection it is curious that Governor Fletcher was called "Great White Arrow."

Variations of the name are Fletcher, the cradle of the family, Flechere or de la Flechiera, with the Nechars, De Staels families. From Switzerland to England.

Pierre, Duke of Savoy, who Chillon, was related to Eleanor Henry III. On one of his visits over with him some young men put down—and one was named.

In the fifteenth century twenty settled in Great Britain, and, unto themselves, they adopted the Fletcher was one. This, at least, seems to the importance of the "Phelypp, the good Flecher," in the "Conventry Mysteries," a Middle Ages. Henry Fletcher, in connection with Mary Queen of Scots, gave a velvet robe. This was at the end, and so reduced was her wa-



to Elizabeth that she had but one Fletcher was one of Elizabeth's ward Bishop of London. Few attain saintliness possessed by Rev. William of Wesley, and equally zealous in members of his congregation could not awake in time to get to his business to go the rounds of his in the morning, ringing a bell, and Immigrant ancestors are Robert, probably born in Yorkshire. He Mass., in 1630. Five years later settled in Virginia. William Fletcher in 1622, settled in Lowell, Mass. came over in the Mayflower, but Fletchers with Mayflower Society died unmarried.

It is a tradition in the family that great faith in woman, for few are Fletcher of Vermont belonged to unmarried, and when elected deacon honor. "Among other qualifications, a deacon should be the husband of none, therefore I must decline the."

The family has had its part Fletcher was so steadfast to what that "no hazard, nor advantage, in the world, could tempt him." And indeed, the martial roll of honor in teen were in the Revolution, six before the army was at Valley Forge filled his sleigh with shoes and to campment. He led his horse and whatever the distance may have been.

A memorandum, dated August 18, Ebenezer Fletcher "being gone to the prayers of the congregation." The family has not been largely tics, although it can boast of three score of members of Congress and Benjamin Fletcher, the "Great W Governor of New York. Ryland Fletcher was Governor of Vermont, and Th Governor of Missouri.

One branch of the family is c-



## The Fletcher Family.

CURIOUS EVIDENCE OF IMPORTANCE  
OF THIS FAMILY.

By a Special Contributor.

FLETCHER, according to an authority, is a name derived from the Latin verb *flectere*, to bend, to bend a bow. From this, an archer came to be known as *fletcher*, or, in English, a fletcher. *Flechlir* is the French verb corresponding to the Latin *flectere*. In this connection it is curious to note that the colonial Governor Fletcher was called by the Indians the "Great White Arrow."

Variations of the name are *Flechlir* and *Flecler*. In Switzerland, the cradle of the family, the name is *de la Flechere* or *de la Flechere*. The family intermarried with the *Nechars*, *De Staels* and other noble Swiss families. From Switzerland the *Fletchers* went to England.

Pierre, Duke of Savoy, who lived in the Castle of Chillon, was related to Eleanor of Provence, wife of Henry III. On one of his visits to England he took over with him some young men—"titled men," so it is put down—and one was named *De la Flechere*.

In the fifteenth century twenty-nine bands of gypsies settled in Great Britain, and, wishing to take names unto themselves, they adopted those of leading families; *Fletcher* was one. This, at least, in odd fashion, witnesses to the importance of the family at that time. "*Flethyp*, the good *Flecler*," is a name which occurs in the "*Conventry Mysteries*," a religious play of the Middle Ages. Henry Fletcher comes into the history in connection with Mary Queen of Scots, to whom he gave a velvet robe. This was at the time she was a prisoner, and so reduced was her wardrobe that she wrote



Fletcher

to Elizabeth that she had but one gown. Richard Fletcher was one of Elizabeth's chaplains and afterward Bishop of London. Few attain the reputation for saintliness possessed by Rev. William Fletcher, friend of Wesley, and equally zealous in good works. When members of his congregation complained that they could not awake in time to get to church he made it his business to go the rounds of his parish at 5 o'clock in the morning, ringing a bell, and calling all to prayer.

Immigrant ancestors are Robert Fletcher, who was probably born in Yorkshire. He came to Concord, Mass., in 1630. Five years later Joseph and Miles settled in Virginia. William Fletcher, born in England in 1622, settled in Lowell, Mass. Moses Fletcher came over in the *Mayflower*, but, unfortunately for Fletchers with *Mayflower* Society ambitions, he soon died unmarried.

It is a tradition in the family that the Fletchers have great faith in woman, for few are bachelors. Richard Fletcher of Vermont belonged to the ranks of the unmarried, and when elected deacon he declined the honor. "Among other qualifications, I lack the important one, which is an injunction of Holy Writ, that 'a deacon should be the husband of one wife.' I have none, therefore I must decline the office."

The family has had its patriots—one Andrew Fletcher was so steadfast to what he thought right that "no hazard, nor advantage, no, nor the gold of the world, could tempt him." And there were others; indeed, the martial roll of honor is a long one. Nineteen were in the Revolution, six being at Bunker Hill. When the army was at Valley Forge Timothy Fletcher filled his sleigh with shoes and took them to the encampment. He led his horse and walked all the way—whatever the distance may have been.

A memorandum, dated August 16, 1733, records that Ebenezer Fletcher "being gone to the wars desires the prayers of the congregation."

The family has not been largely prominent in politics, although it can boast of three Governors, half a score of members of Congress and several judges. Col. Benjamin Fletcher, the "Great White Arrow," was Governor of New York. Ryland Fletcher, born in 1799, was Governor of Vermont, and Thomas Fletcher was Governor of Missouri.

One branch of the family is connected with the

Websters through the marriage of Grace Fletcher to Daniel Webster.

The annual family reunion was held in Boston, August 31 last. The organization was formed in 1876, and has 8000 names on the roll. Descendants of the eleventh generation of Robert the Settler were present at the meeting.

The Fletcher arms reproduced are azure, two horses' heads erased ermine, and in base an anchor with sable, or. On a chief wavy of the last, three harts, each charged with a pheon argent. Crest, a dexter arm embowed in armor, the hand grasping an arrow; behind the arm, an anchor erect, or. Motto, "Nec quaerere Nec Spernere Honorem"—"Neither to seek nor to despise honor." The horse in heraldry signifies readiness for king and country; it is one of the principal bearings. An anchor means succor in extremity. A pheon, or spearhead, readiness for military service. An arm, industry. The shield of the House of Hannover still bears a horse, the "white horse of Wodin," which Hengist bore on his shield when he invaded Britain. ELEANOR LEXINGTON.

## FREAK FURNITURE FADS.

RICH MEN WHO HAVE ADORNED THEIR HOUSES  
IN QUEER WAYS.

[Pearson's Weekly:] The "musical wash stand" of the Marquis of Anglesey, which excited so much merriment at the recent sale, is not without precedent. Rich men are to be found in all parts of the world by whom freak furniture is considered an advantageous investment for unrequited wealth.

A recent Barcelona law case revealed the existence of a phonograph cradle which sang lullabies to the infant inside. The rich manufacturer who gave the order sued for the return of his money on the ground that the phonograph went out of order, and seldom sang the desired tune.

A St. Louis gentleman named Meyer has an ottoman stuffed with the hair of European celebrities. Meyer visited the swell hairdressers of five European capitals, and arranged to receive the clippings of all distinguished statesmen, soldiers, and men of letters who patronized their shops, paying from 4 shillings upward for each clipping.

M. Morozoff, one of the wealthiest manufacturers in Russia, has a study adorned with "rolling pictures." Two paintings are done on one piece of canvas, and arranged on rollers so that by turning a handle either appears in the frame. In summer M. Morozoff can see on his wall pictures of Naladi bathing, and when cold weather comes, sleighing scenes and peasants in sheepskin coats.

A marvelous bed has been constructed for a millionaire railway contractor named Merilin. M. Merilin commissioned an American engineer named Jackson, to design a bed which would perform automatically the duties of a whole staff of servants. Round the frame of the bed run hot-air pipes, regulated by moving a lever; and for hot weather there is an electric fan attachment. A spray of eau-de-Cologne descends upon the millionaire's brow upon the pressure of a button; and attached is a cabinet with ascending and descending shelves, which automatically hand the luxurious sleeper glasses of spirits and plates of rare fruits. The mattress can be tilted to any angle desired, and a steel lever will hand down any particular book required from a bookcase on the wall.

A wonderful "calculating table" is owned by a Lubeck banker, named Levenson. The face of the table is made of glass, underneath which are reels of figured tape, by manipulating which (by merely turning a handle,) the banker does all simple calculations.

A millionaire brewer of Munich possesses a "musical elevator" which plays popular melodies to the visitors whom it conveys to his reception-rooms. The opening of the door for the guest to leave the lift automatically stops the music.

The French newspapers, not long ago, contained obituaries of a Marseilles exporter named Gerard, who boasted a freak drawing-room of an extraordinary kind. The chairs and sofas connected with a hidden phonograph, which, when a visitor sat down, exclaimed: "Be as at home," and other hospitable words. This gentleman also had a wash stand which it would be hard to beat for luxuriousness. The top was of solid silver, and twenty different perfumes, hair washes, and liquid cosmetics, flowed out on turning different taps.

Another Frenchman is credited with possessing a wardrobe fitted with an automatic duck-removing apparatus, which "brushes" his clothes without being guided by human hands. Underneath is a large drawer fitted with a dropping front, which falls away and enables the owner to extract any garment from the bottom without disarranging those which lie on top.

In the furniture section of the Paris Exhibition of 1900, was a piano built for a Spanish grandee, strangely fitted. On either side of the music rack were electric candles which became brilliant when loud or quick music was played, and almost went out when the melody became slow or funeral. The Spaniard had strange theories as to the relation between light and harmony, and attempted to embody them in his piano.

A millionaire Italian, named Coliceni, a resident in Naples, possesses an even stranger musical instrument. On the top of his grand piano is a square space representing the floor of a ballroom, and on the space dolls representing men and women dance to the player's tune. By means of levers the dolls can be made to perform any dance, accordingly as the player plays a waltz, a polka, or other music.

Chairs, however, present the greatest opportunities to the freak-furniture lover. A rich Viennese has an armchair, the back of which is fitted with revolving fans for use in summer. In winter, from the back of the chair

rises a curved screen which keeps off the slightest draught.

A garden seat upon rails is owned by another rich Viennese. It is connected by a cable with a boathouse in the owner's grounds, and guests seated upon it are thus rapidly transported to the lake.

## MARK TWAIN LONG AGO.

MISSOURI MEMORIES OF THE HUMORIST RECALLED BY AN OLD CHUM.

[New York Sun:] Capt. H. Lacy, editor of the *West Mountain Tribune*, of Westcliff, Col., was in Macon, Mo., last week for the first time since he ran through there in 1864 as a postal clerk on the pony express, as the Hannibal and St. Joe mail train was then known, because it connected with the real pony express at the latter town.

Capt. Lacy was born in Hannibal in 1839, and was a playmate and later a fellow printer of Samuel L. Clemens, though a few years younger. Like most of Mark Twain's early chums, Capt. Lacy never saw the slightest indication of coming greatness in his friend.

"The worst trouble about Sam when he was a boy," said Capt. Lacy, "was his laziness. He was a dreadful shirker."

"When the war came on and everybody was taking sides he joined Maj. Thomas A. Harris's Confederate regiment, and was in a little fight at Florida, Monroe county, with Col. U. S. Grant's command. Harris was licked and Sam came home. He said he believed the Confeds were wrong because the other fellows were the strongest."

"The first thing that called my attention to Sam as a writer while out West was his yarn about Jim Wolf's tomcat, which was published in a San Francisco paper. I recognized the incident, and knew there was nobody else out there who could have told it."

"Jim was a printer, and he roomed with Sam, who he thought was the smartest boy that ever lived. One night the girls of the house gave a candy pull, and a lot of sticky molasses candy was laid out on the back porch to cool before pulling. The young folks were raising high jinks downstairs, and Jim's tomcat was out on the back fence singing an accompaniment."

"Sam had gone to bed, and the cat's howling annoyed him. He told Jim to drive the cat away."

"Jim would have committed suicide if Sam had told him to, and without taking the trouble to dress, he climbed out on the trellis, intending to make connections with the fence. But the trellis was fragile, and Jim was a good healthy boy. The thing gave way with a crash and poor Jim was precipitated like a chunk out of a meteor on that red-hot molasses candy."

"He gave a shriek that brought all the boys and girls out on the porch, and the landlady kindly fetched a lamp. Jim was never a very pretty boy, but at that moment everybody thought he was the sweetest thing on earth, for the candy covered him. The accident broke up the party, and everybody blamed Sam for it."

"Well, he touched up that yarn in a way that made it even funnier than it was, and then I knew the careless, fun-loving lad had struck his gait—that he was really good for something."

"A tramp printer named Snell blew into Hannibal one day, and was given work on the paper. He was an uncommunicative sort of fellow, but a good worker, and obedient."

"Sam decided to bring him out of his reserve, and to do it borrowed a skeleton from a doctor's office and slipped it into the printer's bed. Then we got around to a window about bedtime to see what was going to happen."

"The printer pulled off his shoes, piled his clothes over on the floor and blew out the light. The next thing we supposed would be a yell and a printer shooting out of the window in his night shirt."

"But there wasn't anything of the sort. There was a sleepy yawn and—'Get over on your own side, darn you!'"

"We heard the ghastly bedmate of Snell fall to the floor, and then everything was quiet except for the snoring of the sleeping printer. The joke had failed, and we went up to our rooms in disgust."

"Next day Snell didn't show up, and we began to feel a little hopeful that maybe the trick had worked after all. But we were again disappointed. Snell was in a ginmill, boiling drunk, and having the time of his life."

"'Killer man derollar red injun!' he yelled, 'an' shell corpus fer dollar an' sherventy-five! Wow!'"

"He had rolled the skeleton up in a sheet and sold it to another doctor."

## JAIL LIFE IN JAPAN.

Imagine a park or garden in the Japanese style, with dwarf trees, surrounded by a hedge instead of a wall, in this park a group of Japanese houses, like those occupied by the peasants. The prisoners are all at work proportioned to their physical ability. Some are thrashing and grinding rice; others are weaving coarse cloth of a dark-red color, of which the prison uniforms are made; the old and infirm are separating leaves of paper. All of them receive a percentage of their earnings. The younger prisoners are in school. The discipline is military in form, but in its spirit reformatory.

There are few evasions, notwithstanding the ease with which they could be effected. One reason for this is the efficiency of the Japanese police, which is said to be the best in the world. The prisoners are divided into three grades, and are differently fed, according as they are idle and refractory, amenable to discipline, or exceptionally well behaved. The only other punishment is solitary confinement in a sort of dungeon, not exceeding five days. No prisoner may be discharged, however short his term of sentence, unless his family or friends assume responsibility for him. The result has been the organization of a large number of prisoners' aid societies.—[Full Mail Gazette.]

usk—and was not that the gon-

the Pacific, before the goddess of  
the things and established cult-  
have yielded to the Indian a har-  
ness. Of the forty or more edible  
were pronounced foods, that is,  
valuable to him as corn or beans.  
The service berry, *Amelanchier*,  
which took high rank, for, with its  
fairly satisfying qualities, it eas-  
eat and vegetable—a bill of fare  
an Indian family feasted on ser-  
vice, while the crop lasted.

and a large amount for future use,  
many basketfuls, and boiled and  
into loaves, besides mashing and  
berries to make fruit cheese,  
articles of standard market goods,  
nourishing-fruit that grows rank  
valley upper country. It was pre-  
ripe, and also used for sugar or

holds much of its land grant. In  
no it spreads over many acres of  
near the ocean, and the bushes  
berries every year. The Indians  
fraction of the crop; and eat it  
the recipes already mentioned.  
ill it touches tips with the Span-  
the fruit of which is made into  
southern people.

aches over the sands toward the  
the tuna affords a welcome and  
of pears to the desert Indians.  
arched sands is the last plant for  
special fruit foods—the giant  
wah-ro, Lucia's pronunciation.)



y picked apples are made into  
mas and Papagos.

e times of gas range, telephone  
ces, it takes an acrobatic feat  
a clear picture of the primitive  
owner white woman's task of  
iron crane and swinging pot,  
agoda-lidded baking kettle on  
t-bad job if compared to a fire-  
g-handled frying pan or metal  
t; and with a gram basket and  
stents boil, but without shovel  
dy hatchet to chop a prompt  
the white-hot stones into the  
ing! Surely credit for ge-  
be Indian woman, of the day  
kept the thanksgiving food  
re's overflowing cornucopia.

MARY H. COATES.

## OLD NAME.

and "gentleman" are among  
lips daily, and yet most of us  
say in precise language what  
a recent county court case  
out of the "gentleman" list.  
however, that legal distinc-  
between anomalous. The fol-  
A buyer of silks, a solicitor's  
a commission agent and as  
e other hand, the following  
"viz: One following coun-  
partner in some business,  
used coal agent out of work  
parent's allowance.—[Dunbar]



## Good Short Stories.

BRIEF ANECDOTES GATHERED FROM  
VARIOUS SOURCES.  
Compiled for *The Times*.

### Lard and Peanuts.

AT the beginning of the past summer a certain well-known literary woman in the West repaired to the shores of one of the lakes of Michigan, there to prepare her cottage for occupancy during the heated term. Before going she had arranged with her husband to cause a lot of household goods to be packed and forwarded by steamer.

It appears that for some reason the shipment was delayed, and that the lady was obliged to write to her husband inquiring with reference to the delay. In conclusion, she has appended to her letter a postscript, reading, "Please telegraph me when the goods shall have been shipped."

Pursuant to instructions, the husband personally supervised the packing of the various effects needed for the cottage in Michigan, even going down to the dock to see that they were duly conveyed on board the steamer. Moreover, as requested by his wife, he telegraphed what he had done. "Lard and peanuts on board," wired he; "will arrive tomorrow morning."

When his wife received the telegram she read: "Lard and peanuts on board. Will arrive tomorrow morning."—[Harper's Weekly.

### Anecdotes of Diplomats.

TO illustrate the squabbles about precedence that so frequently arise in Washington, I will relate a bon mot of the late Venezuelan Minister, Señor Andrade. Mrs. Grant gave a large reception at her house on Massachusetts avenue to introduce her granddaughter, Miss Vivien Sartoris, to society. Mr. Cleveland was then President. The Venezuelan question was still a burning one, and the English government was just about submitting to Mr. Cleveland's terms. Mrs. Grant was somewhat blind, and hence a negro manservant called out the names of her guests as they came in. "The Venezuelan Minister," he shouted. Everyone turned around to look at the man, who had nearly brought about war between the two great English-speaking peoples. Hardly had he entered when the servant, instead of announcing "The British Ambassador" or "Sir Julian and Lady Pouncefoot," said, "Saint Julien and Mrs. Pouncefoot." "I think," said the Venezuelan Minister, who was talking to me, "he might almost call him 'vin ordinaire.'" The evening papers contained the news of England's submission, and the words of His Excellency became clear.

Another very amusing circumstance took place the same day. Mme. Arriaga (who has since died) was leaving the house, and said to the negro who called the carriages: "Call the carriage of the Guatemalan Minister—you understand: Guatemalan Minister." "Yes, ma'am; I understand perfectly, ma'am," he replied, and then shouted at the top of his lungs: "The carriage for the Watermelon Minister." Mme. Arriaga always took great delight in telling this story.—[Capt. Algernon Sartoris, U.S.A., in Harper's Weekly.

### When the Snow Falls.

JOHN C. JOHNSON, the well-known Philadelphia lawyer, was hastening down Chestnut street on a snowy morning.

"Weather like this," he said, "reminds me of an early case of mine. It was a real estate case, a contention over the ownership of a certain ten feet of ground, and I was confident that we should win, for all the facts and arguments were on our side.

"Hence I was amazed when my client, at the beginning of his cross-examination, was asked if he had not stated, as lately as the previous January, that the disputed ten feet of ground did not belong to him, but to his adversary, the next-door neighbor who was now fighting his claim.

"Yes," my client answered, "I did state that."

"This admission amazed me more than ever, and I leaned forward in my chair, wondering what would come next.

"In the presence of witnesses," said the cross-examining lawyer, "you declared that these ten feet belonged, not to you, but to Mr. Parks. Is that not right?"

"Quite right. Quite right, sir," said my client.

"Then, after such an admission," shouted the lawyer, "how dare you—how dare you, sir—come into this court and claim the strip of land as your own?"

"Well," said my client, "it was just after a heavy snowstorm that I said the ten feet belonged to Neighbor Parks. We were both shoveling off our pavements at the time."

### Quixotic Courtesy.

THE late Mrs. Gilbert, the veteran actress, was talking one day in Philadelphia about the time when Hamilton Fish was Secretary of State.

"Mr. and Mrs. Fish," she said, "had a grand air, an old-fashioned courtesy, that introduced a new note into Washington society. They taught Washington a lesson. They left it a city of better manners and gentler speech than it had been on their entry.

"It has been said that Mrs. Fish sometimes carried her high ideas of courtesy too far. With that stricture I agree heartily. Mrs. Fish's courtesy was Quixotic.

"One of her rules, for instance, was to return every call she received. Her husband was continually holding public receptions, and to these, out of curiosity, many women would come who had no desire that Mrs.

Fish should call upon them—who were in no position to receive her properly if she did call.

"One such woman attended a Fish reception, left her card, and, a little later, was duly honored with a call from Mrs. Fish.

"It was a beautiful, mild afternoon. The Fish equipage, all aglitter in the wintry sunshine, dashed down the narrow street and halted before the woman's shabby little house with a musical jingle of silver chains. The footman leaped from the box and opened the carriage door. Mrs. Fish descended.

"The poor woman of the house—where was she all this time? She, alas, was kneeling on the sidewalk beside a bucket of hot water. Her sleeves were rolled back. She had a scrubbing brush in one hand and a cake of soap in the other. She was scrubbing her front steps.

"Imagine how she felt! What would you have done in a predicament so awkward? Would you have been as wise and ready, I wonder, as the woman was?"

"Mrs. Fish, bending over her, said graciously:

"Is Mrs. Henry Smith at home?"

"And Mrs. Henry Smith replied, 'No, mum, she ain't,' and went on scrubbing."

### A Homely Criticism.

UNCLE JOE CANNON is sometimes too homely and direct and harsh in his comments," said a young journalist. "I was not at all pleased with the remark he made to me while I was speaking at the X banquet.

"Of course I am an inexperienced speaker. I can't rattle off words like the veterans of the Senate and House. I admit that I began my address in a faking way. I began, if I remember:

"Gentlemen, my opinion is that the generality of mankind in general is disposed to take advantage of the generality of—"

"Here Uncle Joe interrupted me.

"Sit down, my son," he said. "You are coming out of the same hole you went in at."

### The Pellets that Kill.

THE late L. Clarke Davis, the noted journalist of Philadelphia, was an admirable angler, and almost as good a shot.

Mr. Davis and a prominent Philadelphia physician went to New England one autumn to shoot over the preserves of a very rich Bostonian. The editor had good luck with the birds, but the doctor was unable to make one decent shot.

The keeper was a Scot, and the poor marksmanship of the physician angered him. At every miss he would snort and grunt.

"Ye're doin' purly," he would say. "Man, ye're doin' purly."

"Indeed I am doing poorly," cried the physician, after an inexcusable miss. "What's the matter with the birds? I can't kill one of them."

"Write 'em a prescription, doctor," said the keeper.

### Why, Indeed?

FREDERICK S. TALLMADE, president of the New York chapter of the Sons of the Revolution, at a recent dinner of the society talked about children's questions.

"Children's questions," he said, "are always curious, always interesting. I have no sympathy with those who consider them a bore. Indeed, I have more than once seen the ingenious and simple question of a child electrify a whole roomful of languid people as a cannon shot would do.

"Such a question I once heard asked in a crowded parlor by a little boy of seven years—a charming little fellow in a blue velvet suit.

"Mamma," he piped, in his high, clear voice that was audible to the remotest corner, 'mamma, tell me, why does papa always scold nurse when you're there, and play hide-and-seek with her when you're absent?'"

### A Polite Discharge.

JAMES RANKIN YOUNG, the new superintendent of the Dead Letter Office, admires politeness.

"It is possible," he said recently, "to be polite always. It is possible to be polite even when discharging a drunken coachman. I know that this is so, for I have seen the thing done.

"A friend of mine found himself obliged last week to get rid of his coachman for drunkenness. He summoned the man into his presence, and discharged him with this polite speech:

"I fear, Montgomery, that we must part. It has been impossible for me to avoid noticing that several times during the past month you have been—er—sober. Now I don't believe that any man can attend properly to drinking if he has driving to do, and therefore, at the month's end you will be free to devote yourself exclusively to your chosen occupation."

### An Old-fashioned Bridegroom.

DR. WILLIAM T. MANNING, the new bishop of Harrisburg, was asked by a Harrisburg reporter if it was true that young brides sometimes objected to the word "obey" in the marriage service.

"Yes, that is true," said Bishop Manning. "A great many young brides think that the marriage service should be altered—think that, instead of saying they will 'love, honor and obey' their husbands, they should be allowed to say that they will 'love, honor and cherish' these fine young men.

"Sometimes, urged on by his bride, a bridegroom suggests to the officiating clergyman that the service be altered for his benefit. He wants the clergyman to substitute, on that particular occasion, 'cherish' for 'obey.' But the clergyman, smiling faintly, explains

the impossibility and the irreverence of such a substitution.

"Some young men, as I say, want the ceremony changed. Others, taking an opposite view, uphold the ceremony as it stands, and would under no circumstances permit 'cherish' to be substituted for 'obey' if that were possible.

"I heard of such a young man the other day. When he was getting married, his bride, plainly a very modern young lady, hesitated when the time came for her to say 'obey.' She said 'love and honor' very promptly and sincerely, but at 'obey' she hesitated.

The minister paused. He was alarmed. The young woman finished the sentence he could not possibly, he felt, go on.

"Some thirty or forty seconds of silence ensued, and then the bridegroom leaned toward the clergyman and whispered in a tone of encouragement:

"Go on, sir. Whether she says it or not don't matter. I'll make her do it; that's the main thing."

### A False Attitude.

REAR-ADMIRAL CHARLES HENRY DAVIS, whom President Roosevelt has appointed to the International Tribunal for the North Sea tragedy, is a native of Cambridge, and at a dinner in Cambridge he said:

"Here, in the home of Emerson, we are, perhaps, so fond of quoting the beautiful mandate, 'Hitch your wagon to a star.' We are too fond of holding that excellence is good.

"I desire to say a word for mediocrity, for humbleness. I desire to urge onward all those who, aware that they can do nothing really excellent, nothing really extraordinary, sit inert in their humility, and thus deprive the world of the commonplace, but still profitable, and things that are in them.

"It is well to desire to be first-rate, but it is better to be second-rate than to be no rate at all—than to keep out of the struggle altogether. When I think of those who keep out of the struggle altogether, I am reminded of a certain Wisconsin tramp.

"This tramp stopped at a Wisconsin farmhouse and asked for something to eat.

"Why, man, how filthy you are," said the farmer's wife. "Why don't you go off somewhere and take a bath? Don't you know cleanliness is next to godliness?"

"The tramp replied haughtily:

"Madam, I cultivate no second-class virtues."

### The Only Way.

MRS. STONEWALL JACKSON, the widow of the famous general, lives in Charlotte, N. C., and the other day a Charlotte lawyer said of her:

"Mrs. Jackson has great talent in persiflage and satire, and she likes much to air her skill in this direction at the expense of doctors and lawyers. She said to me one day:

"A friend of mine—a Virginia woman—sued a railroad company last year for \$50,000 damages, and last week the case was decided in her favor. She got the money in toto. She got every cent of it. It is all lying to be credit in the bank at this moment."

"Mrs. Jackson paused and smiled.

"You think it is incredible," she said, "that the woman should have gotten all those thousands. You think her lawyer, in sending her a check for the money, would have deducted \$30,000 or \$35,000 for his share. Well, the woman got all the money. The lawyer didn't get a cent. She got it all. She got it in the only way."

"What way was that?" said I.

"She married the lawyer," said Mrs. Jackson."

### A Ruse.

MISS VIOLET OAKLEY, the young artist whose work in illustrating received at St. Louis one of the highest awards, lives on the outskirts of Philadelphia, in a quaint, low, white house of English aspect, called "Red Rose."

Miss Oakley was serving tea in her studio the other afternoon when the word "ruse" came up. Everyone had some episode about an old and successful ruse to narrate. Miss Oakley said:

"I, too, recall a ruse that succeeded wonderfully, unexpected and original ruse that a friend of mine employed.

"My friend, a Philadelphia woman, had recently been a visitor an elderly uncle from the country. He was a good old man, an intelligent and sensitive old man, but his table manners were not—ah—up to the mark.

"My friend could not think of taking her uncle to her about his table manners; if she had, it would have broken the poor old gentleman's heart. Instead of taking him to task, she employed a ruse upon him. Her ruse, which was quite successful, culminated like this:

"Mary," says the uncle at dinner, 'this here knife mine tastes soapy.'

"Very well, uncle. You shall have another."

"The second knife comes. The uncle, with a grimace again remarks:

"Soapy, too, Mary. Just like the first knife was."

"My friend frowned.

"It's too bad, uncle," she said. "But city servants are so careless. Try eating with your fork. Maybe that'll clean."

### Hair-splitting.

SENATOR BEVERIDGE was answering an argument. "The gentleman has been splitting hairs," he said. "He has been trying to prove that two like things are different. He resembles the young lady who debated her sex's reticence.

"A woman can't keep a secret," someone said to the young lady.

"She can, too," the young lady answered. "It is the woman who gives away the secret. It is the man who tells it to who let it out."

## The Rainmaker's STORY OF A MAN OF MY THE MOUNTAINS

By a Special Contributor

THE rainmaker sat in his lonely room, shone with a frosty brightness and set fair.

He was Salisbury (the "Rainmaker" of the name) who had promised rain within three days, a thirty-inch fall within three months.

But the sun shone by day and the stars shone by night, and you could not see a cloud because there was no rain.

The merchants of the teeming city of Los Angeles put up the noble sum of \$3000, which was to be paid when they had received the rain.

Two days later the rainmaker was seen at a mysterious black box tolls on the mountain at the top of the mountain that the city, where there was a cave of extra-ordinary size in which he proposed to live in isolation with noisome smells conjure the rain from the sky. He had promised the rain within three days, one had passed. Two more were to pass before the sun shone.

On the morning of the fourth day a man came to the foot of the mountain demanding that the foot of the mountain be dug out. The poor man's wife and child, he thought it best to then put his whole mind and most of his chemicals to the subject, and was rewarded by a gentle rain began. By noon it was a steady rain, and by night it had "set in."

Our Salisbury drank to its health in the land where everything was burnt to a cinder, and made himself warm and comfortable with which he, with admirable forethought, had with comforts for the inner man.

"This is fine!" he ejaculated from time to time, and anon he would rise and peer at the dark, damp night.

It rained the second day without ceasing, the third. The fourth it came down in after that, it simply could not stop.

The farmers in all the country round about, and in a glow of gratitude sent delegations to thank the beneficent Salisbury. The women's clubs (not to be behind in the day) also resolved to send delegations to call several meetings to vote for a "write a paper." So they lost some of the money.

The leading merchants and professional men of the city, who had been waiting for the rain, were halting, but earnest as they clustered at the foot of the mountain and poured out their hearts to the rainmaker, they were not to be behind in the day) also resolved to send delegations to call several meetings to vote for a "write a paper." So they lost some of the money.

The lowlands, where the Chinese gardeners grow just so, were getting unseasonable after the first week they began to call it a drought. Those on the higher lands were thinking of the hills. (The lowlanders had disappeared in San Diego Bay, where they were comparatively dry.)

Mr. Benjamin, the meteorologist, was in the editors of the daily papers felt all of writing about our fair Italian skies, and even poetic license has its bounds.

The rain continued: it came down in a deluge, it was stopped in the city of Los Angeles and the surrounding towns. The valleys were under water and great fears were entertained that the country would be depopulated and get a bad reputation.

The rainmaker sat in his gloomy cave, and would stop. He had now wished that several thousand times.

He still had visitors at intervals, but the less pronounced and the offerings nil. So far as to threaten him if he did not stop, were sent out, first with entreaties, and then with threats. The farmers' clubs had already sent delegations, and their language was not so harsh as heartless, as before.

The ladies' clubs had at last settled on a plan easily persuaded to change her congratulations to one entitled "Animadversion and Abhorrence of the System of Rainmaking." She was one of the very few in the county.

The doctors reminded him that if all the rain washed away from Los Angeles their occupation would be gone. The lawyers applied to the courts to restrain him, as the land was washed away, they wanted to begin on the lucrative task of setting everything right. The saloon men were fairly content, for the rainmaker continued to be so wet it could not be dried.

The distracted rainmaker now spent most of his time as all the days wishing for fair weather. The next deputation that waited on him was a deputation of men carrying many guns. They came to watch them from a crevice in the mountain, and trembled. He had used up all his ammunition—to try to stay his enemy, the rain.

When, one morning, he saw from his eyepiece a population turning out armed to the teeth, and the words "lynch him" seemed to assail



## The Rainmaker's Plight.

STORY OF A MAN OF MYSTERY ON THE MOUNTAINS.

By a Special Contributor.

THE rainmaker sat in his lonely room. The stars shone with a frosty brightness and the weather was set fair.

He was Salisbury the "Rainmaker of the South," and he had promised rain within three days, and guaranteed a thirty-inch fall within three months.

But the sun shone by day and the stars by night, and you could not see a cloud because there were no clouds in the air.

The merchants of the teeming city of Los Diablos had put up the noble sum of \$3000, which sum they promised to pay when they had received the equivalent in rain.

Two days later the rainmaker was seen in possession of a mysterious black box toilsomely climbing to the crest of the mountain that towers above the city, where there was a cave of extraordinary conformation in which he proposed to live in learned solitude and with no smells conjure the rain from the new azure skies. He had promised the rain within three days and, almost, one had passed. Two more went by, and the stars were as brass and the sun shone pitilessly on the land where everything was burnt to a dull brown.

On the morning of the fourth day a man appeared at the foot of the cairn demanding "that rain." He was begged to wait and just see. The poor chemist was at his wit's end, but he thought it best to be polite. He then put his whole mind and most of his evil-smelling chemicals to the subject, and was rewarded. For, that day, it clouded and, before sunrise the next morning, a gentle rain began. By noon it was a steady downpour, and by night it had "set in."

Our Salisbury drank to its health in strong waters and made himself warm and comfortable in his cave which he, with admirable forethought, had well stocked with comforts for the inner man.

"This is fine!" he ejaculated from time to time; and, ever and anon, he would rise and peer cheerfully out at the dark, damp night.

It rained the second day without ceasing, and poured the third. The fourth it came down in torrents, and, after that, it simply could not stop.

The farmers in all the country round were in ecstasies, and, in a glow of gratitude sent delegates from their clubs to thank the beneficent Salisbury. Their words were halting, but earnest as they clustered round the foot of the cairn and poured out their heartfelt thanks.

The women's clubs (not to be behind in any question of the day) also resolved to send delegates. But they had to call several meetings to vote for a leader who could "write a paper." So they lost some time.

The leading merchants and professional men from Los Diablos braved the elements and visited the water-wise hermit; they brought beaming, thankful countenances and offerings more substantial. The latter he drew up in baskets with a strong rope. Sometimes we have inspirations which serve us well and the rainmaker had chosen an unassailable position.

The lowlands, where the Chinese gardens lie and the silvery grows just so, were getting uncomfortably wet. After the first week they began to call it a cloudburst and those on the higher lands were thinking of moving to the hills. (The lowlanders had disappeared. Some were found in San Diego Bay, where they said they felt comparatively dry.)

Mr. Benjamin, the meteorologist, was in despair, and was the editors of the daily papers felt almost ashamed of writing about our fair Italian skies, etc. They felt that our poetic license has its bounds.

The rain continued; it came down in sheets and all business was stopped in the city of Los Diablos and in the surrounding towns. The valleys were now wholly under water and great fears were entertained that that part of the country would be depopulated and, worse still, get a bad reputation.

The rainmaker sat in his gloomy cave and wished it would stop. He had now wished that same wish several thousand times.

He still had visitors at intervals, but the smiles were less pronounced and the offerings nil. Some even went so far as to threaten him if he did not stop. Deputations were sent out, first with entreaties, and then with shot-guns. The farmers' clubs had already sent a second deputation, and their language was not so halting, though not as heartfelt, as before.

The ladies' clubs had at last settled on a leader who was easily persuaded to change her congratulatory paper to one entitled "Animadversion and Abhorrence of the Modern System of Rainmaking." She was very happy. One of the very few in the county.

The doctors reminded him that if all the germs were washed away from Los Diablos their occupation would indeed be gone. The lawyers applied to the court for injunctions to restrain him, as the land marks all being washed away, they wanted to begin on the delightful and lucrative task of setting everything right again.

The saloon men were fairly content, for as long as Los Diablos continued to be so wet it could not go dry.

The distracted rainmaker now spent most of the nights as well as all the days wishing for fair weather.

The next deputation that waited on him used bad language and carried many guns. They came in boats. He watched them from a crevice in the wall of his cave, and trembled. He had used-up all his chemicals—backward—to try to stay his enemy, the rain; he could do no more.

When, one morning, he saw from his eyrie the whole population turning out armed to the teeth he quailed and the words "grace him" seemed to assail him on every side.

When the leaders were within earshot and had let him know their gruesome errand he yelled: "This isn't my rain; mine stopped long ago. This isn't mine, so I can't stop it." He wrung his hands and nearly fell over the edge in his anxiety.

The effect of his words was plainly visible. The besiegers stopped to parley. Some wanted to know why he did not send the storm "rapidly east" if he could not stop it. He said there wasn't room; so many were going that way. Then they wanted to know why he did not come down.

After some argument, and when they were all hoarse with shouting, they agreed to go and call a meeting in the top story of one of the new skyscrapers that once disfigured the now semi-submerged city.

They found this occupation so engrossing and useful in paying off old scores (personal) that the meetings were unduly prolonged.

The rainmaker, now completely out of conceit with himself and thoroughly frightened at his own black art, braced himself to conceive some way of escape. But the torrents had washed away every foothold, and it seemed impossible.

At last he bethought him of the black box; it had been the innocent means of helping to bring this curse on him. It should now help him. He dragged it to the edge of his fast narrowing platform and, jumping in, curled up his now attenuated body, snapped to the lid, and with one frenzied jerk, sent the box and himself hurtling through the air. It splashed into the apparently limitless lake of soft water.

The rainmaker was his own Jonah.

That night a glimpse was caught of the moon and, the next morning, the sun rose dispersing the few remaining clouds and touching the snowy mountain tops with glory.

When the waters disappeared, crops grew where they had never been planted, fences blossomed, and the telegraph and 'phone poles gave the city that sylvan character so much sought after by ardent Arbor Day promoters. Astonished foreign sojourners in Los Diablos at last beheld that "carpet of wild flowers" which, for so many years they had been bidden to look for.

Los Diablos was itself again.

RUTH CLARK.

## Angel Food.

A COMPOUND OF FROTH AND AIR MIXED BY A TRAVELER.

By a Special Contributor.

WELL, I'm here again—back to the old burg—straight through from Schenectady, by way of Cohoes and Skaneateles.

Of course I'm glad.

I'd rather be an angel out here in God's country than signing Carnegie checks for Cassie Cassander, in Skaneateles, any old time. Still, it was hard to break away. Everybody expected me to stay, and even the judge insisted. Says he: "One good term deserves another—six months."

Well, it didn't take me six minutes, when I found a good opening—to leave—by the first train.

The whole town seemed to miss me—when I left—by a narrow margin. That is—they were all down hoping to seem me off—before I got off; but I saw them first, and caught on—to the baggage—the blind baggage. I did this for a blind—for a lark in the dark, as it were.

I didn't know at the time where the train was going—and I didn't care—so long as it kept going—even to Kalamazoo.

Well, Kalamazoo was my first stop—Kalamazoo in Michigan.

Say! there's a nifty town.

Everybody gets celery for salary in Kalamazoo.

They get it in bunches and then salt it down—in their cellars—salt cellars.

My next stop was Kokomo.

I hit Kokomo between trains—two freight trains; that is—my coco hit the loco of one freight which knocked me into a car of cocoa on the other; then my coco began to feel loco.

I'll never forget Kokomo on account of that loco.

It was a crack hit; and I kokooed through Kokomo, with my coco feeling loco, till I bumped into a car full of coco-cola; and I didn't do a thing to it but bathe my Kokomo loco-coco in coco-cola.

Pretty soon the coco-cola began to work in my coco.

It was the first time anything worked there for a year.

Then I began to feel like the Queen of Bohemia.

While the trance was on I distributed three cars of cocoanuts to my dago constituents on the side-track, and you ought to see the scramble.

They scrambled so hard it made them nutty, and while they were nutty they shredded the cocoanuts.

All of a sudden a switch engine bumped into a car loaded with macaroni, condensed milk, fresh eggs and dynamite.

The next moment there was a mix-up, and it was all up with the micks—I mean the dagoes.

On the way down the macaroni and dagoes strung out and the eggs commenced beating each other.

Then the milk began taking water from the cocoanuts, and the whole job-lot landed with such a hot finish that they all fused together on a carload of cook stoves.

Next morning everybody in Kokomo had imported spaghetti, cocoanut cake, cocoa and coco-cola for breakfast.

I didn't wait for my portion, but took the first train out. I expected to slide right through to the slope—to coast through, as it were, on a carload of toboggans—but unfortunately I made a mess of it.

By accident, or otherwise, the mess found me in a

car loaded with hogs bound for Chicago—a regular pork mess.

There was one fat hog in the corner who seemed to be a-hoggin' in the whole car. He was a thoroughbred Berkshire drummer hog.

Well, I jumped on him with both feet, and for once in my life I had a corner on pork, but just as I was about to sell a million barrels a razor-back squealed on me.

The brakeman stuck his snout in.

Says he: "Git out of there, you ham!"

"Don't get so Swift," says I.

"What's you wrastlin' them hogs fur, anyhow?" says he.

"Just practicing the Nelson hold," says I.

"If you want to save your bacon, you better come out," says he, "there's a wreck ahead."

"There's a whole carload of Rex here," says I, interlarding.

"Skin out—skin out, you sausage!" says he, waving his club.

Well, there I was in a pickle, with three pigs' feet standing on my corns—and my corn a-beefin'—so I skinned.

In skinning out I tripped over three car links and butted squarely into an Oddfellow, who gave me a lift—just for a flyer. Well, it was lift—on the square—which landed me, head first, square on the flyer—the Chicago Flyer.

Says the conductor on the flyer who saw me land: "This isn't fair!"

"No," says I, "only passing fare."

"How's your head?" says the con.

"Dead," says I, "it struck so stiff I feel like a corpse."

"All right," says he, "take the baggage coach ahead and get off at Deadwood."

On coming into Chicago I hurriedly exchanged grips with a brother Red man from Keokuk. He didn't say what tribe he belonged to but he was an Indian all right, all right.

He had a full grip, including a night shirt and a ticket to Pasadena, and there I was with his luggage in a strange berth—Pullman berth. It worried me to think about it, so I concluded to sleep the matter over in the berth—in his berth—with his night shirt—and, wire back the ticket from Pasadena.

By doing this I felt sure he would be relieved.

Next morning I says to the porter: "Do you see any change in me since last night?" I was still thinking of the Indian and wondering if anybody would notice my substitution.

"I don't seen any change since you got on," says the porter.

"Not a bit of change?" says I.

"No, sah, not eben two bits," says he.

"Oh!" says I, catching on, "that'll be all right. When we hit Pasadena you get a straight five, see?"

The rest of the trip was a dream.

Just as I was leaving the car at Pasadena the porter says: "Boss! You reccommenda de straight five?"

"Sure," says I, passing along hurriedly, "here it is—a straight five," and I handed him a Punch-cigar.

Yes, indeed, I'm glad to be with you again, regardless of the fact that I'm frenzied financially; but never mind, I'm saying nothing, even to cigar store Indians. So we'll let it go at that.

JOHN HUMPHREY BURKE.

## KIT CARSON AS DISPATCH BEARER.

There was needed a messenger to the government at Washington. Who better could serve at this than this iron-framed little rider, Kit Carson? He started on September 15, 1846, and had won across the Rocky Mountains when he met Gen. Kearney's column, and was ordered to return to California. In this return the Kearney column was assailed by the California Mexicans, stern fighters themselves, who pushed Kearney's forces into a desperate situation. The beleaguered troops needed a messenger out to San Diego. Kit Carson and Lieut. Beale of the navy undertook the task. The hardships of the march wrecked the mind and body of Beale, who was an invalid for two years thereafter. It was nothing to Kit Carson. In March, 1847, he was started once more as a dispatch bearer to Washington. This time he met the Indians on the Gila, fought them, got through, crossed New Mexico, descended the Arkansas River, and in the month of June arrived at Washington, after having made 4000 miles in three months' time. The journey requires little more than three days now; but we do not make it horseback.

At Washington, as some sort of reward for his services, Carson was appointed lieutenant of the rifle corps of the United States army. His commission, however, was never ratified, though this he did not learn until some months later. He was sent back to California with dispatches. He crossed the Missouri River, fought the Comanches at the Point of Rocks, got through them, passed the Rockies, and had won as far through as the Virgin River before he met his next Indian fight. He and fifteen companions here stood off 300 Indians. In time he reached Monterey, and later, simply to keep himself in practice, took service against the Mexicans on the border for a time.

There was no man of all those known to the army officers who had the resources or was so well qualified as a dispatch rider as Kit Carson. He was sent back once more to Washington, in the spring of 1848. The physical frame of any other man except himself had been by these journeyings too far racked to enable him to make this long and hazardous trip. The souls of most men would have failed them long ere this. Yet this hardy, tough little man, just big enough for steady riding, cheerfully undertook this third journey across a continent as dispatch bearer.—[Emerson Hough, in Outline.



## The Gamester.

THE PERIL OF FRIENDSHIPS TO  
THE DIPLOMATIST.

From London Tit-Bits.

"AVRICOURT!" gasped the corporal, pointing, choked with the dust of the long, white road.

The lieutenant's horse stumbled and limped worse than before. Du Guesne swore and swung himself from the saddle. The corporal, following his officer's example, took the reins and brought the crippled horses together.

"They're done, lieutenant," said he. "The farrier has ruined better animals than himself."

"The bungling fool! And forty miles to Strasburg? What did you say lies yonder?"

"Avricourt."

"Then we go on foot. Bring the poor brutes along."

So together they clanked over the stones of the town and halted at the Tete d'Argent. The landlord and the ostler met them at the door, bowing lower than usual when they saw the hot angry face of the young officer.

"Fresh horses!" ordered Du Guesne, pushing past.

"Alas! we have none, lieutenant," said the landlord, in a tone of despair.

"Then you must find them. On the Emperor's service."

From the window above came laughter and a clinking of glasses. The corporal had disappeared. Du Guesne turned in the doorway, frowning. His mission to Marshal MacMahon was urgent.

As he entered the house the corporal appeared in the passage, and saluted his superior officer grimly.

"Three horses in the stable, lieutenant," he said.

The landlord started at the sound of his voice, and recoiled almost into his arms from Du Guesne's threatening movement.

"They belong to the gentlemen who arrived this morning," he stammered.

"Then the gentlemen must lend them. Bring them out quickly."

"They're not fit, m'sieur, on my honor. They are worse cattle than yours, and spent with overriding."

"Quite true, lieutenant," agreed the corporal. But with a few hours' rest they will take us on."

"Lock the stable and keep the key. Show me to a room, landlord, and warn your people that those horses now belong to the Emperor."

"Would it be considered over-curious if one asked to which horses the lieutenant refers?" asked a smooth voice from the shadow of the stairs, where a short, gray-bearded man stood surveying the group with a satirical smile.

"I speak of those in the inn stable, monsieur," said the lieutenant. "To whom they belonged the landlord, who denied them to me, can tell you."

The stranger bowed in reply. "My name is Gaston Ramé. The horses are—though I think you put it in the past tense—mine and my friends'."

"Then, Monsieur Ramé," the soldier replied, coldly. "I have need of them on state service. I am Raoul Du Guesne, carrying dispatches from Paris."

"In that case the orders of state must be obeyed, though I confess it would have afforded me greater pleasure to lend my horses at Lieut. Du Guesne's personal request," answered Ramé, amiably.

"Your pardon, Monsieur Ramé. I will beg you now to lend them. A long tramp in the dust and heat is productive of ill-humor."

"And the excitement of coming battle not conducive to punctiliousness. Yes, I know. The animals are yours. It is fortunate for my friends and myself that we are about to dine and that the landlord has made no preparation for other guests. It may procure us the pleasure of your company."

Du Guesne bowed. He accepted lightly, inwardly congratulating himself on the prospect of a pleasant interlude.

"I will take off some of the dust of the road and join you immediately."

Lieut. du Guesne mounted to his room with quite affectionate thoughts of his courtly host and of the awaiting dinner. His bad temper had passed; and when, a few minutes later, a man entered with water can and clean towels, he was looking out at the sunset on the hills and humming gayly.

The servant stood by as the soldier unclasped his belt, and without a word took from his hand the sword and sabretache. Du Guesne paused; looked at him curiously. From his well-oiled head to his polished shoes the man had "valet" stamped upon him and "Parisian." With the acuteness of his class, too, he noticed the soldier's expression.

"My master, Monsieur Ramé," he mentioned, deferentially, "ordered me to see that the lieutenant wanted for nothing."

"Ah! that explains. My thanks to your master. Your name?" asked Du Guesne, as the valet relieved him of his tunic.

"Antoine, lieutenant." The man filled the basin and stepped back to the table, where he busied himself with uniform and brush. The lieutenant revelled in the cool well water; it felt good after the heat, dust, and fatigue; he splashed and grunted with satisfaction, giving no further thought to the servant beneath whose hands lay the dispatches to Strasburg, till the clash of a falling sword startled him. He turned, water showering from his face and hair, just too late to see M. Ramé's valet slide something beneath the couch as he stooped to pick up the weapon.

With an apology for his clumsiness Antoine replaced it, and hastened to hand a towel to Du Guesne, upon whom suddenly dawned the inadvisability of placing

confidence in a strange valet. The lieutenant dressed rapidly, assuring himself as he buckled on his sword that the packet was safe in the sabretache, and, preceded by Antoine, clanked down the stairs.

The room into which the latter ushered him was large enough to be fresh and airy on a hot summer's evening, yet not too spacious for the comfort of a small party of friends. There were two persons present beside his host. One, a well-fed, dark man, with black, prominent eyes, a heavy jaw, and a trick of frequently wetting his full, red lips with the tip of his tongue.

"Monsieur Meyer," said Ramé. The lieutenant bowed, idly speculating in what branch of trade M. Meyer was engaged. But the other person left no doubt as to his lack of occupation. Dress of the latest fashion—fair beard of the latest cut—white, supple fingers—soft, slow voice and movements—proclaimed Baron Corlieu an idler of the boulevards. All three welcomed Du Guesne as an acquisition to their party, and Ramé laughingly bade him discard affairs of state in favor of cold chicken and Beaune, "for," he said, "care and appetite are deadly enemies."

There was very little Du Guesne cared for except gaming, love-making and duelling, at all of which he considered himself an adept. Ramé quickly discovered it, and within ten minutes had turned the conversation into channels quite pleasing to his guest. He talked excellently, his blue eyes twinkled; his tongue was tipped with good-natured sarcasm and laughing cynicism. To the young soldier he was delightful. It flattered him, though he would not have owned it, that he who could give him twenty years at least and knew every capital in Europe should treat him as an equal in age and experience. The wine passed freely, too—excellent wine—and as the lieutenant grew talkative and excitable Ramé exerted his conversational talents more. Between them they monopolized the table. The Baron and Meyer only joined in fitfully; it seemed to the guest that their wit was a trifle forced. Meyer especially was uneasy, and once so palpably interrogated Ramé with a lift of his eyebrows that the latter was forced to invent a reply for the lieutenant's benefit.

He was proceeding to cover the contretemps by the narration of some story of his companion and a grisette of Montmartre, when a clamor and a hoarse, angry cry from above brought them all to their feet. For a second they stood listening. There was a scuffling of feet, and the lieutenant, recognizing the voice of Corporal Manette, made a step forward. The others, as if his movement had put life into them, crowded to the door, hampering his attempt to leave the room. They heard a swift rush of feet on the stairs, then cursing, as the corporal lumbered down, with spurs ripping the wood-work and scabbard clanking. The tumult passed, and M. Ramé threw open the door and let his friends out into the narrow passage. It was too late to stop the two men. De Guesne, gazing after the flying figures, thought he recognized in the foremost Antoine, the valet, and said as much to Ramé, who laughed and shrugged his shoulders.

"Then Antoine will have a good drubbing if your corporal catches him. I suppose you left nothing of value in your room?" he added, anxiously.

"All I have, I carry on me."

"Good! Valets are prying folk; the best are not to be trusted."

As they returned to the room Meyer touched Ramé's arm. "Failed?" he whispered.

"I suppose so," was the savage reply.

"Then—?"

Ramé nodded in answer, and called aloud to the landlord to remove the dinner and bring candles.

Du Guesne looked at the clock.

"Gentlemen, pray accept my apologies," he said. "Duty—"

"Horrible word!" ejaculated the Baron, with a shudder.

"Really, I am inclined to agree with you," the soldier confessed; "but it is a potent one."

"You cannot travel on foot, lieutenant," cried Meyer; "and the horses will not be fresh enough."

"They must serve, however. Corporal Manette must follow if I do not overtake him."

"My dear Du Guesne," put in Ramé, quietly, "no doubt your man will return quickly, however irate he may be, and the horses will carry you farther for every hour of rest they have now."

The lieutenant hesitated.

"It will be a good investment," drawled the Baron, placing of a pack of cards upon the table.

"Upon my word, you almost persuade me."

"We shall be delighted," said Ramé, "but I should not presume to persuade."

Perhaps he knew that the soft, cosy light and the cards Corlieu had commenced to shuffle deliberately would have greater influence than any words. He noted, with satisfaction the indecision in Du Guesne's face, and the hesitating hand that tugged at his moustache.

"Deuce take it; I believe you're right, Ramé," the young man answered, after a pause. "At any rate, I can make up for lost time, and it would be well to know what that valet of yours has been doing."

"Wisely decided. Now, just a game of écarté till he returns."

Du Guesne sat down unsteadily and, lifting his glass, drank.

"Eh? Brandy?" he said, looking around.

"Yes," replied Ramé, indifferently. "What is it like? We've finished all the landlord's decent wine."

"Oh, good enough. How do we play?"

"You and Corlieu, I thought. He prides himself on his écarté. You must teach him the game, Du Guesne."

"What's the lesson worth, Baron?" Meyer laughed, playing with a second pack. "Twenty francs a game?"

"That is for Du Guesne to say," responded Corlieu, taking his seat opposite.

The lieutenant's eyes were bright with wine and excitement; his lips parted as he watched the glazed,

green cards slipping easily through his fingers.

"Yes," said he, "what you like."

"Cut," answered Corlieu; and the play began. Both were fine players, and the cards ran neither gained much advantage during the first hour. Then the limit was raised, and they moved to points. Ramé watched the lieutenant closely, and to Meyer from time to time to refill his glass, presently the brandy stood unheeded. Du Guesne dead to everything but the game; a run of luck against him, and his notes dwindled to the last.

Ramé came gently to his elbow. "Make no banker," he said, softly, and slid a fresh roll on the table. The lieutenant took it almost mechanically, he proposed, he said, playing. The Baron nodded, the game went on. Higher rose the stakes; the players became strained and set. The clock struck the stroke of twelve and had given the click which ceases the striking of the gong; Meyer crossed the opened case, and stopped the pendulum. There was no sound from without—none from within but the sentences of the players and the click of the cards.

Du Guesne had forgotten everything. He numbed his brain to all but the fascination of the game. With fixed eyes he stared before him; his lips thicker and less steady with every deal. Ramé had been soon exhausted, and the lieutenant was using his name to slips of paper. Presently he raised his hand raised in the act of cutting the cards.

"How much," he demanded, thickly, "how much?" nodding to the pile of paper before him.

"Much do I owe, Baron?"

"Oh! only a few thousand francs—twenty, I think," replied Corlieu, lightly. "The luck is your way at last."

The lieutenant gazed at him drunkenly.

"Play you for it," he said. "Double it all on the game."

"You're mad," cried Meyer, insolently. "Cut! better player. Leave it alone."

But Ramé interposed. "Pooh! take no notice of Meyer; he's drunk. After all, why play any more?"

"I will play. Baron, you are afraid? Doubtless, if it ruins me."

"Done!" replied Corlieu. "Cut!"

The lieutenant turned the card and picked up the worst five cards he had held that night. He knew the game was lost. Three minutes he dropped his last card.

"How much?" he muttered.

"One hundred and fifty-six thousand francs," Baron announced.

There was dead silence. The three men watched Du Guesne closely. His face was white as death, his whole body rigid. Then he turned and looked at them one by one, a pitiful smile on his lips. Ramé handed him brandy; he drank, and dropped the glass from his nerveless fingers. Blind attempt to replace it on the table.

"I didn't know—it was—so much," he faltered.

"The fortune of war," Meyer murmured, "you."

"Come, De Guesne"—Ramé laid his hand on the young man's shoulder—"is it so bad as that?"

"There will be no next time. It's ruin, Ramé, honor. I cannot pay."

Meyer whistled. The sound stung the lieutenant; the quick; his white face flushed. Corlieu laid upon his lips, too.

"I risked too much upon the last game, I said dryly."

Ramé spoke up in defense. "Baron, I will bring against the honor of my friend. Meyer is right. Think, Du Guesne, is there no way? The cards may retrieve everything."

"It is easy to play for a stake one does not possess," persisted Corlieu, mockingly. "You champion monsieur, and speak of honor. Let us test it, wager all I have won against something Du Guesne does possess, this time. Will he have the age to stake something he can lose? I play francs against—the dispatches to Strasburg."

The soldier started and half drew his sword. Ramé, close behind him, caught his hand and pressed the weapon back.

"Take him!" he whispered. "It is ruin if you—a debt of honor unpaid! Your chance is equal. Win! and retrieve tonight's misfortune—win entirely. Win! I tell you. Stake and win!"

His eager tones fired Du Guesne's clouded hope. It was a chance of escape. He hastily drew the inner pocket of his sabretache the precious cards, but the sight of the seals brought a sense of faint, of duty. He hesitated and half turned.

Meyer laughed contemptuously. Corlieu laid cards, obviously waiting.

"As I thought," he mocked. "He will risk Ramé."

Du Guesne turned upon him, livid with despair, and flung the dispatches upon the table.

"You lying hound!" he cried, and staggered to his chair.

Ramé and Meyer moved close to him, one on each side, breathlessly waiting as the cards were dealt. Du Guesne's forehead was wet with perspiration; he stood out across it, throbbing; his hands shook as he dealt by threes and twos.

"Cards," demanded Corlieu.

The lieutenant's hand was good. "I dealt," answered, doggedly.

"I mark the king," replied the Baron, smiling. The cards fell quickly.

"Three points to Corlieu," Meyer cried, laughing. Du Guesne breathed heavily and clutched the cards at the next hand that fell to him. He cut—

hearts. The first trick was swept to his side.

side. He drew the next to himself; and so on. He played the ten of hearts; the queen followed, and Corlieu played, stretched his other hand and grasped the sealed packet. "Two," he cried in triumph.

The lieutenant sat stupidly staring at him as one dead, only he swayed slightly as they gazed at him, till with a sudden he threw out his arms, sweeping from within reach, and buried his face in his hands. Ramé breathed a sigh of relief and too from his companion.

"He compromised, and will be whipped," he said, softly, and slid a fresh roll on the table.

The soldier stirred, and raised a hand. Corlieu placed paper and ink upon the table in hand, held the packet to the light, when a hurried step on the stairs startled him.

The door was thrown violently open. Manette, sword in hand, stern-faced, saluted his officer.

"The dispatches, lieutenant," said he, blood-stained counterpart of the packet in hand.

Du Guesne looked around wildly. He sprang to his feet. Ramé uttered a gasp and envelope savagely.

"Blank, by Heaven!" he cried, as a paper fluttered to the floor.

The corporal's eye took in the whole meaning.

"The dispatches, lieutenant," he said, almost commandingly. Du Guesne sprang forward, overpowered sense of relief and anger. At the same time Meyer tried to snatch the packet.

Corporal Manette turned and cried: "My faith! With the only cards to play," and struck him with his sword hilt. Ramé forced a half a snarl.

"You hold the best hand of the even," he said. "The luck has turned at last."

## MY LOVER'S A ROVER.

My lover's a rover, he roams the world o' his heart is a-burning new lands to discover. New dangers to brave and new faces to see.

With a kiss on the cheek or a slap on the thigh He greets all the maidens and the men he meets.

His burdens seem lighter, all spirits grow gay When Dick is heard whistling his tune de-ly.

At my window and dream in the gloom When Dick's far away and 'tis lonely.

My heart follows, too, where my lover goes Though I seem to be watching the folk.

My lover's a rover, he roams the world o' his heart is a-burning new lands to discover.

(The sail-whitened harbor is all I can see grant you fair winds and bright fortune.)

And may the next ship bring a letter, my heart's a bit weary of roaming and I long for a rest—but a wild bird is he!

Though lovers may wander, true mates must be I am proud of my Dick—but the poor heart—

—[Boston.]

## JUSTICE.

If things don't seem just square, my In this strange old world today,

Don't worry a mite, for they'll all be In God's own time and way.

There's a saying old I will tell to you "God's mills grind slow, grind slow."

But they grind, they grind exceeding And the mills forever go."

The mills, my boy, are the laws of God Immutably, yet wondrous fair,

And out of the chaos of seeming wrong Full justice will come, somewhere.

Yes, justice will come to one and all Never doubt or fear, my boy;

The measure you mete will come again Purest gold or base alloy.

Then if you measure only the gold, The gold will return one day;

Don't worry a mite, all will yet be right In God's good time and way.

G. W. HE

## THE ETERNAL MASCULINE.

At seventeen we meet some girl We worship fond and deep,

And beg from her a tiny curl We're ever and aye may keep.

"'Tis thin-spun gold," we ardently "A mesh of filigree,"

And fondly kiss and hide it where No prying eye may see.

At twenty-seven less enthused With auburn-tinted curls,

We, finding it, grow much confused To recollect which girl's

Fair head it lent a halo to— May, Kate, or Prue, the dear—

"Well, pshaw! the thing that's best Is keep it ten more years!"

At thirty-seven, then, one day While rummaging, we stare

In absent way at it and say: "The devil! Whose red hair

Is this? It ne'er belonged to me— The brickly stuff!" Ah, Fate!

We toss it forth, and smile to see It crinkle in the grate.

—[Bro



ing easily through his opponent's defense. "Baron, I will hear of my friend. Meyer he said there no way? The next time we have everything."

for a stake one does not play mockingly. "You champion of honor. Let us test it. I won against something like this time. Will he have the thing he can lose? I play the dispatches to Strasbourg." He and half drew his sword. He caught his hand and he back. He whispered. "It is ruin if you do not! Your chance is equal to tonight's misfortune—wipe it off you. Stake and win!" He Du Guesne's clouded brain was of escape. He hastily drew his sabretache the precious seals brought a sense, hesitated and half turned away contemptuously. Corlieu shuffled his feet. He mocked. "He will risk nothing upon him. Livid with fury he dispatched upon the table." He cried, and staggered to moved close to him, one of his hands as the cards were cut. He was wet with perspiration; his hands throbbing; his hands shook as he won. Corlieu. "I decline," he replied the Baron, smiling. Corlieu. Meyer cried, involuntarily and clutched desperately at fell to him. He cut—a sick was swept to his opponent's

what you like." Corlieu; and the play began. players, and the cards ran even. advantage during the first limit was raised, and they studied the lieutenant closely, and made me to time to refill his glass. He stood unheeded. Du Guesne but the game; a run of luck his notes dwindled to the last. to his elbow. "Make me a copy, and seal it up again." The soldier stirred, and raised a haggard face as he placed paper and ink upon the table. Ramé, in hand, held the packet to the light of a candle, then a hurried step on the stairs startled them. The door was thrown violently open, and Corporal Manette, sword in hand, stern-faced and threatening, entered his office.

"The dispatches, lieutenant," said he, presenting a blood-stained counterpart of the packet Ramé held. Du Guesne looked around wildly. With a choking cry he sprang to his feet. Ramé uttered an oath and his hands and envelope savagely. "Thank by Heaven!" he cried, as a few sheets of paper fluttered to the floor. The corporal's eye took in the whole scene and its meaning.

"The dispatches, lieutenant," he said again, sharply, almost commandingly. Du Guesne sprang forward with an overpowering sense of relief and clutched them eagerly. At the same time Meyer tried to approach unaided. Corporal Manette turned quickly. "Back, fool!" he cried. "My faith! With traitors these are the only cards to play," and wruck him full in the face with his sword hilt. Ramé forced a smile that was half a snarl.

"He held the best hand of the evening, corporal," he said. "The luck has turned at last."

MY LOVER'S A ROVER.  
My lover's a rover, he roams the world over.  
No fears not a whit all the tricks o' the sea.  
His heart is a-burning new lands to discover,  
New dangers to brave and new faces to see.

With a kiss on the cheek or a slap on the shoulder  
He greets all the maids and the men he may meet.  
All burdens seem lighter, all spirits grow bolder  
When Dick's heard whistling his tune down the street.

At my window and dream in the gloaming  
When Dick's far away and 'tis lonely am I.  
But my heart follows, too, where my lover is roaming,  
Though I seem to be watching the folk passing by.

O, my lover's a rover, he roams the world over  
(The sail-whitened harbor is all I can see)—  
Oh grant you fair winds and bright fortune, my lover—  
And may the next ship bring a letter to me!

My heart's a bit weary of roaming and roaming,  
I long for a rest—but a wild bird is he!  
Though lovers may wander, true mates must be homing;  
I am proud of my Dick—but the poor heart of me!

—[Boston Transcript.]

JUSTICE.  
If things don't seem just square, my boy,  
In this strange old world today,  
Don't worry a mite, for they'll all be right  
In God's own time and way.

There's a saying old I will tell to you:  
"God's mills grind slow, grind slow  
But they grind, they grind exceeding fine,  
And the mills forever go."

The mills, my boy, are the laws of God,  
Immutable, yet wondrous fair,  
And out of the chaos of seeming wrong  
Full justice will come, somewhere.

Yes, justice will come to one and all,  
Never doubt or fear, my boy;  
The measure you mete will come again,  
Purest gold or base alloy.

Then if you measure only the gold,  
The gold will return one day;  
Don't worry a mite, all will yet be right,  
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G. W. HENDRICKS.

THE ETERNAL MASCULINE.  
At seventeen we meet some girl  
We worship fond and deep,  
And beg from her a tiny curl  
We e'er and aye may keep.

"The thin-spun gold," we ardent swear,  
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At twenty-seven less enthused  
With auburn-tinted curls,  
We, finding it, grow much confused  
To recollect which girl's

Fair head it lent a halo to—  
May, Kate, or Prue, the dear—  
"Well, pshaw! the thing that's best to do  
Is keep it ten more years!"

At thirty-seven, then, one day  
While rummaging, we stare  
In absent way at it and say:  
"The devil! Whose red hair

Is this? It never belonged to me—  
The bricky stuff!" Ah, Fate!  
We toss it forth, and smile to see  
It wrinkle in the grate.

—[Brooklyn Life.]

## Story of a Jeweled Pin.

ASSERTED TO HAVE CHANGED THE  
DESTINIES OF FRANCE.

Paris Letter to New York Sun.

IN the very scarce memoirs of an officer of the household troops—Les Gardes Françaises—of Louis XVI, there is told the story of a pin which, as the Duke de Choiseul said, "changed the destinies of France." It should be remembered that the allusion to Mme. du Barry in the narrative, of which only a very veiled summary is given, exhibits the strong prejudice against her by almost all writers of the eighteenth century.

In her early career Mme. de Maintenon was closely associated with the famous Ninon de l'Enclos. This intimacy was continued even after the secret marriage of the former with Louis XIV, when she became intolerant of any deviation from strict morality.

It was just previous to Mme. de Montespan's decline in favor that the Abbé Goëblin, confessor of De Maintenon, presented her with a pincushion. On a certain day, soon after, when the latter was calling upon Ninon, this dropped from her pocket. At the very moment Ninon was inserting into a ribbon about her neck a pin of such odd design that once seen it could never be forgotten. What would be more piquant than to transfer this pin, with its suggestions, to the pincushion of the now conventional De Maintenon, by the most famous courtesan of the world? The transfer was made and De Maintenon carried off with her a jewel that was destined to play an important part in many dramatic events, according to the narrative to which I have referred.

Shortly after, on a warm summer's day, De Montespan and De Maintenon were walking in the park at Versailles with Louis XIV. To fasten a gauze scarf Montespan asked the loan of a pin, and catching sight of the one given by Ninon, in the fitch of her destined successor, she took it, but seized with jealousy of De Maintenon, she threw the pin away in anger. The King picked it up and placed it carefully in his jewel box. There it remained until James II, the deposed King of England, with his Queen and the Princess of Wales, came as fugitives to Saint Germain.

Worn by Louis XIV.

When Louis XIV was about to set out to greet the exiles and make them welcome, De Maintenon, who looked upon this as the most interesting episode in the life of her unacknowledged husband, desired to add to the clasp of diamonds ornamenting his hat a bunch of white plumes tied with a ribbon upon which she had embroidered a device. To fasten this a pin was needed, whereupon the King ordered his valet de chambre to go to his jewel box and bring the one which recalled the incident in the garden of Versailles. At the conclusion of the ceremonies attending the reception of James II and his family, the pin was returned to the cabinet of Louis XIV, where it remained undisturbed until near the close of the reign of Louis XV, who had inherited it along with all else belonging to his grandfather.

One day after dinner, weary of monotonous association with Louis XV—so the story goes—Mme. du Barry, for diversion, opened the private cabinet where he kept his inheritance of precious objects, important papers, miniatures and jewels. These were tossed over, against the protests of the King, who, unable to check the pillage, resigned himself to the devastation of all he held most dear. Among other articles forming the collection was an enameled ring once worn by Mme. de Maintenon. There was also a little cross of violet wood, made in commemoration of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. On it were engraved the names of the Jesuits Letellier and Lachaise, with the date October 10, 1685. In one corner of the jewel box was the ribbon with the device embroidered by De Maintenon, the ends fastened together with the famous pin. Attached, in the handwriting of Louis XIV, was a paper describing the use to which the two had been put on an occasion memorable in his life.

Louis XV protested against the desecration; but Du Barry, who would tolerate no opposition to her desires, appropriated the pin to her own use.

Barry and de Choiseul.

This incident happened just at the time when M. d'Aiguillon was about to consummate the plot he was reputed to have formed with Mme. du Barry to bring about the disgrace of the Duke de Choiseul. This Minister, reckless and adroit and feeling secure in his necessity to the King, had allowed the intrigue to culminate, notwithstanding the repeated warnings of his friends, who by their imprudence had not a little contributed to the peril that menaced him. At last, awakened to the impending crisis, he consented to take a step repugnant to his self-respect—to endeavor to placate the all-powerful Du Barry, of whom, through every avenue of publicity, he had circulated the most scandalous stories. He made conciliatory advances to Mme. du Barry, and appeared to ingratiate himself so warmly in her good opinion that the Duke d'Aiguillon and the Abbé Terray became alarmed.

At last the moment arrived for the promised interview with De Choiseul. The hour fixed was 6 o'clock in the evening. The King was out hunting and would not return until late. De Choiseul had dismissed all his attendants, and at the prearranged moment Mme. du Barry presented herself, with a bunch of flowers fastened at her breast with the fated pin. Seating herself with him on the sofa, she warned De Choiseul that she was very angry, and that if he did not respect her the King would punish him; but just then the pin, destined to play a great part at critical moments, caught in his lace cuff and cut a deep gash across his

hand; he uttered an exclamation of pain and drew back impetuously. Mme. du Barry fled with a precipitation that a bleeding hand could not arrest.

Two days later De Choiseul was exiled to his country seat at Canteloup. He would give no other reason for his disgrace than that "a pin had changed the destinies of France."

Barely had Mme. du Barry arrived from the interrupted interview with De Choiseul when the King returned from hunting. She met him with more than accustomed demonstrations of affection, and the King took advantage of her amiable mood to ask the return of the pin. It was gladly surrendered. With other heirlooms of his predecessors it passed to Louis XVI, in whose possession it remained until chance subverted it to another use.

Given to an Actress.

Mlle. de Contat, a charming actress of the French Theater, had turned the head of the Count de Narbonne, the spoiled child of the royal family. She craved possession of the famous pin locked in the jewel box of the King, for she conceived the notion of using it to fasten the letter to Susanne in the "Marriage de Figaro," which was to have a first representation in a few days. De Narbonne was at his wit's end to discover some way of securing the treasure before the first performance of the play, only four days distant. Chance offered a solution of the difficulty. Quadrilles were then the fashion, and of those who took part in them a special costume was required. The Count, by adroit questioning of M. la Borde, the custodian of the King's cabinet, gained a fair knowledge of its contents, and then pretended to need diamonds with which to decorate his coat for the quadrille at the approaching court ball. Louis XVI, who could refuse nothing to De Narbonne, gave him permission to draw upon the resources of the jewel box. After a brief search he discovered the pin.

The Count was just in time; the performance had begun. The pin after being put to the use intended passed from hand to hand, and when needed for the second performance was nowhere to be found. The actress was little disturbed by the loss, but the Count was confronted with a perilous situation, for La Borde had discovered the theft. A large sum of money purchased his silence.

The famous pin was found by a dancer in the muck of the stage. She had as a lover M. d'Arlande, the first person to accompany Pilatre de Rozier in his balloon ascensions. On his initial voyage in the air d'Arlande wore upon the breast of his coat a lock of his mistress's hair fastened with the fated pin. A gust of wind tore in half the small flag carried by the aeronauts. The pin was used to mend it.

Among the spectators present when the balloon descended was M. Bailli, a celebrated astronomer. De Rozier presented him with the flag fastened with the pin, and it was put away in the closet of the scientist.

Speeding to the End.

On the memorable day when Louis XVI was conducted by the people from Versailles to Paris M. Bailli, named Mayor of the city by acclamation, was at his home awaiting the moment to go to the Hotel de Ville to receive the King, who, arriving sooner than was expected, a messenger on horseback was dispatched to summon Bailli. In his haste he forgot his official badge. He returned to his cabinet to get it, and not knowing how to attach it to his coat, he caught sight of the fated pin, which was still on the flag. With it he affixed his badge and hurried to the Hotel de Ville.

Fate was now speeding the pin to its last and predestined end. At the moment when, as Mayor, Bailli presented the national cocarde to Louis XVI, there was no other way to fasten it to the King's hat except with the historical pin, once his property, but now destined to hold in place the symbol of a revolution that was to deprive him of his throne and of his life.

Again the pin was lost for a long time, when an undertaker's assistant, preparing for burial the body of Mirabeau—the great orator of the Revolution—in search of something to fasten his winding sheet, found it in the sweepings of a room at the Louvre.

Its chronology is remarkable; first serving on the toilet of Ninon de l'Enclos; then to close the fitch of De Maintenon; now in the jewel box of Louis XIV; then to hold the plume in his hat at his meeting with James II of England; in the wig of the Chancellor of France; to fasten the bouquet of Mme. du Barry; in the jewel box of Louis XV and Louis XVI; purloined by the Count de Narbonne; given to Mlle. Contat; lost by her and found by a dancer and used to attach a lock of her hair to her lover's breast; to mend a torn flag; then hidden in the closet of M. Bailli; then to pin the revolutionary cocarde to the hat of Louis XVI, and finally to disappear forever in the grave of Mirabeau.

HANDLES MILLIONS—COUNTS CENTS.

A simple illustration will show the care that is taken of cents by the First National Bank of Chicago. Stamped postal cards are not used, and not one of the thousands of routine letters that are written every day is stamped or sealed, until the whole routine mail of the day is assembled in the afternoon. Then all the cards and letters to one correspondent are put in a single envelope, and—except for letters from the officers and the like—the bank comes as near as possible to getting its entire mail carried at two cents an ounce, or a cent for every postal card, instead of often paying two cents for a quarter of an ounce, as it would have to do if every communication were sealed and stamped separately. This little matter of getting full value out of a two-cent stamp makes a saving of from \$25 to \$30 a day.—[World's Work.]



## Dr. Sylvester's Downfall.

WHY THE KAISER'S AMERICAN DENTIST SHOT HIMSELF.

From the New York Sun.

AMERICANS who knew him felt little surprise at the news that Dr. Alonzo H. Sylvester, the American who for twenty years was Emperor William's dentist, shot and killed himself in his home opposite the Thiergarten, in Berlin, on January 10. Although he was a close personal friend of the Kaiser and was in higher favor with him, perhaps, than any other American in Berlin, his troubles had been accumulating for years.

As a matter of fact, the man to whose house the Kaiser often walked unattended, whom he took with him on many a canter in and about the city, who was one of the few men in the whole German empire with whom the Kaiser would engage in conversation, in public as well as in private, without regard for strict court etiquette, was long ago in bad odor with his fellow-Americans in Berlin, so much so that he was shut out from American circles in spite of his court connections. This was because of his manner of life, which was objectionable to the Americans, although it did not seem to offend the Germans. Anyone familiar with the different views of the two nations as to home and family will understand this.

For more than thirty years Dr. Sylvester was a well-known figure in the clubs and on the boulevards of Berlin. An American born and of long-line of American ancestors, he was, nevertheless, a typical German in appearance, big, blond and bluff.

The Kaiser did not veil his fondness for his American dentist. Dr. Sylvester was an American, first, last and all the time, and he always met the Kaiser as one American would meet another.

Much as he delights in show, Emperor William went to his dentist's house in the most unostentatious way, and his visits were often prolonged by chats after the actual dental work had been done. Until 1902 Dr. Sylvester lived just outside the Brandenburg Gate, and the Kaiser would walk the mile of Unter den Linden early in the morning and enter the house of the American with no more flourish or attendance than if he were an ordinary untitled Berliner. Dr. Sylvester's house was a museum of works of art, chief among which were many presents given to him by the Kaiser, the latest being a life-size bust of himself, which occupied the place of honor in the private drawing-room.

One recent incident illustrates Emperor William's interest in his American friend. The Kaiser's favorite drive is in the Thiergarten, the imperial deer park created years ago, and now in the very heart of the modern city.

As his carriage rolled out through the Brandenburg Gate he always looked for the American flag which hung over the American's house, and never failed to salute it. One day, when flags could be legally flown, the Kaiser looked for the Star Spangled Banner and found it not.

Fifteen minutes later an aide-de-camp appeared at the door of Dr. Sylvester's house and presented the Emperor's inquiries as to why the American flag was not in evidence. He was informed that one of the doctor's new servants had forgotten to raise the flag. The omission was corrected at once.

In 1902 Dr. Sylvester removed from the house at Brandenburg Gate and took the first floor of the hotel at the junction of Königgratzerstrasse and Thiergartenstrasse. On the Thiergarten side is a roomy, circular piazza, and there, at 4 o'clock on all but the stormiest days, all through summer, the big, blond, handsome American dentist might be seen dining with his daughter and such guests as happened to be at the house. Frequently these guests included German officials and professional men, and sometimes members of the royal family.

Thirty-five years ago, while making a tour of Europe previous to settling down to the practice of dentistry in his native country, Dr. Sylvester was struck with the crude methods of continental dentists, and saw the opportunities open to a graduate of a thoroughly up-to-date American school of dentistry. Paris had its Dr. Evans. Dr. Sylvester chose Berlin.

The fame of the American dentist who could remove teeth without pain and patch up old teeth to look as good as new, and, upon occasion, even create an entire new set that looked as natural as life, grew apace, and in time reached the ears of royalty itself. When the Kaiser came to the throne he rewarded the dentist with a formal appointment as court dentist, and Dr. Sylvester's practice trebled in consequence.

While he himself had never taken any post-graduate course in dentistry, Dr. Sylvester made it a point to associate with him from time to time promising young men who brought with them the latest improvements known to the American colleges of dentistry—the best in the world. In the belief of some people, it was the last of these partnerships which was indirectly responsible for the violent death of Dr. Sylvester.

Fifteen years ago Dr. Sylvester took Dr. Thomas Watson into partnership with him. A form of partnership was drawn up, but Dr. Sylvester, notoriously a bad business man, overlooked one phrase which gave Dr. Watson a loophole to leave before the term of what might be called his apprenticeship ended. When Dr. Sylvester's attention was drawn in later years to this clause he made light of the possibility, trusting implicitly to the honor of his young associate.

Early in the summer of 1903 Dr. Watson saw fit to terminate his association with Dr. Sylvester, three years before the date set in the articles of partnership. He left the house of the well-known American dentist, opposite the Thiergarten, and set up for himself in another quarter, taking with him practically all of Dr. Sylvester's practice, outside of the imperial family.

For twenty-five years Dr. Sylvester had made large

sums of money annually out of his practice, but he had lived extravagantly and played for high stakes at home and at the clubs, and the sudden move of Dr. Watson actually left him in desperate financial straits. He was broken in health, having never recovered from a paralytic stroke two years before; his skill as a workman had departed, and he was dependent upon his young assistants for the keeping up of his practice. It is well known in certain circles of Berlin that Dr. Sylvester was in serious financial difficulties for the last two years of his life, and most despondent.

Dr. Sylvester divorced his wife about twenty years ago, the daughter being left in his custody. Born in Germany, living all her life in Germany, German is the daughter's native tongue, although she speaks English, French, Italian and Spanish perfectly. Even in appearance she is more German than American.

Dr. Sylvester believed the American woman to be the finest type of womanhood in the world, and in 1898 he sent his daughter to America for four years of typical American college life in order to Americanize her. She entered one of the Western colleges and finished in three years, graduating with high honors.

Dr. Sylvester was often heard to say that his last instructions to her before she left Berlin were that she was to acquire a thoroughly up-to-date American wardrobe, for he considered the American woman the best dresser in the world. Now Miss Sylvester is studying medicine in a college in San Francisco, having decided to fit herself for self-support when her father met with reverses.

The story of Dr. Sylvester's loss of his practice is a story of a man who lets his profession slip owing to high, riotous living. Despite his fine native qualities, qualities which were distinctively American, which appealed to the Kaiser, his royal good fellowship, his brilliant conversation on every subject, his perfect horse-manship, his excellent judgment of books, art, curios and linens, he was a high roller of the most pronounced type, fond of wine and cards, and of—his Hausfreund.

The Hausfreund is an institution better tolerated in Germany than in America. In Berlin it is not always considered out of the way for the right hand of the family to receive the left hand Hausfreund with courtesy, and the left hand friend does not lose caste. In the case of Dr. Sylvester the Hausfreund was a popular actress. Under these circumstances, it was not surprising that Dr. Sylvester's practice should fall off.

Dr. Sylvester was a collector of pictures and all kinds of bric-a-brac. His house was full of valuable paintings, frescoes, hand-carved furniture and rich rugs and draperies. He had no office, as the term is understood in America. That is not the custom on the Continent with professional men.

From 10 to 2, three rooms in the apartment showed that they were the offices of a dentist. Mallets, forceps and bottles lay with fine objects of art on the tables, and waiting victims could feast their eyes upon many curios spread out to view.

Promptly at 2 o'clock the butler removed the evidence of a dentist's office, set handsome screens about the chairs, and, presto! the house was that of a man of wealth.

At 4 o'clock the doctor dined. His dinners were famous for their exquisite appointments, and his sideboard was laden with solid silver service of all kinds. There was probably not a woman in Berlin who could boast of a collection of table linen equal to that of Dr. Sylvester as to quality and quantity.

Dr. Sylvester was an enthusiastic yachtsman and a leading member of the Royal Yacht Club. His sailing yacht had cabin accommodations for twelve, and during the summer there were many cruises on the Baltic, where he made his headquarters at Herringdorf, as the guest of his daughter at Villa Florence, his gift to her.

Dr. Sylvester always paraded his American birth. In order to accept the official appointment as court dentist, he was obliged to renounce his American citizenship and become a German, but, nevertheless, it was always the American flag that flew in front of his house, the biggest and brightest American flag he could find. About his rooms everywhere visitors could see suggestions of America. Even American shields were embrodered in the bibs of the aprons of his maids, who were all Germans.

### THE DOG.

The dog's a funny animal,  
Domesticated kind.  
The while he wears his teeth before  
He wears his smile behind;  
This seems quite paradoxical,  
Quite waggish—you won't fail  
To note how'er a canine's smile  
Is just a wagging tail.

I used to know a little dog  
Who smiled on me each night,  
When I returned from my day's work  
His tail wagged with delight;  
He was a joyous, happy dog—  
I chronicle with pain  
The fact he lost his tail one day;  
He never smiled again.

Oh, children, all be good to dogs  
And to my warning hark;  
Don't twist their tails nor drown their pups,  
'Tis wrong to wreck a bark;  
Don't look a big dog in the eye,  
(Your courage well might fail);  
To learn if he thinks well of you  
Watch if he wags his tail.

—[Houston Post.]

## Recruits in Petticoats.

KAISER WOULD MAKE WOMEN  
LIABLE TO MILITARY SERVICE.

From the Pittsburgh Dispatch.

SOME years ago the French government, concerned by the growth in the number of women exempted by physical conditions from compulsory service in the army, a condition of affairs which, in conjunction with the absence of any increase in the population, threatened to impair the military strength of the nation, took steps to repeal these immunities in such fashion that men medically unfit for regimental duty no longer able to evade their military obligations were allowed to go free, but are assigned to work in connection with the non-combatant branches of the army.

Emperor William, although race suicide is a German word, where each year shows a phenomenal diminution of the births of future soldiers of the Fatherland, has now gone a step further than France in the direction of securing fresh military resources. For he has devised a most remarkable scheme of profound importance to women throughout the civilized world, the essence of which is nothing more nor less than the rendering of the fair sex liable to compulsory service in the army. He does not propose that they should swell the ranks of his mounted body guard of Amazons, which he has among European sovereigns to possess, nor does he intend that they should be called upon to shoulder the sword or to wield the saber or to serve the guns. But he views the fulfillment of those particular duties in connection with the non-combatant departments of the army, such as, for instance, hospital and clerical work, preparation of supplies, etc., for all of which a woman to be furnished by the government is required.

Women already figure on the strength of the German and other European armies as nursing sisters and hospital superintendents. But they are now drawn actively from the well-to-do and educated classes by the voluntary engagement and are so few in number compared to the necessities of the situation that, in time of war, it has always been necessary to draw from the outside an assistance neither skilled nor trained. In fact, in South Africa the women who volunteered their services to reinforce the overworked nursing sisters of the regular army staff became a source of so much trouble and confusion as to excite a formal notification on the part of the principal medical officer in the field.

What Emperor William has in view is that, as women are quite as patriotic as men and just as anxious to be of service to their country when the occasion is in danger, they should receive such training in the peace as to render their assistance of real value in war, and that, enrolled in the army, they should constitute a component part of its organization, with the knowledge as to where and in what manner to be called to the call of duty when the order is given for mobilization.

There are many women of birth and breeding on this side of the Atlantic who have devoted some of the time that hangs so heavily on their hands to a sort of elementary course of ambulance training. They have usually been of a too desultory nature to make with any degree of efficiency, while lack of knowledge of the necessities of military discipline, which not even good will and enthusiasm can render them in time of war often worse than useless. Properly organized, possessed of a thorough knowledge of the work required of them as well as of an understanding of the value of order and of military obedience, members of the fair sex might become nevertheless valuable in the event of hostilities.

But these women of the affluent classes are, after all, but a small minority. The scope of the Kaiser's project takes in the women of the masses, every whit as patriotic as those of their sisters who are in easier circumstances. To them the exigencies of times of peace for service to their country which is raging would prove of still greater advantage.

Even the most bitter opponents of the present system of compulsory military service in Germany are compelled to recognize the value from an educational point of view of the years spent with the colors. To endow the German citizen with sentiments of discipline, order, respect for the nationally constituted authorities and with a feeling of moral responsibility which in the majority of cases he would have neither at home nor at school.

Of still greater benefit would a term of service in non-combatant branches of the army be to the masses. For everything that they would be taught for the public service, whether manual work or the manufacture of supplies of food and another, would afterward prove useful and active to them in civil life, while the moral influence of proper discipline, order, cleanliness, etc., could be proved of incalculable advantage to them in the family.

Of course there will be many who will protest against the idea of women being subjected to the same scheme of military servitude as men and will argue that the fair sex. But against this it may be advanced in Europe, where the women are restricted to a subordinate role than in America—especially the masses—the knowledge imparted of a remunerative nature will bring with it a corresponding increase in independence and the consciousness of being a unit of the defenses of the Fatherland and of the national life.

January, 1905.]

## OUR MATERIAL GROW

Compiled for the Times

[The Times will be pleased to receive and print, without charge, plain written articles, giving information regarding important developments in South America, or about to begin, excluding rumors and speculation.]

### Rare Vegetation.

DR. F. FRANCESCHI, of Santa Barbara, has established two gardens which practically prove the assertion that the best training and having spent a lifetime in the study of the vegetation on all the continents, no one is fitted to grow this universal garden than Dr. Franceschi. When he arrived there twelve years ago, he found on one of the central blocks of the city a comprehensive growth of trees and plants that had been seen on the coast. From it he supplied the wealthy Easterners, who built up large estates in the vicinity, with all varieties of fruit and flowers they desired for their homes. The garden of the most attractive parts of the city, expected with wonder by those who visited there.

The growth of the city has forced Dr. Franceschi to carry out his industry on a more enlarged scale. In the last two years he has bought a forty-acre tract, located within the city's limits, on a ridge, two miles from the ocean, at an elevation of 1,000 feet. The location is ideal for a botanic garden, bordered from the east and north by the High Mountains, and with an abundance of water for irrigation. Twenty acres of this land is now covered with a garden that is far more comprehensive in its species, than the former garden, part of which remains in its original location.

The garden contains a large assortment of plants: trees, shrubs, fruit-bearing and ornamental plants; climbing and trailing vines, and perennial plants. Many of these are native to the country and locality, but the majority of them are taken from the most distant and out-of-the-way parts of the world. They have been selected personally by Dr. Franceschi during his trips to foreign countries, constantly in communication with botanists of all nationalities, and has through them secured many plants from Mexico, Panama, South America, South and Tropical Africa, Asia Minor, China, Manchuria, Greece, New Zealand, Madagascar, Chile, Egypt, Uruguay, Siam, Peru, Ecuador, Argentina, Paraguay, India, Arabia, Canary Islands, the Solomon Islands.

In exchange for many of the beautiful plants from these places, he has sent away some of California's native plants, and has in this manner acquired a great variety of local species in large orders from foreign countries. The demand for trees and flowers from those ordinarily grown in this locality has greatly increased in and around Santa Barbara, the wealthy home builders of Mission Valley and elsewhere. Many of these people take great pride in growing fruits never before tasted here, and in showing off rare and peculiar beauties, and Dr. Franceschi has made a special effort to cater to the tastes of the people. He not only supplies them with the plants, but he gives them the scientific names of the plants of the same and explains the plant's life and in which they can be grown.

It is interesting to visit the pretty gardens on the ridge. After passing over part of the famous Lugo road, the road turns aside on the summit of the ridge, where the entrance of the Gardens is marked by a stately Dragon tree, standing on each side of the road. A precipitous slope below the road is covered with a collection of Cactaceae, which reveal in the garden, while the Cereus and Phylanthus, which prefer shade, are nurtured in a grove of evergreen trees. Here also are found the rampant growth of the brilliant Corollas of Ipomoeas, and the shrubs and trailing plants of the temperate zone are spread out among the warm rocks.

The slope to the left of the entrance is occupied by Euphorbias similar to the Cactaceae, next to them. Then come the Aloes with their fiery red spikes. Agaves (so-called century plants) are planted in a large and varied assortment, while the Dasyliroids are planted below the road.

Following the road to the left, one enters a large theater which is filled with a collection of plants, consisting of over 100 species. A group of plants gives a bright patch of color to the scene. Then comes a collection of Passifloras and Tabacacs, a background are groups of Solanaceae and other plants, containing a number of flowering shrubs. A number of gorgeous Hibiscus and other plants decorate a natural mound, with the slopes of tall bamboos. In the ravine below are four large spaces reserved for a collection of acacia, other Australian flowering shrubs. On the eastern slope is a two-acre model orchard of fruit trees, from chestnuts to cherries, and from many other species. These trees are all doing well, although



# The Development of the Great Southwest.

## OUR MATERIAL GROWTH.

Compiled for the Times.

[The Times will be pleased to receive and publish in this department brief, widely written articles, giving trustworthy information regarding important developments in Southern California, and adjoining territory, such articles to be confined to actual work in operation, or about to begin, excluding rumors, and controversial enterprises.]

### Any Vegetation.

**D. F. FRANCESCHI**, of Santa Barbara, has ranked the world for its rarest specimens of plant life, and has established two gardens in that city which practically prove the assertion that everything will grow in Southern California. Being a botanist of the best training and having spent a lifetime in studying vegetation on all the continents, no one was better fitted to grow this universal garden than Dr. Franceschi, when he arrived there twelve years ago. He then built up one of the central blocks of the city a most comprehensive growth of trees and plants that has ever been seen on the coast. From it he supplied the many wealthy Easterners, who built up large estates in that locality, with all varieties of fruit and flower-bearing plants they desired for their homes. The garden became one of the most attractive parts of the city, and was inspected with wonder by those who visited the city.

The growth of the city has forced Dr. Franceschi to carry out his industry on a more enlarged scale, and he has in the last two years bought a forty-acre farm on Montecito, located within the city's limits on Mission Ridge, two miles from the ocean, at an elevation of \$25 feet. The location is ideal for a botanic garden, sheltered from the east and north by the high Santa Ynez Mountains, and with an abundance of water and sunlight. Twenty acres of this land is now covered with a garden that is far more comprehensive in the variety of its species, than the former garden, part of which still remains in its original location.

The garden contains a large assortment of palms, bamboos, timber, shade, fruit-bearing and ornamental trees; fruit-bearing and economic plants; flowering and fancy shrubs; climbing and trailing vines, and bulbous and perennial plants. Many of these are natives of this country and locality, but the majority of them have been taken from the most distant and out-of-the-way parts of the world. They have been selected personally by Dr. Franceschi during his trips to foreign countries. He is constantly in communication with botanists of all nationalities, and has through them secured many rare plants from Mexico, Panama, South America; north, south and tropical Africa, Asia Minor, China, Japan, Manchuria, Greece, New Zealand, Madagascar, Abyssinia, Chile, Egypt, Uruguay, Siam, Peru, Ecuador, Himalaya, Argentina, Paraguay, India, Arabia, Canary Islands, and the Solomon Islands.

In exchange for many of the beautiful plants from these places, he has sent away some of California's native growth; and has in this manner acquired a business of furnishing local species in large orders from distant countries. The demand for trees and flowers, different from those ordinarily grown in this locality, has greatly increased in and around Santa Barbara among the wealthy home builders of Mission Valley and Montecito. Many of these people take great pride in developing fruits never before tasted here, and in showing flowers of rare and peculiar beauty, and Dr. Franceschi has made a special effort to cater to the tastes of these people. He not only supplies them with the plants they desire, but he gives them the scientific names and special of the same and explains the plant's life and manner in which they can be grown.

It is interesting to visit the pretty gardens on Montecito. After passing over part of the famous Mountain Road, the road turns aside on the summit of Mission Ridge, where the entrance of the Gardens is marked by the finely Dragon trees, standing on each side of the road. A precipitous slope below the road is reserved for a collection of Cactaceae, which revel in the bright sun, while the Cereus and Phylanthus, which prefer partial shade, are nurtured in a grove of evergreen oaks near by. Here also are found the rampant growths of the brilliant Corollas of Ipomaeas, and the shrubby species and trailing plants of the temperate zone are allowed to spread out among the warm rocks.

The slope to the left of the entrance is occupied by succulent Euphorbias similar to the Cactaceae, growing next to them. Then come the Aloes with their conspicuous fiery red spikes. Agaves (so-called century plants) follow in a large and varied assortment, while Yuccas and Dasylirions are planted below the road.

Following the road to the left, one enters a large amphitheater which is filled with a collection of growing palms, consisting of over 100 species. A group of Bigoniaceae gives a bright patch of color to the scene. Then comes a collection of Passifloras and Tacsonias. As a background are groups of Solanaceae and Verbenaceae, containing a number of flowering trees and shrubs. A number of gorgeous Hibiscus and other Malvaceae decorate a natural mound, with the slopes covered with tall bamboos. In the ravine below are found a fine collection of Crinums and other bulbous plants, intermingled with flowers and Araceae. Then follow beds of Musa, Strelitzia, Hedychium, Bauhinias, Apocynaceae and flowering canna.

Just before reaching the crest of the ridge, one enters a large space reserved for a collection of acacias and other Australian flowering shrubs. On the eastern side of the slope is a two-acre model orchard of fruit trees, the most comprehensive that mind can fancy, ranging as it does from chestnuts to cherries, and from mangoes to avocados. These trees are all doing well, although they

have as yet received no artificial watering. On the shaded side of the hill down among the rocks are being grown a number of ferns, begonias, orchids, and other plants requiring shade and moisture.

Dr. Franceschi is still introducing new and rare species of foreign plants, and is conducting constant experiments in acclimating these to out-door growth in California.

### High School Debating League.

**THE** High School Debating League of Southern California is an important feature in the educational advantages of the Southwest. It was organized January 2, 1903, and has steadily grown until it is the strongest and most successful organization of the kind west of the Rocky Mountains. The following sixteen high schools compose its present membership: Anaheim, Compton, Covina, Glendale, Long Beach, Los Angeles, Los Angeles Polytechnic, Monrovia, Pasadena, Pomona, San Fernando, Santa Ana, Santa Monica, Academic Department of Throop Polytechnic Institute, and Whittier. Its officers are: President, Clayton Shipway, Covina; first vice-president, William J. Hayes, Pasadena; second vice-president, Louie Polkington, Santa Monica; secretary, Arthur V. Clay, Pomona; treasurer, Henry Butler, Downey.

Although only two years have passed since the debating league was organized, it has shown itself to be of great value as an educational factor in the high schools. Its record is not only one to be proud of, but one which shows the scope of the work and how widely the value of its plans are being recognized. Last year over twenty-five debates were held under its auspices, and this year promises to be even more prosperous, for with the increased interest already shown, the experience gained, and the entrance of new members, the future looks bright indeed.

In order that all may have some idea of the thorough and systematic method of carrying on the work of the league, the general plan is given below. The Executive Committee, consisting of the officers and two members, chosen annually by the president, pairs the schools and fixes the time of the debates. One school of each pair submits two essentially different questions to the other, which chooses the question and the side it will discuss. Three series of debates are held during the year.

The judges in each debate, in addition to giving their decision for the debate, which carries sixty-five credits, award first honors to one of the four debaters—25 credits, and second honors to one of the others—10 credits. The two schools which at the close of the year have the greatest number of credits, debate for the championship. Monrovia High School secured the championship last year.

Stanford University has provided a handsome solid silver cup as a trophy. The High School first winning the cup for three years (not necessarily consecutively) receives permanent possession of it.

A souvenir debating annual will be published by the debating league at the end of the debating season. This will contain a complete record of the year's work, cuts of all the debaters, officers and committees.

### New Lithographing Concern.

**ANNOUNCEMENT** is made by the Western Lithograph Company of the completion of their new two-story brick building, at the southeast corner of East Second and Rose streets, in this city, and the installation of the most complete and modern lithograph equipment on this Coast. With capable management, competent and experienced artists, and correct and progressive business methods, this company expresses a determination to render prompt attention to its patrons.

### Home Market for Oranges.

**EDITORIAL** reference has been made in The Times to the praiseworthy enterprise of E. J. Oatman of Riverside, who has hit upon a novel plan of creating a home market for fine oranges. The Pacific Fruit World recently had the following article on this subject:

"The spending of \$300 a car in the advertising of each carload of oranges that he sells is a proposition that will at first glance shock and surprise every grower of citrus fruit. A little study of the situation will show that the man who is doing this important line of work is not crazy, is not seeking for notoriety, but is looking to make money and has every prospect of making more of it in five months than the average orange grower makes in several seasons.

"Last summer E. J. Oatman, one of the leading orange growers of Riverside, after receiving reports of sales on his oranges, found he had received very unpleasant prices, as prevailed generally. Mr. Oatman is an old-time manufacturer of food products, and has been long experienced in merchandising methods. He made up his mind that he was going to make some profit out of his oranges or know the reason why, so instead of complaining about the great profits that the retail dealers make throughout the East, Mr. Oatman concluded to see what he could do to remedy the trouble right here at home. He knew that oatmeal manufacturers had remedies these troubles, and he also had a similar experience himself a few years ago as manufacturer of the Saint Charles Evaporated Cream, and Mr. Oatman, therefore, concluded to begin his work at home, and he selected the Los Angeles market.

"Home is always the best place to begin to correct evils, and but very few people ever thought of the valuable market that is right here before our eyes. It was a generally-known fact that it was heretofore impossible

to buy a strictly extra fancy grade of oranges in the Los Angeles market, and Mr. Oatman has an orchard which produces the very highest type of oranges grown in California, and he has undertaken to market every one of them in Los Angeles in the belief that people of Los Angeles will buy and pay for the best if they have a chance to get it, and there is no doubt but that Mr. Oatman is correct in his opinion.

"The next thing of importance that occurred to Mr. Oatman was that by selling in the Los Angeles market he had a saving of at least \$300 a car on freight, and, being a good business man, he said: 'I guess I will spend that \$300 in advertising to teach the people what a good orange is and make them eat it.' The next thing that occurred to Mr. Oatman was that he ought to have a special package by which his fruit could be known and not imitated. With the assistance of his son, J. B. Oatman, he brought out the triangular-shaped box. This little box contains from fifteen to twenty-four oranges, according to the size, and retails at 75 cents a box in the city of Los Angeles. It is a beautiful package; more than that, it is a most sensible and valuable package because of the complete ventilation afforded.

"Mr. Oatman started his campaign on New Year's Day by taking about 300 of the leading retail grocers of Los Angeles on an excursion up to his grove. He showed them the reasons that his oranges were uniformly good quality, thin-skinned and highly-flavored. The grove is a large one, situated above the canal, about 500 feet above, and overlooking the city of Riverside.

"There is a great deal that may be said regarding this campaign which we are not going to enter upon in this article. Mr. Oatman's retail price is 75 cents a box, and it is fixed by him, the profit of the retailer and the jobber is also fixed by Mr. Oatman, and everything else that is considered impossible in the marketing of fruit, is within the hands of Mr. Oatman. So long as Mr. Oatman has the nerve to hold back the money which he otherwise pays to the railroad companies for freight and slap it into the newspapers, creating consumers' demand for his fruit, that long he can control his market to his own great advantage. After Mr. Oatman's campaign has progressed a little further we shall examine in detail some of the underlying features and figures which will go to make his success."

### Rainfall.

**THE** annual rainfall plays a large part in the development of the great Southwest, as in other semi-arid sections. An interesting table has been issued by George Rice & Sons, the printers, showing the rainfall by seasons, from 1877-78 to 1903-04. The Weather Bureau computes by calendar years. Usually, when the seasons are reckoned, they are measured from September 1 to August 31. This table reckons from July to June. The average for the twenty-seven years is 15.71. A striking showing of the decreased rainfall of the past decade is made when one dissects this table. Separated into three divisions of nine years each, it shows as follows: First nine years, 17.57 inches; second nine years, 17.54 inches; third nine years, 11.04 inches. That is to say, while the first two nine years were almost exactly alike, the third showed a falling off of more than one-third.

### Wholesale Carriage Factory.

**FREQUENT** reference has been made in these columns to the advantages afforded in Southern California to the manufacture of wooden and wool products, or products into which wood or wool enter largely. This is because the dry atmosphere permits the curing of wood and wool in the open air. Among industries thus encouraged, so far, may be mentioned the manufacture of wagons, piano sounding boards and felt goods. Carriages may now be added to the list. It is true that buggies have been made here, on a small scale, but not in a commercial way for the wholesale trade. Los Angeles now has a wholesale buggy factory, known as the Advance Buggy Company. With its connections in the East the company will be enabled to buy its raw material in carload lots. This will enable it to produce a vehicle here the freight being very much less on the raw material than on the finished vehicles. It will also be able to give a buyer just what he wants. There are so many possible changes in the construction and the painting of a vehicle that it is seldom one finds just what they would like to have, on the repository floors of the dealers here, or in fact of any other city, and as the shipment of a vehicle by local freight at a long distance is out of the question, he is compelled to take what he finds on the floor or wait until it can be shipped in a carload, which sometimes means two or three months. From the fact that the company will be buying so many carloads of raw material in the East and having cars leave its own factories there every few days, it can have included any special job that a customer may desire from the factories there, if of a style and design that is not manufactured here.

This factory will have an annual output of between 7000 and 8000 "jobs." It has abundance of room, however, for the enlargement of the plant when necessary, having 167 feet frontage by 441 feet deep, with private switch running the full length of the present building.

This is said to be the first wholesale manufacturing of vehicles on the Pacific Coast. The factory is at 3000 Central avenue. President, Elton S. Bogle; secretary and treasurer, S. S. Wilder. These are both men of wide experience in carriage manufacturing.



CONDUCTED BY J. W. JEFFREY, AGRICULTURAL EDITOR.

### Blockaded Railways.

#### Methods of Irrigation.

### Importance of the Tariff.

### Codling Moth Parasites.

### Planting Season Opening.

### A Valuable Address.

### Frenzied Fibers.

## What's in a Name?

### Encouraging to Stock Breeders.

**California Cannery League.**

### A Defenseless King.

## THE FARM

**No Cattle on This Farm.**

### Speculative Farmers.

## THE DAIRY.

### Choosing a Good Cow.

### The Dairy Contest.

SINCE the close of the competitive da-  
tion at St. Louis, the advocates of the  
have had considerable to say about the  
books as if the Jerseys had made the be-  
light have been expected, considering  
anner in which the friends of that breed  
preparing for and conducting the con-  
tested the best cows they could find reg-  
pt them near the exposition for some-  
tem acclimated, used special care in keep-  
st food, provided electric fans to keep  
d in fact did everything to provide per-  
heavy production.

As the Holstein breeders did not ap-  
ear so much money and were not able  
ar cows of the breed, they made a  
be considered equally good under  
H. Gardner of Darien, Wis., writes  
in breeders paid out only 37 cents  
ile the Jersey Cattle Club, it is asser-  
0 per cow. As it was, the champion  
Holstein—eleven years old. The twen-  
e during the 120 days 124,524 pounds  
ing 5810 pounds of fat, and 10,902 pon-  
ained 1890 pounds in live weight.  
steins gave 96,169 pounds of milk, 6  
nds of fat and 7630 pounds of solid  
pounds live weight. The average  
pounds more butter fat than the ave-  
le the average Holstein gave 72.6  
is not fat and 25 per cent. more a-  
did the Jersey. The excess credit  
ey is 3.75 and for the average Hol-



I have been advocating **GOOD LOCKS AND PROPERLY FITTED KEYS**. The reason, since October 1st, according to paper records, 183 robberies and burglaries effected by use of pass, keys and locks picked. Better call on  
**K. STROME** EXPERT LOCKSMITHING  
LOCKS PUT ON. KEYS FITTED.  
**208 WEST SIXTH STREET**  
MAIN 1377. HOME 6150.



## Care of the Body—Suggestions for Preserving Health.

CONDUCTED BY HARRY BROOK OF THE TIMES STAFF.

### PRACTICAL HYGIENE.

(The Times does not undertake to answer inquiries on hygienic subjects that are merely of personal interest, or to give advice on individual cases. General inquiries on hygienic subjects of public interest will receive attention in these columns. No inquiries are answered by mail. It should be remembered that matter for the Magazine Section of The Times is in the hands of the printer a week before the day of publication. Correspondents should send their full names and addresses, which will not be published, or given to others, without the consent of the writers. Addresses of correspondents are not preserved, and consequently cannot be furnished to inquirers.)

#### Woman's Woes.

THE following communication has been received from "A Sufferer:"

"In this Sunday's Times, the 15th inst., there is mention made of patent remedies for leucorrhea or women's troubles in your very instructive columns of practical hygiene. Would you kindly say what is or what can be a cure of the deep-seated causes of leucorrhea. In a case of physical exhaustion what is good for a woman? In such a case the fasting plan would not be good, as after any exertion one feels worn out. Of course I do not mean stuffing with indigestible foods. Is douching good and is there any relief for backache and nervousness that comes from female weaknesses? Is this a good climate for women not strong in their organs, for it is claimed its equal temperature is not bracing enough to tone up the blood, which in such cases is never very good? Is not the housework and so many cares that fall to the lot of the average American woman, the reason why there is so much 'female trouble' in America? Most of them do too much after the babies come and suffer for it later on. Lack of sleep, the strenuous nervous life to get everything in the day, and the desire to keep up with a more fortunate neighbor. I don't want to take up too much room, but just a short reply in your columns as to what is the best and most hygienic method to get rid of leucorrhea and tone up the blood will be much appreciated."

This woman has the editor's sympathy. She represents a class that is unfortunately very numerous, especially in this country. Hence the large incomes made by those who cater to what are known as "female troubles," with patent medicines and drugs.

To begin with, it should be clearly understood that leucorrhea, like other ailments, is merely a symptom of a diseased condition of the body—poison which nature is trying to eliminate through what happens to be in that particular individual the point of least resistance, just as a boiler will burst where it is weakest. Consequently, all attempts at local treatment are of no avail, so long as the body is not brought into a right condition by complying with the laws of health. To merely attack the effect instead of the cause is like putting poultices on smallpox pimples.

Leucorrhea, like gonorrhea in the male, is a troublesome ailment, under ordinary treatment lingering for many years, or sometimes for life, because, instead of taking measures to expel the poison from the blood, new food for that poison is constantly supplied, in the shape of improper foods, or drugs. Sometimes the disease is apparently cured by a drug, but it has merely been driven in, and will surely return at an early date. Moreover, wrong treatment of this disease—the suppression of the symptoms—produces other and more fatal diseases, from inflammations to tumors.

As stated, this form of disease, which may appear in the most varied and troublesome forms, has its origin in an effort of the body to expel impurities. That this act of self-healing apparently requires a long time is easily understood, if we consider that only single organs—in this case the mucous membranes of the vagina—have to do the whole work of excretion, and that the many mistakes in the method of living, for instance irritating diet, wrong treatment of the skin, medicines internal or used in rinsing the vagina, render the elimination of morbid matter an endless task. The fevers, irregular and excessive menses, pains in the depths of the pelvis and all parts of the abdomen and the back, burning in the vagina, bladder, and intestines, dyspepsia, constipation, cold feet, etc., are nothing else but necessary consequences which disappear by themselves as soon as the real cause—impurities of the blood—is removed. The natural method of healing lays the principal stress upon the purification of blood and lymph.

The simple treatments of the water cure are able to alleviate the sometimes almost unbearable itching in the sexual organs and anus, making the condition of the patients more endurable and effecting by a purification of the system a complete regeneration in the course of from three to four months. One of the local treatments is sitting in cold water from three to ten minutes, five times daily. This helpful application makes the rinsing of the vagina unnecessary. As to care of the skin there should be weekly three sheet packs around the abdomen (short bandage), three washings of the chest and one of the whole body, fresh air, sunshine and strictly non-irritating diet. By this method the water and diet cure will render the diseased condition what it should be according to the laws of nature—a purification, a self-healing act of the body, which, by ridding itself of a mass of poison, also gains full health and vigor.

Too much reliance must not be placed on injections, but if injections are used, the best way is to take one before retiring, using hot water, in a vaginal syringe, followed by a dash of cold water, and then inserting a small sponge soaked in glycerine, washing out with tepid water in the morning. Add a few drops of eucalyptus oil to the water.

Meantime adopt a hygienic diet. Try the no-breakfast

plan. Eat little or no meat, no fermented bread and absolutely avoid coffee, beer, spirits, gravies, animal fat, pies, pastry, rich cakes and candy. Breathing is highly important. The best thing would be to stay for a few months at a good sanatorium, where attention is paid to diet, but this most people find impracticable. The next best thing is to secure the services of a skilled hygienic adviser. Some people think that anybody can easily cure themselves by the drugless method, whereas really it requires far more experience and skill to cure—or rather to aid nature in curing—by this method, than to merely write out a prescription, for some remedy copied out of a medical encyclopedia.

Remember this, however. The most important thing of all in such cases is to be found in this advice: Keep off your feet as much as possible. In this ailment, as in gonorrhea of the male sex, it is absolutely futile to expect to effect a cure so long as the patients are most of the time on their feet, especially when doing such work as lifting and carrying weights. At whatever sacrifice, see that you spend as much of your time as possible in a recumbent position.

Once more, avoid tonics of every kind, whether in the shape of alcoholic liquors, patent medicines or drugs "prescribed by a physician," or otherwise. They may apparently help you for a time, but there will come the inevitable reaction.

This climate is as good as any, providing a person lives right. It is true, however, that there is virtue in the tonic properties of cold, as has been discovered by the medical fraternity, who now send consumptives to such cold winter climates as Switzerland and Colorado.

In addition to impurities in the blood due to erroneous diet a leading cause of leucorrhea is found in sexual errors. There is a widespread belief among the general public that the mere speaking of the marriage ceremony over a man and a woman absolve them from any necessity of placing restrictions upon their sexual passions. This is a gross error, which leads to a vast amount of sickness, suffering and family disagreements. As between polygamy and the abuse of married women by sensual human animals, who happen to be mated to them, there need not be a moment's hesitation, from a hygienic point of view—and perhaps from some other points of view, also. Yet a great hubbub is raised in regard to polygamy, which, in this country, affects only a very few, whereas the other question, which affects a whole nation, is studiously ignored.

What the correspondent says about the overburdened American woman is quite true. In Europe, a family keeps a general servant—in oriental countries half a dozen of them—where in an American family, with a similar income, the woman has to do all the housework herself. Americans are apt to pity the poor underpaid people of Europe, but much of that pity is thrown away. This accounts for the fact that American women break down so early in life, and is largely responsible for the so-called "female troubles." Some women like cooking, and don't object to that part of their work, but how many do not groan under the dismal drudgery of washing dishes, three times a day? Much of this unnecessary work might be greatly lessened by the adoption of a similar dietary, involving less cooking. This would be a good thing, not only from the household point of view, but because it improves the health of that household, for cooking food is roasting food. A large proportion of the cooked food we eat is starvation food—deprived of the natural salts—leading to a craving for alcohol and drugs. Raw fruits and nuts are, as the editor has frequently said, the ideal food—for an ideal life. Few, however, can bring themselves to go this far. Without going to that extent, much may be done to reduce the drudgery of cooking, by adopting a few simple dishes, that need little culinary labor. To begin with, the breakfast may be dropped out altogether, with great benefit to the health. Then, as 99 per cent. of the American men are away from home at the noon hour, the wife can prepare a very simple yet nourishing meal for herself and her children, such, for instance, as a couple of soft-boiled eggs, a piece of toast, a little stewed fruit and a cup of cereal coffee. That would leave only one regular meal, to be served in the evening, when the head of the house comes home from his mental or physical labor. Nor need that meal involve a vast amount of cook, if a little discrimination is used. As to the vegetarian dietary, as it is usually adopted, so far as the emancipation of women is concerned it is a step backward rather than forward, for these vegetarian meals involve vastly more labor than is required to throw a few eggs or a beefsteak and potatoes into a frying pan and heat a cup of coffee.

The natural plan would, of course, be for a number of families to combine—at least, for the heavy, dirty work of the kitchen having a common dining-room and kitchen. Does it not seem absurd, in this age of labor saving, that perhaps sixty people, belonging to fifty households, should two or three times a day go through the labor of making fires, overheating the house in summer, cooking food, setting dishes on the table and washing dishes and pans, when the same labor might be done—and perhaps better done—by five well-paid experts? This plan was tried some time ago in a country town of Riverside county, but a snag was soon struck in the help question. That, indeed, is the rock upon which our social fabric seems always to split, in America. It is certainly an important question. However, as stated, we may to some extent solve it by adopting a greater simplicity in our lives. By persuading ourselves, that luxuries are necessities we be-

come slaves. Perhaps, since our acreage has increased, we may have indorsed Wagner's "Simple Life," we may reform in this direction. Hasten the day. We want emancipation of the black slaves. Let us want emancipation of the white woman.

#### Proposed Changes in Board of Health Laws.

IN its editorial columns, The Times recently introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Watsonville, making it a misdemeanor for any other than a licensed physician to furnish any medicine or drugs without a prescription. As the said, under such a law a neighbor could not furnish a neighbor with any of the common household remedies without first obtaining a prescription. Indeed, such a law, it is doubtful whether a woman would be permitted to give her child a cup of catnip tea as a first sending for a doctor.

Medical liberty is certainly at least as important as religious liberty. It is too late in the day to force the American people, by act of the Legislature, to give their souls into the hands of a priest of a sect, their bodies into the hands of a physician of a sect, and their worldly goods into the hands of a lawyer, duly admitted to practice, although it is, unfortunately, true that many people do so voluntarily. It is highly important that the people at large should fully watch any attempts of any single school of medicine to obtain autocratic powers, through legislation.

A copy has been received from the secretary of the State Board of Health, at Sacramento, of the proposed amendments to the laws governing the board of health proposed to ask the Legislature. It is long enough, in all conscience, making a wordy mess of the following comments are suggested in the words of this proposed law:

The proposed amendments and repeals will make a remarkable change in the activities and powers of the State Board of Health. Our existing laws give the board autocratic powers in case of epidemics. This is necessary in order to stamp out infectious diseases.

At present, the expenses of the board are \$1000 per annum. This fulfills the letter of the constitution, but not the spirit of it. This new constitution will create a Board of Health with power to carry on its legitimate work. The duties of the board are more distinctly specified than in the existing laws, and its members may be appointed from any part of the State. At present, two members must be from Sacramento.

The secretary's salary is increased from \$1000 to \$1500. The most extensive change, or, rather, addition, is the establishment of a Bureau of Vital Statistics, under the supervision of the secretary of the Board of Health, actually managed by a statistician with annual salary of \$1800.

This scheme for readjustment of our health laws includes a new act for "Registration of Deaths, Issuance of Burial, Disinterment and Removal to Cemeteries," and "Establishing Registration Districts in Cities and Counties, Cities and Incorporated Towns, creating the Office of local Registrars, regulating powers, duties and compensation, and prescribing penalties for violation of this Act."

This act contains nineteen sections, covering every conceivable condition which might arise. Physicians and undertakers must register with the local registrar.

Another new departure is the act for creating a laboratory for bacteriological and chemical analysis. This laboratory is to be established in San Francisco, quarters provided by the State. A director is appointed by the State board at a salary of \$1000, and a thousand dollars is to be provided for equipment.

The County Government Act is to be amended to provide for the appointment of a county health officer by the Board of Supervisors.

Taken altogether, this proposed legislation will construct a most elaborate public health machine. The secretary of the board will have charge of everything connected with this machine. The salaries of the members of the board will amount to about \$10,000. There is one point that seems queer. The salary of a purely clerical position, is to draw as much as the director of the State Laboratory, \$1800. The board doesn't rate a scientist above a clerk.

Since the dominant school of medicine view from the bacteriological standpoint, it is going for them to desire the establishment of this machine which will operate entirely according to view. The board is empowered to buy or sell serums.

The members of the board are to be graduates of proved medical colleges. Everything seems to be absolute "regularity" in medicine so far as the board's work are concerned.

It seems as though anything which has the powers of the State Board of Health ought to be in the hands of men who represent all phases of medicine, not just one. Of course the allopaths would have it, if an osteopath should become a member of the board, but they would probably find that he was just a fanatic after facts as they.

The general plan of these new laws is simple. The only fear is that if left entirely in the hands of allopaths, other phases of medical thought will be entirely excluded in the solution of their problems.

According to the prevailing ideas of bacteriology, the only investigation worth while is the study of bacteria. So far as building up resistance to

serums are absorbing all their attention as much effort should be expended in the development of resistance by arousing the body without the infection of serums. The plan of the bureau of statistics is certainly the proper way to secure public health data.

This bill mentions "vaccine and proved serums" which the State board may buy or manufacture.

#### Big Muscles—Bad Health.

THE sudden death is announced of William Blaikie, who was widely known as a practical exponent of systematized and long-distance walks, at a high speed, years of age when he died—not at all if his system of training was correct. This is another evidence known to intelligent hygienists, that there is a difference between health and strength, or of disproportionately big muscles. You will find that few men attain an old age—that is to say, a specially developed great strength. For example, in university boat races, the crews in university boat races are fathers.

Don't overdo the physical culture. It is as bad as too little.

#### Zwieback.

MRS. R. F. writes as follows: "Am a newcomer here, and in your hygiene talks. Will you back is, where can it be bought, or bread to be constantly used? If no do you recommend, and where can it be bought?"

The name of zwieback explains what it is. It is a species of toast, but may be purchased at any first-class grocery stores. The bread is first baked in a hot oven. This zwieback is fermented bread. Unfermented whole bread is purchased at the vegetarian restaurant.

The advantage of this form of bread is dextrinized—started on the way which it must become before it can be eaten, raw starch, in quantity, is a hygienic. Therefore, what grain is possible, be dextrinized by dry heating, of 300 degrees.

#### Peculiar People.

AS the editor wrote to a friend, a fellow receives plenty of "taffy," for which but intelligent criticism is to him a joy, and like valuable jewels, such criticism in a great while a letter is received, which goes into the waste basket—and less objection to statements made in the man who honestly and intelligently that the editor is in some respects visits—few and far between.

A few days ago there was received from one George E. Brown, of Los Angeles, about a thousand words. It is only a small sample of Mr. Brown's ideas—ideas. After stating: "I am a very old man, and my comments are the result of long experience and observation," for they bear about four to one—he is kind enough to believe "as a rule your advice will do harm." He then finds fault with an article in these columns on January 8 "In the topic that in the first place should be discussed, or should not have been made in this Mr. Brown undoubtedly refers to the editorial on the subject of the student in the High School, on a substance to young men can scarcely be overdone. Brown probably belongs to the class of people who would carefully cover up, and pretend that it does not exist, or, from giving a son, approaching the age of fatherly advice in regard to the sexual matter, him to drift into the hands of those who prey upon the fears and ignorance, frequently drive them to the insane, and finally to the grave. Mr. Brown also, perhaps, class of those unclean-minded prudish at the idea of calling a bull or a cock, and who think that everything pertaining to functions should be ignored, or left to people are active recruiting agents for specialists. If Mr. Brown does not like to thing, he would better stop perusing the paper. He is likely to see much more of it, from the next remark in which this peculiar person is to quote where the editor says that all drugs are not only useless, but harmful.

Then, listen to this:

"And then, a few lines farther down, quote from an exchange, with apparent thing about 'The Useful Lemon.' 'It is a headache,' give beauty and clearness of skin, it removes tartar and sweetens the mouth. 'If taken in hot water on awakening, it is an excellent liver corrective. Women is better than any anti-fat medicine ever invented.' Local commercial concerns have made you lenient toward this drug, simple and innocent substance entirely."

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## Care of the Body.

(CONTINUED FROM 29TH PAGE.)

ing, and the trail he followed led him up to the broiler. What I am desirous of calling your attention to is this, that our cold-storage houses are massed with poultry from the Western States and from other States, and that in due time this poultry becomes diseased flesh, and people who eat it are very apt to suffer, as did my friend, from ptomaine. In a rapidly-growing city like this, where there is so large a transient population, particularly at our hotels, one understands the difficulty in procuring local poultry. So the hotels are obliged to rely upon the cold-storage houses."

One cannot be too careful about the origin of the food that one eats, and the liquid one drinks, whether it is poultry that has been frozen with the entrails, or salads and vegetables that have been irrigated with crude sewage, or drinking water that has been waded in by cattle.

### More About Hernia.

IN reply to a correspondent, a suggestion was made last week in regard to the hygienic treatment of hernia. The following communication regarding hernia has been received from a Los Angeles correspondent, who says the information cost him \$600. The editor publishes it without necessarily indorsing the recommendation in regard to surgical operations. The editor freely admits that, in some exceptional cases of this and other ailments, a surgical operation is unavoidable, but he believes that nine times out of ten a surgical operation would be unnecessary if a natural mode of treatment were adopted:

"Twenty-five per cent. of civilized people in the world now have or have had hernia. This is why it is a subject interesting to so many of your readers.

"Children that are born too soon are more apt to have hernia than others. The weakest spot in man is the abdominal region, and the greatest strain is put upon that part. Apparently the Almighty made a mistake in not having man's ribs lower down to protect and relieve the great strain.

"The doctors who advertise to cure hernia by injecting fluid are all fakes. The fluid that is injected will irritate and produce a swelling that will temporarily close the opening long enough so that they can collect their money. All fluids that are injected poison the system and make hernia that much harder to cure.

"The best method of curing hernia in infants is by the surgeon's knife. The wound is slight and easily healed in children.

"Seventy-five per cent. of the cases of hernia can be cured by wearing a suitable adjusted truss, night and day. If just once the intestines are allowed to protrude any growth of the inner layer of muscles are broken apart and one must commence over again.

"For a person that is strong, young and has not the slightest heart trouble and is willing to lay in the hospital six weeks, the proper surgical operation will cure him.

"The reason why only 45 per cent. of surgical operations have been successful is because old operations were counted where cat gut was used to draw the opening together, and the same rotted or was absorbed before the opening could grow together. The best surgeons now use silk thread and an aluminum plate on the outside to hold everything firmly in place. A number of people have died in Los Angeles from operations who had heart trouble, and died while taking the anesthetic.

"If one has the will he can cure himself with proper trusses or surgical appliances. But it requires courage to wear the same night and day for from three to nine months."

### Premature Burial.

A RECENT dispatch from Georgia, published in The Times, told how a five-year-old boy, who had been shot in the head, was placed in a coffin as dead, but revived, and the physicians now say he will recover. Yet, some short-sighted physicians continue to have the assurance to declare that such things never happen.

### One Man's Diet for Gastritis.

O. S. WHITMORE of Pasadena, 68 years of age, says he is slowly recovering from gastritis, from which he has suffered for many years, by simply living on a sensible diet, without the use of drugs, according to the suggestions put forth from time to time in these columns. Mr. Whitmore sends the following statement in regard to his diet:

"Drink plenty of pure, cold water. One tablespoonful of Horlick's Malted Milk in coffee-cupful of hot water at meals or after.

"Breakfast, 9 a.m., or later, small portion of cracked wheat cooked two hours in double cooker, served in fresh milk without sugar, a little salt to taste. Baked prunes or small raw apple.

"Dinner, four hours later: Malted milk, small piece of clear, lean steak, cooked by being dropped in dry, hot spider and turned over, barely cooked through; only trifle of salt; dessert, baked prunes, few nuts if able to digest them. Drink one tumbler fresh buttermilk three times a day.

"Evening meal: Malted Milk, specially-made corn bread, no butter, few baked prunes, no sugar, cake or pastry at any time. Occasionally, soft-boiled or dropped egg in place of meat, seldom more than one egg a day. Occasionally a few fresh, sliced tomatoes; no vegetable grown in ground. Boiled squash, apparently suited stomach, in small quantities.

"Recipe for corn bread: One cup sour buttermilk, one-half even teaspoonful soda; one teacup of pure, fresh cornmeal, one-half teacup flour, one small teaspoonful of salt, one egg, if stomach does not refuse it. Put in hot oven and bake till well done.

"Baked Prunes—Soak good, plump prunes in water enough to cover them, over night. Put in hot oven

with water they are soaked in; should be fairly covered. Bake one hour. Prunes should be well looked over and thoroughly washed before putting to soak."

The editor regards the above as being far from an ideal dietary. The time between the first and second meal is too short. Also, the mixture of milk and meat at the same meal is decidedly faulty. Not to consume milk and meat at the same time is one of the leading laws of Moses, and as the editor has previously observed, it is a sensible law, founded on science. The menu might also, in the opinion of the editor, be improved by the introduction of a little more oil or fat. Like most of the vegetarian or semi-vegetarian dietaries, this menu contains a surplus of sweets and starches. The starches are converted into sugar before they are digested, so that it practically makes far too much sugar, which is apt to turn acid in the stomach, and cause gastritis and other troubles. The correspondent would probably improve much more rapidly if he would adopt a few dietetic changes along these lines.

### Physician, Heal Thyself.

IT is an astonishing thing to most people, but is easily explained as hypnotism—or magnetism—how some people manage to acquire an extraordinary influence over others, forcing them to do objectionable things. For instance, there is Dowie, who has recently advanced himself a peg or two toward being God Almighty, and now has himself pictured every month in his "Leaves of Healing" in a sort of opera-bouffé costume. He is a funny little man, but his followers don't know it. They take him quite seriously, and regularly put up 10 per cent. of their incomes. Quite recently, according to a dispatch from Illinois, Dowie showed his power over foolish people in a remarkable way. There was a young lawyer, with a fine practice, who had recently married a pretty and attractive wife. Dowie ordered him to leave his wife and practice and go off to Central Africa. The dispatch adds that the young man was sorrowfully packing up for the trip.

Month after month, in his magazine, Dowie boasts of the wonderful cures effected through him and "his leaders," which he claims—as the Christian Scientists claim for their cures—constitute a form of "divine healing." Now, here is a dispatch received a few days ago from Chicago, and published in The Times:

"Illness has become epidemic among the residents of Zion City. 'Prophet' John Alexander himself heading the list of sick. The general overseer is suffering from chronic stomach trouble. Miss Jane Dowie is ill with nervous prostration at Carlestown. Dowie's chief of police and bodyguard has pleurisy and may die, and Mrs. Speicher, wife of Overseer Speicher, is reported seriously ill. Throughout the entire town an epidemic has spread, and one-fifth of the inhabitants are suffering from a disease which closely resembles la grippe."

Again, the editor says with Puck: "What fools these mortals be!"

### The Question of Diet.

IT is astonishing how much ignorance there is, even among educated people, in regard to the simplest laws of hygiene. Someone has said that poor humanity shuffles through life on three crutches, giving his soul into the charge of a priest, his body to a physician, and his worldly possessions to a lawyer. Certainly, it is strange that a shrewd business man should be willing to remain entirely ignorant in regard to facts that so closely affect his life and happiness.

Of late, there has been a notable revival of interest in physical culture. This is good in a way. It is certainly far better than the drug and patent medicine habits. Even physical culture may, however, be overdone. Most of those who teach it lose sight of the fact that it is health, rather than the mere strength of muscle, that we should aim at. Many of the most noted athletes have died young, from heart disease, or something radically wrong in their mode of life.

The trouble is that most people go to extremes. Take, for instance, the important subject of diet. Some people gorge three times a day, eating all kinds of food, good, bad and indifferent, washing it down with various kinds of stimulating beverages, while giving no thought to how it will affect them. Others think that by merely leaving out flesh food from their dietary they are at liberty to eat and drink anything they choose, and as much as they choose, while yet others, who adopt a wholesome and abstemious dietary, are always worrying about what they eat and drink, and what effect it will have upon them, after it has been swallowed.

All these are wrong. It is undoubtedly a good thing to avoid flesh food, as much as possible, especially in this mild climate, but it is far better to occasionally take a little meat than to be chewing all the time at various cereal and other preparations, and then sitting down to think how the food is going to work after it reaches the stomach. Such a course tends inevitably to dyspepsia.

It is the general opinion of almost all experienced hygienists, who have made a special study of the subject that two meals a day are ample to keep any man or woman in good mental and physical condition. Also, that the best meal to omit is the breakfast. Or, if you take breakfast at all, it should be made as light as possible—say a cup of coffee, or black tea, or cereal coffee, and a small piece of toast. Then you will have a good appetite for the first real meal of the day, when the noon hour comes. If, however, you are forced by circumstances—as so many Americans unfortunately are—to rush your noonday meal, and get back to hard mental or physical work immediately, then by all means make that light also, eating your principal meal of the day at the close of the day's labors, after half an hour's thorough rest, if possible, reclining on your back.

Try this for a few months, in combination with a cold sponge bath in the morning, the breathing of fresh air day and night, and moderate exercise, and see if you don't feel like a new man—or a new woman.

# TOOTH TALK

## DISEASES OF THE BONE AND LIGAMENTS

The general condition of these diseases is that of abscess. Pyogenic organisms gain access to the tissues through several sources, and a degree of inflammation is excited, governed by the violence of the infection and the condition of the patient. An abundant, fibrinous, coagulable exudation is poured out into the interstices of the pericementum and an exudation of bacteria occurs. The tissues at the apex of the root of the tooth soften and the cells undergo proliferation. The tooth is protruded and loosened. The inflammatory process extends rapidly from the focus of infection. The destruction of the tissue proceeds in all directions, advancing most rapidly along the line of the least resistance. From the apex of the root of the tooth the inflammation extends to the alveolar bone, thence to the periosteum or bone proper, which undergoes inflammatory degeneration. A great loss of bone substance is experienced, and instead of the swelling being localized, it is diffuse, the inflammation extending along the line of the connective tissues and the lymphatics. The swelling extends from the cheek down the neck and even to the shoulder. Septic intoxication and poisoning sometimes take place, bacteria being taken up by the circulation.

## PROPHYLACTIC TREATMENT

My system of Prophylactic Treatment is based on treatment for the restoration of normal conditions in the mouth, and for the preservation of the teeth. It checks and prevents tooth decay, maintaining antiseptic conditions in the mouth, rendering the saliva normal, hardening enamel and chipping enamel and curing soft, spongy or bleeding gums. Prophylactic Treatment relieves and cures abscesses and diseases of the bone and ligaments described above, being especially efficacious in all inflamed or diseased conditions of the mucous membrane and tissues of the mouth.

## BRIDGE WORK

Good bridging replaces lost teeth without clasps, plates or any mechanical contrivance. Skill and natural aptitude must be brought to the work or the results are unnatural, speech is interfered with and the expression of the face affected. I can guarantee my bridge work to fulfill all the requirements of perfect work. My special adaptation of the crown to the root enables me to use roots that ordinarily would require extraction; and adds to the strength and durability of the bridge work, at the same time protecting the root at the point where decay would otherwise be likely to occur.

## CONSULTATION

Consultation, including examination and advice is free. I am glad to have you come to my office and consult me concerning the condition of your teeth. I give you an estimate, if desired, of the cost of any work needed and arrange the time for such work in so far as possible to suit your convenience.

WALTER T. COVINGTON, D. D. S.

239 1/2 SOUTH SPRING STREET

HOME PHONE 5196.

## MEDICINAL USES OF OLIVE OIL

COMPILED FROM MEDICAL WORKS AND NOTED PHYSICIANS' WRITINGS

### Series A No. 8.

"Mrs. William Bray was lying apparently on the verge of the grave with appendicitis, given up as past hope, Mr. Bray being unable to furnish the required funds to compensate the doctor for performing the operation. Hearing of the lady's serious illness, my wife begged me to go to her relief. I went, prescribed large doses of pure olive oil, to be followed with copious flushings of the colon with warm water, a little glycerine added, with continuous massage of the parts affected. Mr. Bray said afterwards that the quantity and quality of effluvia discharged was something appalling. The patient was about her work in a few days, and is—or was recently—in the best of health."

DR. B. M. LAWRENCE

## SYLMAR OLIVE OIL

GRAND PRIZE ST. LOUIS THE UNIFORM PRODUCT OF THE LARGEST OLIVE ORCHARD IN THE WORLD. AS PALATABLE AS CREAM. AT GROCERS AND DRUGGISTS. Los Angeles Olive Growers Association. 503 S. BRADLEY BLVD. LOS ANGELES

January, 1905.]

## Pursued by Felin

THEY SAY THAT'S W  
DIAN FACTORY IS

From the New Y

LACHINE (Canada) Jan. 14.—Two or three lonely, obelisk fragments of walls, and some the site where once stood a large iron work for railroad equipment. of the factory are turned out ghost. There have been rumors, period again of the works, and many of still living on here in other employ they can get back to their old job night watchman, pretends to have the spooky happenings at the factory corroborate him in several particulars. All agree that the troubles of the at one of the cupolas, where old scrap was broken up in a half-open fer to handle, and was piled into above by great buckets moved by a One cold morning the boys eng buckets found the frozen bodies of been crushed under the heavy metal the lads threw the carcasses into the the scrap iron, and they were dumped smelter.

Later in the day the molten stuff car wheel moulds, when one of the and fell against a carrier for convey His death was almost instantaneous.

His companion rushed to his assistance some of the burning stuff upon his to the hospital, one foot was amputated months of suffering, he also died.

The watchman who came on at 6 duty made his rounds and found everything all about midnight, when just as he detection clock in the office, a bright in the chief workshop hurried him in.

The electric lights were not on, whole place was illuminated by an the mouth of the scrap cupola. What surprise was the fact that the power at the engine, and that every machine full speed.

A hasty run to the power-room and was regularly applied. After throwing the watchman made a strict search had played him such a trick. He came and as every door and window was was unable to learn how anyone could work.

It was only afterward that he the light, which had enabled him to move, and which vanished when steam. From fear or being accused dreaminess, the watchman made no more of what had happened.

He was not disturbed further until the next week, when, while in the clock again, an unearthly caterwauling him flying into the main building, was once more all in motion and the lighted from the cupola.

This time he ran first to see where the But as he came near the furnace door faded out.

Again he turned off steam from the made a tour of the machines, which were never left at night with their gear to the main shafting as that all would steam went on.

It was then he found that every belt place was set to begin work when the was his duty, he threw the bearings and the next morning notified the engineers of the machinists and also of ing on of the steam valve.

As he feared, his story was met with the engineer laughingly advised him to and not to wonder if the hot refuse at smelter sometimes sent out a pretty the gases imprisoned in it.

The watchman, being at the time a the advice given, and for companions Scotch terrier with him for the future later at the same time of the night his ter skelter into the works, snarling and in full view of his great enemies, cats.

Again the man found the machines room all lighted up, and heard Tower royal near the cupola. As he reached expected to witness a dog and cat battle to find the terrier lying on its side the next day he waited upon the man the whole story, offering Tower's boy his account of what had happened the.

To the scientific mind of the manager, likely that the nerves of the watchman of order than that anything supernatural in his iron works, and he advised him the engine for a week or two while the place.

A week later, when the men reached morning, the boiler was found cold. The temporary watchman was lying on his body convulsed and drawn up in a "Epilepsy," the doctor said, "a typical" Hef man noticed that the steam had been that every machine was in gear for run. Another watchman was engaged,



# OTH ALK

## THE BONE AND CEMENTS

tion of these diseases is that organisms gain access to several sources, and a degree of infection, governed by the virulence and the condition of the tissue, fibrinous, coagulable exudate into the interstices of the tissue, the apex of the root of the tooth undergoes proliferation, and loosened. The infection extends rapidly from the destruction of the tissue, advancing most rapidly the least resistance. From the apex of the tooth the inflammation, thence to the alveolar bone, thence to the periosteum, which undergoes infection. A great loss of bone is effected, and instead of the dense, it is diffuse, the inflammation of the line of the connective tissue. The swelling extends down the neck and even to the base of the tooth, and bacteria being taken up

## STIC TREATMENT

Physiologic Treatment is local restoration of normal conditions and for the preservation of the tooth and prevents tooth decay, the conditions in the mouth, normal, hardening chalky and curing soft, spongy or physiologic Treatment relieves and diseases of the bones and above, being especially named or diseased conditions and tissues of the mouth.

## GE WORK

aces lost teeth without clasps, mechanical contrivance. Skill and be brought to the work or natural, speech is interfered with, the condition of the teeth work. My special adaptation of the root enables me to save the tooth without extraction; strength and durability of the same time protecting the teeth decay would otherwise

## ULTATION

ing examination and advice have you come to my office, the condition of your teeth, estimate, if desired, of the needed and arrange the time far as possible to suit your

OVINGTON, D. D. S.

SPRING STREET  
PHONE 5196.

## NAL USES OF VE OIL

MEDICAL WORKS  
PHYSICIANS' WRITINGS.

ay was lying apparently on the floor with appendicitis, given by Mr. Bray being unable to furnish to compensate the doctor the operation. Hearing of this, my wife begged me to go, I went, prescribed large doses of oil, to be followed with colic with warm water, added, with continuous massage. Mr. Bray said affluently and quality of effect was something appalling, that her work in a few days, only—in the best of health.

DR. B. M. LAWRENCE.

## R OLIVE OIL

FORM PRODUCT BLOOD-CHANGING IN THE WORLD. IT'S PURITY IS UNMATCHED. AS CREAM. AND DRUGGISTS. S. B. L. ASSOCIATES, 1222 S. LOS ANGELES ST., LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

## Pursued by Feline Spooks.

THEY SAY THAT'S WHY A CANADIAN FACTORY IS CLOSED.

From the New York Sun.

LACHINE (Canada) Jan. 14.—Not far from this place two or three lonely, obelisk-like chimneys, a few fragments of walls, and some isolated sheds mark the site where once stood a large factory that turned out iron work for railroad equipment. Now from the ruins of the factory are turned out ghost stories.

There have been rumors, periodically, of the starting again of the works, and many of the old workmen are still living on here in other employment, waiting until they can get back to their old jobs. One of them, the night watchman, pretends to have actual knowledge of the spooky happenings at the factory, and the other men corroborate him in several particulars.

All agree that the troubles of the establishment began at one of the cupolas, where old iron was melted. The scrap was broken up in a half-open shed to make it easier to handle, and was piled into the big furnace from above by great buckets moved by automatic hoists.

One cold morning the boys engaged in packing the buckets found the frozen bodies of two cats which had been crushed under the heavy metal. Just for mischief, the lads threw the carcasses into the buckets along with the scrap iron, and they were dumped into the blazing smelter.

Later in the day the molten stuff was being run into car wheel moulds, when one of these same lads tripped and fell against a carrier for conveying the liquid fire. His death was almost instantaneous.

His companion rushed to his assistance, and received some of the burning stuff upon his foot. He was taken to the hospital, one foot was amputated, and after some months of suffering, he also died.

The watchman who came on at 6 o'clock for his night duty made his rounds and found everything as usual until about midnight, when just as he was winding up his detection clock in the office, a bright light and a noise in the chief workshop hurried him into that department.

The electric lights were not on, he found, but the whole place was illuminated by an intense gleam from the mouth of the scrap cupola. What caused him most surprise was the fact that the power had been turned on at the engine, and that every machine was running at full speed.

A hasty run to the power-room showed that the steam was regularly applied. After throwing it off at the valve the watchman made a strict search for the person who had played him such a trick. He could discover no one, and as every door and window was securely fastened, he was unable to learn how anyone could have entered the works.

It was only afterward that he thought of the bright light, which had enabled him to see all the machines moving, and which vanished when he turned off the steam. From fear or being accused of cowardice or dreaminess, the watchman made no mention the next day of what had happened.

He was not disturbed further until the same night of the next week, when, while in the office winding his clock again, an unearthly caterwauling in the works sent him flying into the main building, where the machinery was once more all in motion and the building brightly lighted from the cupola.

This time he ran first to see where the light came from. But as he came near the furnace door the light gradually faded out.

Again he turned off steam from the engine. Then he made a tour of the machines, which he was well aware were never left at night with their gearing so attached to the main shafting as that all would start when the steam went on.

It was then he found that every belt and pulley in the place was set to begin work when the engine started. As was his duty, he threw the bearings out of connection, and the next morning notified the engineer of the carelessness of the machinists and also of the curious turning on of the steam valve.

As he feared, his story was met with incredulity, and the engineer laughingly advised him to drink less whisky and not to wonder if the hot refuse and slag left in the smelter sometimes sent out a pretty strong light from the gases imprisoned in it.

The watchman, being at the time a teetotaler, resented the advice given, and for companionship took his little Scotch terrier with him for the future. Just a week later at the same time of the night his dog ran off helter-skelter into the works, snarling and yelping as though in full view of his great enemies, cats.

Again the man found the machines running and the big room all lighted up, and heard Tower having a battle royal near the cupola. As he reached the spot where he expected to witness a dog and cat battle, he was surprised to find the terrier lying on its side panting its life out. The next day he waited upon the manager and told him the whole story, offering Tower's body to substantiate his account of what had happened the night previous.

To the scientific mind of the manager it appeared more likely that the nerves of the watchman were badly out of order than that anything supernatural was interested in his iron works, and he advised him to take charge of the engine for a week or two while the engineer took his place.

A week later, when the men reached the shop in the morning, the boiler was found cold and the fire out. The temporary watchman was lying near the big smelter, his body convulsed and drawn up in a heap, quite dead. "Epilepsy," the doctor said, "a typical case," but the relief man noticed that the steam had been turned on and that every machine was in gear for running.

Another watchman was engaged, and all went well

for a week. At the end of that time the man who opened the doors in the morning found every machine in the place running, some dry wheels smoking, others creaking from want of oil and attention, and a couple of broken belts flapping about their spindles. Evidently everything had been working all alone for several hours.

Running to turn off the power, he met the watchman, whose face was pale and haggard, and who rudely pushed by without making any reply to his questions, and walked out of the yard, never to appear there again.

The former watchman was then put back at his old job at an increased rate of wages. On the same night of the week, a week later, the buildings were discovered to be on fire near the big cupola.

The watchman gave the alarm and the men assembled to find the main machine-room wrapped in flames. It was impossible to enter it, but the men could hear the thud of the heavy stamps, the chucking of the power lathes, and the whirling of the wheels. Everything was running at full speed, and so continued until the roof fell in, and all was in ruins.

Since then some ill-fortune appears to hang about the site. Three times preparations have been made to rehabilitate the works. Men have actually been engaged for the rebuilding, but their services have not really been required.

All kinds of excuses were made. Finances could not be set right, there were dissensions in the directorate, political affairs intervened—there has always been something in the way of setting things going again. The former superintendent says:

"There is an inexplicable uncanniness about the whole affair. There is good business to be done, the company needs this particular factory, there is no question of its solvency, but somehow we cannot get things started. Really it looks as though the talk of the men is all right, and there is some spell resting upon it."

## ALONE IN THE CROWD.

MUSINGS OF A LONESOME MICHIGAN WOMAN IN THE CITY OF SAN DIEGO.

By a Special Contributor.

It is not so pleasant as I imagined it was going to be, this living all alone among a lot of strangers. I thought when I came to this wonderful city by the Silver Gate, and set up my hermitage, that I never, never should tire of the intense sense of relief from hearing people talk. I had lived all my life—I don't care to tell you how many decades in the past it began—in a little city which now numbers nearly 5000; have seen it grow to its present dimension and numbers, from a plank house on an Indian prairie corn field. Everybody knew everybody, and all your affairs were public property.

At all hours of the day and night you are expected to be at home to entertain company, listen to neighborhood gossip, contribute to all calls of charity, help in cases of births, deaths, weddings or surprise parties, and give of your means toward the support of church and society. I tired of it all. I had become, as it were, a sort of fixture, a landmark, a hitching post. I had got into a rut. I was the only one of all my old friends who dared to get out. I had just money enough to buy a ticket to California. I said: "I will go." What would I do after I got there? "My little monthly allowance will support me there easier than it will here," I said, "for there I will not have to buy fuel, nor give, give, 10 cents here, and a quarter there, and a dollar somewhere else, and buy soap of Mrs. Johnson because she is a poor widow with four little boys to support, and patronize the Larkin Club, and go on the annual picnic to the Lake, and be sure and attend the Spiritualists' camp meeting, whether I want to or not, and join half a dozen clubs, where more money is always needed—and so it goes. You know what I mean, if I have got things rather mixed. I shall go to California, this fall, and escape a lot." "What! and leave everything?" "Yes, leave it all. Charley will take care of my house, and I will pack my trunk and fly." So I did. Oh! it was heavenly, and I am not tired of the life here yet, nor do I think I ever shall be. Only—once in a while, when out in the crowds on these busy streets, or strolling along the lovely silver strand, or watching the sunset from the end of the wharf, or taking a long ride through the residence streets of the outskirts, I would really love to see a real old Michigan pilgrim, like myself. I do not sigh for those bygone years of neighborhood events, but would delight in an hour or two of home gossip. I think even Mrs. Johnson and her four little boys might prove interesting topics, or the success of the H. R. Club might be very earnestly inquired into. Never, never would I dare whisper a thing of this so that it might get back to that dear old corner. They would crow with delight. "I told you so! I knew you would get homesick!" Thanks! I am not a bit homesick. Oh! this life of perfect freedom! I get up and lie down when I please. Loaf around in a wrapper, or go out dressed up as occasion requires, or the mood takes me. My expenses are less than they were at home, although here I pay rent, but the fuel I burned there makes me the gainer here. When I go to a lecture, it is free, though a dime put in the little box is an item that is freely given, the more so because it is not demanded, but take it all around, a single woman placed in my circumstances, with a small and assured income, who lives on that income back East by practising the strictest economy, can, in this delightful land pay her rent, and live otherwise far easier and happier and with less of worry. Indeed here is the very place to cast aside care and spend the last of your 100 years in peace and quiet, surrounded by fruits and flowers, in sight and sound of the most wonderful ocean on earth, under a sky that is ever cloudless, pure and blue, among the most refined, energetic, friendly people in the world, and where everything, earth, air and ocean, combine to long life, happiness and prosperity.

M. ADELAIDE PRESTON.

## LOOK TO THE LIGHT.

I.

The shadows darken: O'er the river's breast  
Dimly the hills appear.  
Look to the Orient, Love, and not the west,  
Though the starred dreams are there!

II.

There shines the red gold of the dying sun  
Which soon the dark shall blight.  
The gold of beautiful, sad dreams! . . . Dear one,  
Look to the morning light!

III.

Look where the light shall first illumine the skies  
When the black shades depart.  
God made the morning in your dreaming eyes—  
A deathless morn, sweetheart!

IV.

The young world calls you, where no spirit grieves—  
In temples reared to Art  
Your face shall shine when he that loves you leaves  
But a dim name, sweetheart!

V.

Yet this—for all the shadows of the past,  
As fades his face from sight—  
Look to the light, sweetheart, at last—at last!  
Sweetheart, look to the light!

—[Atlanta Constitution.]

**Mothers' Stories about their Babies**

No 2

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